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# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday, fair, warmer; diminishing northwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,372 ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50-Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

# FOUR-POWER RULE MAY SOLVE FIUME PROBLEM; ITALIAN CROWDS DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT; FIRST PARTIES OF GERMANS AT VERSAILLES

## MORE OF 77TH COME HOME WEARING HONORS OF WAR

### 5,773 Troops Return on the Mt. Vernon, Including the 306th Regiment.

### WELCOMERS MISS THE SHIP

### Transport Docks Early, Running By Quarantine in Favoring Tide.

### TELL OF DIVISION'S WORK

**New York's Own Fighters Made Record for Advances Against German Lines.**

With Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commanding officer of the 77th Division, and his staff on board, the transport Mount Vernon, carrying 5,773 members of New York's own, reached Sandy Hook at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning and docked an hour and a half later at Hoboken. Because of the early hour of arrival only one small craft, the Natalie May, bearing Knights of Columbus workers, went down the bay to welcome the homecoming troops.

The decision of the Captain of the Mount Vernon to take advantage of the high tide in the early morning to proceed up the river, thus hastening the debarkation of the troops, completely upset the program of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome. Thousands of tickets had been issued to relatives and friends of those on the ship to go down the bay and there was keen disappointment among them when they learned on reaching the Battery, shortly after 8 o'clock, that the Mount Vernon had already gone up the North River.

Grover Whalen, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee, then decided to take the friends and relatives to Hoboken and let them see the soldiers as they marched off the ship. About five thousand went aboard the Patrol, Gaynor, and Gowanus of the official welcoming fleet. The four boats reached Hoboken after 9 o'clock, just as the last of the men were leaving the transport. The welcomers contented themselves with throwing oranges, cigarettes, and candy to the few soldiers still on board.

The officers and men of the 77th Division seemed to be in perfect health yesterday morning as they ran down the gangways to the pier. Many of them were decorated with D. S. C. and French War Crosses. All expressed their delight at being back in New York again. Few of the relatives of the returning soldiers were at the pier to greet them because of the early hour of arrival, but workers of the Red Cross, K. of C., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, and Y. M. C. A. supplied them with hot coffee and sandwiches.

**Made No Stop at Quarantine.**

When the Mount Vernon made fast to her Hoboken pier, the Captain called through a megaphone from the bridge to the embarkation officers: "Don't let any one aboard yet. I had to steam through Quarantine without stopping in order to catch the tide at the pier."

The Health Officer despatched three officers to board the Mount Vernon at the pier. No vessel except a naval transport or a warship would have been permitted to do this, as it was a violation of the Quarantine laws of the United States.

Among those of the 77th Division on the Mount Vernon were the Headquarters Company, the 206th Infantry complete, 89 officers and 3,827 men and the theatrical and postal units.

Major Gen. Alexander was one of the first men to step ashore after the transport had been cleared by the health authorities, and was followed by the Headquarters Company.

The 77th was the only American division that went clear through the Argonne Forest. The officers said yesterday that the total casualties of the division were 17,000, and of that number 1,800 were killed in action. There were 14,000 replacements.

**Work of the Division.**

In giving a brief summary of the work of the 77th Division in the war one of the senior officers of the 306th Infantry said that it sailed from New York in April, 1918, for Liverpool and went through England to France, where the men had another period of training in the Pas de Calais. The 77th was sent

Continued on Page Seven.

ENGLAND'S WAR BLUNDERS.
A personal narrative of the World Conflict by
FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH
in daily installments
NEW YORK HERALD
Beginning next Tuesday morning.—Advt.

### *Battle for Munich Rages; Government Troops Gain*

GENEVA, April 25.—German Government troops are attacking Munich and violent fighting is going on, the losses being heavy on both sides, according to advices received here by way of Basle.

The Government troops are said to be gaining ground.

Munich is virtually isolated from the rest of Germany.

## SMALL SUM SALES SHOW LOAN DEMAND

### Steady Call for Victory Notes Brings Total Subscriptions to $146,389,750.

### BROOKLYN SETS FAST PACE

**Percentage of Purchases There Nearest to Daily Quota of City's Boroughs.**

With the Victory Note campaign almost one-third over, New York City has subscribed only about one-sixth of its quota of notes, according to the official figures. The official figures, however, do not purport to express fully the showing made by the city because a large percentage of the subscriptions obtained from the industries, trades, and professions of New York are not recorded until several days after the subscription has actually been made.

The figures of the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday indicated that New York had so far subscribed $146,389,750 toward the city's quota of $1,000,561,600. It will be Monday, however, it was said, before the vast and complex bookkeeping machinery for the campaign will be working in such order that it can be judged fairly whether the city is lagging or whether purchases of Victory Notes have been up to expectations for the first week.

The Rainbow Division announced yesterday that subscriptions obtained by its various committees reached a figure estimated at $110,000,000. Part of this sum is incorporated in the total of $146,385,750, but the greater part of the $146,385,750 represents Victory Notes taken by banks and other financial institutions or sold through them.

While notes have not been sold out of doors to the public at the same rate for such sales in the Fourth and Third loans, the small buyers have been active in making purchases through banks and business houses. Tens of thousands of people who became small capitalists by saving money to invest in the Liberty Loans have mastered the routine of Government loans, it was stated by officials of the Liberty Loan Committee, and are buying notes as a matter of course, without waiting for solicitors. But, because of the general belief among financiers that the future prosperity of the country depends to a great extent on the continued investment of savings by the public at large, plans have been made to wage the selling of Victory Notes on the streets and in residence sections at a more vigorous rate than has marked the campaign so far.

**Future Prosperity at Stake.**

Taking this belief as his theme, Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank, said yesterday:

"Since the signing of the armistice there has been a lull in many lines of business, followed by many signs of quick recuperation. This is simply a forerunner of a greater period of prosperity which appears sure to come as soon as the worst influences of the war start to wear away.

"One of the most important things to be cleared up is the financial situation of the country, and the Victory Loan campaign, which is now on, will accomplish that, but only if it meets with most widespread popular support. Every person in the nation will be affected in one way or another by the result of this loan. The lowliest worker and the wealthiest investor can expect real business progress when the nation's financial problems are cleared up.

"It is axiomatic that the man who helps himself is in the best position to benefit in a business way, and it is not hard to comprehend how help will come through universal subscriptions to this loan. It will mean clearing the way for all business to go ahead, and in that

Continued on Page Six.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF 11TH Engineers invited on board ferry boat Bayridge leaving South Ferry Sunday morning, 8 o'clock, to meet Steamship Chicago.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

## FRENCH GREET FIRST OF FOE

### Embassy Councillor One of Advance Aides of German Envoys.

### TALK OF BERLIN REJECTION

**Occupation Armies Hear Stories of German Purpose to Refuse to Sign.**

### AMERICANS KEEN FOR HOME

**Holland Reports Germans Divided Between Conciliation and Resistance.**

PARIS, April 25.—German official couriers, in advance of the German delegation to the Peace Congress, arrived at Versailles today. The Germans traveled by special train from Creil, near Compiegne.

They were received at Versailles by Colonel Henry and other French officials and taken to the Hotel des Reservoirs, which has been assigned to the German delegation.

The Germans reached Versailles at 9 o'clock. The couriers are Herr von Warendorff, Councillor of Embassy; Herr Walter, a postal inspector, and Herr Duker of the Supply Department.

A second party, headed by Herr Lersner, came later in the day, and was escorted to the Hotel des Reservoirs. At the station with Colonel Henry, representing the Ministry of War Commissary, was M. Oudaille, of the Ministry of the Interior, delegated by the Foreign Office to take charge of the German representatives.

It was remarked in Paris that the vanguard of the German peace delegation had arrived "seventeen hundred days late," according to the time schedule current in Berlin when the German Armies started their swing through Belgium toward Paris.

Baron von Lersner, who is a former Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, was accompanied by the banker, Warburg, head of the financial delegation, and Herr Danker of the Food Administration. They brought six servants.

Telegrams already have passed between the advance guard and Berlin, announcing its safe arrival at Versailles. The full delegation will comprise 150 persons in addition to those who have already arrived.

The augmentation in numbers of the delegation above those anticipated made it necessary to seek for additional quarters, and a second hostelry, the Hotel Vatel, probably will be requisitioned for the telegraphers, newspaper correspondents, and other attachés of the Teuton Mission.

**Arrival Managed Quietly.**

The arrival of Lersner and his party was so quietly arranged that few, if any, persons in Versailles outside the carefully selected force of hotel servants assigned to their rooms and to the serving of meals were aware even in the afternoon of their presence.

A French detective of the most obvious "plain clothes" type lounging at the front entrance to that wing of the Hotel des Reservoirs, and compan-

Continued on Page Three.

### *League Draft to be Taken Up at Public Session on Monday*

PARIS, April 25.—A plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held on Monday to consider the revised draft of the League of Nations covenant and also such portions of the Peace Treaty as may be completed by that time.

The session will be open to the public.

It is understood that if the covenant is approved it will be made public immediately.

## CHINESE REJOICE IN WILSON'S ACTION

### Expect the Conference to Rule Against Japan's Aspirations, as Against Italy's.

### TALK OF JAPAN'S QUITTING

**Paris Observers Canvass the Possibility, if She Loses Her Fight for Shantung.**

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—Next to the Jugo-slavs, the people in Paris who are happiest today because of President Wilson's Italian decision are the Chinese. Rightly or wrongly, they feel they have in the American President's Adriatic ruling a forerunner of what they may hope for with reference to the settlement of their controversy with Japan concerning Shantung.

As yet they have received no direct, definite word from Mr. Wilson concerning his plans; but, for that matter, neither had Trumbitch or Vesnitch any actual assurance that they would win till the declaration in their favor was actually issued by President Wilson yesterday. Up to the last minute they were as much on the anxious seat as Orlando and Sonnino.

Not only are the Chinese confident, but everybody about the conference today seems to take it for granted that a similar outcome may be looked for in the Asiatic dispute. When President Wilson was discussing the matter the other day with the Chinese delegates he remarked: "I am heartily sick of all these plots." He seemed to be speaking generally of the secret dealings of the last four years that have been revealed in the last four months. There was nothing to indicate that his remark was directed against the Chinese.

**Japanese Are Anxious.**

The Japanese themselves are no exception in thinking that their turn may come next. One of their group said today that if President Wilson gave out such a statement concerning Shantung as he had made on Fiume and the Adriatic, Japan would withdraw from the conference. Incidentally, about the only sympathizers the Italians have in the present situation are the Japanese. The other nations say frankly that Jugoslavia has won her contest, or are indifferently amused by the affair. But the Japanese are very serious. They seem to feel even now that the Italian defeat is in part their own, because Chinda and Makino had repeatedly urged Orlando and Sonnino to hold firm, assuring them that they would win. Furthermore, if the Italians should withdraw from the conference—not at all an assured thing—it would weaken Japan technically; for Italy was one of the European powers which in 1917 gave Japan a secret promise to support her claims at the Peace Conference. The others, as I cabled on Monday, with the texts of their promises, were England and France.

That suggests another point of similarity between the Adriatic and Asiatic cases. England and France, bound by

Continued on Page Four.

## *Rumanians Rout Hungarian Red Army; Czechs Only Twenty Miles From Budapest*

BERNE, April 25.—Part of the Hungarian Communist Army facing the Rumanians southeast of Budapest has surrendered and the rest is in flight, according to a Rumanian official statement received here. Vienna advices say that French troops are aiding the Rumanians.

Northwest of Budapest the Czechoslovaks have occupied Komorn and Raab (Gyor), on the Danube and yesterday were attacking Waitzen at the bend of the river twenty miles above the capital.

Innsbruck advices say it is reported that Bela Kun is preparing for flight into Switzerland.

The Rumanian Press Bureau stated today that a plot had been discovered to blow up a munitions train at the Cucerdea and Gumea Bridge. The criminals, who were taken in the act, admitted they acted on orders of the Budapest Government, according to the bureau.

GENEVA, April 24.—The Rumanian Bureau at Berne has issued a statement saying that after the visit of General Franchet d'Esperey to Bucharest recently, Rumanian troops were ordered to again take the offensive against Hungary, which had been suspended during the stay of General Jan Christian Smuts at Budapest. It is said the order provoked great enthusiasm and that a number of Saxon officers and troops from Transylvania joined the Rumanian Army.

Balto. & Washington Sunday Excursion via New Jersey Central, April 27, $2.24 round trip. Leaves Liberty St. Saturday midnight.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

## SUGGEST FIUME MANDATE

### Compromise Plan Reported Considered at Thursday's Council.

### ADRIATIC ISLANDS TO ITALY

**With Fiume and Dalmatian Ports and Hinterland Administered by Great Powers.**

### ITALY'S DEPENDENCE ON US

**Her Stake So Large as to Give Her Pause in Definitely Isolating Herself.**

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—Premier Orlando, accompanied by the Italian Plenipotentiaries Diaz and Barzilai, departed for Rome tonight. After Orlando and Sonnino had had a long conference with Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George it was decided that the Premier should keep his promise to make a statement to Parliament.

Signor Orlando said before his departure that there had been no break with the conference. The general opinion is that the Italians will soon return, to participate in the exchanges with the Germans. While the crisis has not been passed, it is believed that a settlement is in sight.

Talk of compromise on the Fiume question has been renewed. The evidence indicates that President Wilson, Orlando, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Sonnino, all of whom participated in the meeting arranged by Lloyd George, considered the whole controversy with probably special attention of all five to a suggestion along the lines of ceding to Italy the Adriatic Islands and some or all the ports, with Fiume and the Dalmatian hinterland, administered for a term of years by the Great Powers under a mandate of the League of Nations.

The Big Four and Sonnini sat for more than three hours in the afternoon, but reached no conclusion. The official communiqué about the meeting was encouraging.

**British Premier's Efforts.**

Efforts to compromise the conflicting claims and bring a better feeling between President Wilson and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino resulted in a meeting at Premier Lloyd George's residence of all the principal personalities involved in the controversy. Those present were Wilson, Orlando, Sonnino, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George.

This meeting was due to the intensive work of Lloyd George. He called on Orlando in the morning and asked him to defer his departure from Paris until it could be ascertained if President Wilson was willing to discuss the situation with the Italian Premier. Orlando consented, and Lloyd George then saw President Wilson, who agreed to meet the Italian representatives in the afternoon.

Just prior to this meeting Orlando issued a formal statement in reply to Wilson's statement of yesterday. The entire text was wirelessed to the United States by the press bureau connected with the American Peace Commission. The Italian Premier politely takes the President to task for appealing to the Italian people over the heads of their Government, and asserts that this is the first time such a practice has ever been indulged in against a friendly Government.

Early in the morning it became apparent that so far as Fiume was concerned, President Wilson would not compromise. His public statement yesterday was the last word on that subject. In spite of efforts to have it appear that the President alone was responsible for what was said in the statement, there is no reason to change the report sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that Clemenceau and Lloyd George approved it.

An accusation generally made in Italian circles is that, while the French and British Premiers may have been in accord with the President's sentiments regarding Fiume, the issue of the statement while an attempt was being made at compromise was a breach of good faith. In the best informed American official quarters there is no hesitation in denying this and other assertions, made openly, that Clemenceau and Lloyd George did not know that the President

Continued on Page Two.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. M. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

McK. & R. CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

### *Italian Troops Constantly Arriving at Fiume; 14 Divisions Said To Have Been Ordered There*

PARIS, April 25.—An American officer who left Fiume three days ago and who has just arrived in Paris says it was reported there that a total of fourteen divisions had been moved to Fiume by the Italians. The city was full of Italian soldiers, who were arriving constantly.

Virtually all the inhabitants of Fiume except Italians had left the city before the officer departed. Even many of the Italian civilians, the officer added, had departed.

## *Italy's People Rally to Orlando, Cheer America, Denounce President*

### *Demonstrative Crowds Acclaim the Premier for His Fiume Stand —Americans Shunned in Capital, Where Press Says Wilson Favored Other Allies.*

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 24.—Popular feeling here is running high, the chief resentment being shown against President Wilson. In all the cities of Italy demonstrations are in progress, the streets being decorated with Dalmatian and Fiume flags, while all political disputes have been dropped (even in Milan, where lately the Socialists caused disturbances) in face of what is regarded as an invasion of Italian rights and dignity.

Signor Federzoni, a Rome Deputy, said:

"France wanted a peace which gave her Alsace-Lorraine. England took up arms for the independence of Belgium, lost through German aggression. America joined the conflict to create a peace based on justice and to found a permanent Society of Nations. The war won, France exacts and obtains, besides the provinces lost in 1871, the Sarre basin, extending her boundaries to the Rhine. She occupies a large part of the German colonies and keeps them, and occupies Syria, which she firmly intends to retain. But this is not French imperialism.

"England makes Wilson withdraw his demand for the freedom of the seas, realizes her dream of 'Mitelafrika,' takes possession of Mesopotamia, invents an Emir Faisal to consolidate and extend her dominion in the Eastern Mediterranean. But this is not English imperialism.

"Wilson inserts in the covenant of the League of Nations the Monroe Doctrine, which makes America immune from any interference from the League; refuses recognition of the equality of races, as though Japan had a less secure title to civilization than Jugoslavia. But this is not American imperialism. The only imperialism is that of Italy; it is Oriental Istria; it is Fiume; it is Dalmatia; it is the dream which gladdened those who fell in the hour of conflict; it is the comfort which mitigated the suffering of widows and orphans. Imperialism means those few rocks and mountains, with a total population of less than a million inhabitants, which the Italians claim."

A Senator who has just returned from Paris said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"We have no feeling of enmity against the American people, for whom we feel friendship; but their President has not treated us justly. He calls our aspirations imperialistic, but what are they compared to the claims of France and England, who, under cover of being mandatory Powers, have gained vast territories, or the claims of Serbia, Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia—the two former doubling their territory and population, and the two latter annexing millions of people not belonging to their nationality? Our aspirations dwindle almost to nothing in comparison.

"We desire what the Treaty of London promised us, namely, the Trentino, Trieste, and Dalmatia, plus Fiume, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, 85 per cent. of whom are Italians. Wilson gave way in the matter of the freedom of the seas and the Sarre basin because England and France were strong nations; but us, being powerless and without allies, he has sacrificed in this way. But even the worm will turn."

The Italian press received the news of the rupture of negotiations in Paris with deep regret, as it realizes that this country, more than any other, needs peace; but it declares that the step taken by the Italian delegates was necessary to uphold the dignity of the country and to free the Italians who are still under foreign domination. All the newspapers, however, preserve a friendly tone toward the American people, acquitting it of blame for the crisis.

The Idea Nazionale says:

"No other explanation can be given for President Wilson's refusal to recognize the Italian aspirations but the conviction that Italy isn't strong enough to resist if America doesn't send her corn, coal, and credit. President Wilson, you have seen in the United States 3,000,000 Italians working for the richness of your country the same as in the southern provinces the negroes work for the richness of the planters, your supporters. Now you will see 40,000,000 Italians standing upright, scornfully refusing your bargain.

"We have not corn nor coal nor credit, but we have the consciousness of our rights. When you studied theology in your college in Virginia, in Trieste, Fiume, Zara, and Spalato men died for Italy. While you were tranquilly composing speeches beyond the ocean, here men died for Italy."

The Epoca says:

"Never as today have Parliament and the country united to uphold the Government. If Professor Wilson returned to Italy he would perceive it."

The Giornale d'Italia says:

"We appeal to the common sense of the American people and ask them whether they deem the attitude of their President just and fair who forgets that our country entered the conflict to help the Allies preserve their existence instead of remaining a comfortable spectator, gathering the fruits of neutrality. What must we say of this universal apostle of justice whom we acclaimed last Winter, believing him our friend? He has no word of reproach for those who annexed millions of peoples of other races while he humiliates Italy because he would leave to vengeance, hate, and a foreign yoke people belonging to her country."

The Tempo strongly attacks President Wilson in a leading article, accusing him of being the chief obstacle to the realization of Italian aspirations, he being regarded as the arbiter of the situation, behind whom Clemenceau and Lloyd George absolutely take cover. The President, it says, contests the right of the Italians to Fiume and the validity of the Italian claims in Dalmatia, guaranteed by the treaty of London. In fact, it says, he favors Jugoslavia, which, it must be remembered, has not yet been recognized as a nation and has no political past which it can offer as a guarantee of security, and which hides in its heterogeneous composition the unquenchable sources of discord.

The paper continues, making a comparison between the Irish and the Italian questions. When the Irish-American assembly at Philadelphia asked President Wilson to bring before the Peace Conference the Irish question, it says, he refused his support, declaring that it was entirely an internal question of the British Empire. The Tempo continues:

"Our controversy with the Jugoslavs is an internal political question. Jugoslavia is a State, like the Irish Republic, still awaiting its recognition in Paris. If Wilson has not wished to assume the just task to help solidify the efforts at self-determination which Ireland so solemnly aspires to, putting forward the pretext of the unsuitableness of his intervention in internal questions of the United Kingdom, consistency would require that he abstain from giving any verdict on those which are for us legitimate, natural, and automatic consequences of a pact which ought to be regarded as law and which ought to have constituted a fact not susceptible of revision.

"But it is very easy to be intransigeant with a weaker power. Formidable obstacles obstruct our way to free manifestation of our indignation. You see now why, in these last months, such scanty reserves of coal were sent to Italian ports."

The Tempo concludes that the Allies are taking advantage of the critical position of Italy with reference to food and coal to make her give way.

"Every one in Italy," it says, "feels that even at the cost of seeing our life and our traffic paralyzed, it is necessary to refuse to sign a peace which means disillusion and mockery."

**Shout for America, Against Wilson.**

ROME, April 25.—Demonstrations in protest against President Wilson's attitude relative to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast continued here today with increasing enthusiasm.

In all the chief towns of Italy there were parades and manifestations during the day. Crowds carrying flags and placards bearing inscriptions such as "Viva Italia," "Viva Fiume," and "Viva Dalmatia," marched through the streets. One placard read: "Italy alone will settle her own affairs."

"Long live America! Down with Wil-

Continued on Page Two.

MEN'S SILK CREPE SHIRTS AT $3.50 Are the best silk shirt value in town. Best & Co.'s Men's Shop, Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

## LOOK FOR ITALY TO YIELD

### Our Delegates Expect a Compromise After Orlando's Visit to Rome.

### SONNINO GOES HOME TODAY

**But His Colleagues in Paris Show Less of the Irreconcilable Spirit.**

### NO FINAL BREAK AT PRESENT

**Italian Delegates Continue to Work with the Conference Commissions.**

PARIS, April 25, (Associated Press.)—While the American delegates expressed regret today over the temporary break with the Italians, they were apparently confident that some settlement would be effected when Premier Orlando should have conferred with the Italian Parliament.

The general opinion in American circles is that the making of peace will be somewhat delayed by the Italian incident.

There is no hint, however, that President Wilson will yield in the slightest concerning Fiume, and in the opinion of the Americans an agreement can only be reached by a change in the Italian attitude.

**General Feeling More Hopeful.**

There is a general inclination in Peace Conference circles to believe that an amicable solution of the Italian incident is in the making.

The Italians have suspended attendance on such commissions and committees as are directly dependent on the Peace Conference and whose work is involved in the decision of territorial questions at issue, but they continued today to participate in the deliberations of organizations formed prior to the Conference and of the Supreme Economic Council, and are discussing economic and financial questions with the American and other representatives as if nothing had happened.

Symptomatic of Italian expectation of adjustment of the present difficulty was the continued participation by the Italian representatives in the committee discussing the allocation of seized merchant ships between the Italians and Croatians.

It is thought possible that Premier Orlando may call the Italian Parliament together at an earlier date than May 6, as previously fixed, and that he may be back in Paris for the opening of the negotiations at Versailles, which will not begin before May 1 or 2.

A distinctly more hopeful and less irreconcilable feeling prevailed at Italian headquarters today. No longer was there talk of a breach with the Peace Conference, but instead it was said:

"All may be settled within a fortnight. Premier Orlando has gone to Rome to consult Parliament. After that, we shall see."

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, will leave here for Rome Saturday. Le Temps says that he and Ex-Premier Salandra will probably start at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The assumption is that these delegates, with the others of the Italian Mission, will return to Paris in due course.

Premier Clemenceau this morning received a message from Premier Orlando, which the Italian statesman dispatched while on his way to Rome, for which he left Paris at 8:30 o'clock last night.

After the meeting of the Council of Four yesterday afternoon, previous to the departure of Premier Orlando, the following official statement was issued:

Before his departure for Rome Signor Orlando, accompanied by Baron Sonnino, had another meeting with President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Clemenceau. Throughout the discussion all present displayed the strongest desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problems under consideration. The heads of the American, British, and French Governments expressed to Signor Or-

lando the hope that the Italian Parliament would also assist in arriving at such a settlement.

### POPE CONSULTS ON CLASH.

**Hope of Early Adjustment Expressed at the Vatican.**

ROME, April 24, (Associated Press.)—The Vatican is deeply concerned over the withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the Peace Conference.

Pope Benedict today had a long discussion of the situation with Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, and the latter had an interview with Archbishop Cerretti, the Under Secretary of State, who recently visited America and talked with President Wilson.

Neither the Cardinal nor the Archbishop would express any opinion on the subject, saying that their information was sufficient as to what the real facts of the matter were, but each expressed the hope that an adjustment would be reached so that a just and lasting peace would soon be concluded.

### LONDON ITALIANS ROUSED.

**Join in Patriotic Demonstration Before the Embassy.**

LONDON, April 25.—Italian residents of London took part in a demonstration before the Italian Embassy this afternoon to express the sentiments of loyalty and solidarity of the Italians in England to their Government and country in the present crisis.

The demonstrators, preceded by flags and bands, marched to the embassy, where, after an address by the President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, a deputation was received by the Chargé d'Affaires, who promised that Premier Orlando would be apprised of the demonstration.

Answering the spokesman of the deputation, the Chargé d'Affaires said:

"The Government of Italy, which is animated by the sincerest spirit of conciliation, will not suffer her rights to be trampled on, consecrated as they are by history and racial kinship and by the victory bought with the dearest blood of the nation. To do so would be to keep alive the old Italian irridentism."

### LONDON OPINION DIVIDED.

**Newspapers Far Apart in Discussing the Italian Crisis.**

LONDON, April 25.—The Peace Conference crisis continues to be the paramount topic of comment in London's morning newspapers. The support they give to President Wilson's and Italy's views are, respectively, about evenly divided, but, with two or three exceptions, opinions are expressed cautiously and with a manifest desire to show friendliness for both Mr. Wilson and Italy and to avoid saying anything likely to hinder the speedy restoration of harmony.

Four newspapers emphatically champion President Wilson's viewpoint, although, with one exception, with cautious moderation. Two others, with equal moderation, sympathize with Italy's claims, but chiefly plead the necessity for composing the divergent views, lest the consequences be disastrous for the Conference. Two others vehemently attack the President. One of these, The Morning Post, refers to Mr. Wilson's "wild west diplomacy," and says:

"Mr. Wilson's name among the Allies is like that of the rich uncle, and they have accepted his manners out of respect for his means."

The Express accuses the President of "plunging the conference into a profoundly stupid tragedy by rushing into the arena waving the red flag," and describes his action as "open diplomacy gone mad." It adds: "Premier Orlando has gone home and we commend his example to Mr. Wilson."

Among President Wilson's warm advocates is The Daily News, which regrets that Premier Orlando's reply contains "much which cannot be substantiated and ought not to have been said," but pleads that, in view of events in Italy, this action, which may have such grave results, should not be condemned as altogether wanton."

The Laborite newspaper, The Daily Herald, frankly make that "Italy is out for plunder in common with Great Britain, France, Japan and Poland."

### PARIS PAPERS HOPEFUL.

**Think Orlando's Departure Is an "Au Revoir," Not "Adieu."**

PARIS, April 25.—The newspapers here are unanimous in the opinion that the departure of Premier Orlando from Paris does not constitute a rupture in relations

"It is not adieu," says Le Petit Journal, "but au revoir."

Le Petit Parisien is particularly optimistic, saying that even if the "critical tension exists no longer, there are several forms of compromise possible."

A part of the French press manifests some impatience that new complications should arise at the moment when the German plenipotentiaries are about to arrive. L'Echo de Paris fears that "as a sequel of the methods employed all alliances may totter."

### SETTLE HELIGOLAND QUESTION

**Economic Problem Also Reported Solved by Council of Three.**

PARIS, April 25.—(Associated Press.)—The question of Heligoland was disposed of by the Council of Three this afternoon, while the matter of the Kiel Canal and the disposition of the German cables was also discussed.

It is understood that the economic question was settled, although no details were given out.

The Council will meet again tomorrow morning.

Military and economic experts were called in during the session of the Council, which is understood to have discussed the reports of the Drafting Committee of the peace treaty, to make sure that the draft so far as it had proceeded was in proper order and form.

## TIRPITZ TO DEFEND EX-KAISER IN BOOK

***Says Ruler Tried to Prevent War, but That a Chain of Circumstances Forced It.***

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By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 24, (via Copenhagen.)—Admiral von Tirpitz's reminiscences, published by Köhler of Leipsic, will appear shortly. The following is an extract from the preface:

"I have deemed it my duty to write my reminiscences now, because I am able to prove that our old State structure was not rotten or antiquated, but that, on the contrary, it was capable of any progress, also that the political legend that a ruthless autocracy and a brutal military caste caused the war is a blow in the face of truth.

"Especially, the Kaiser never wanted war, but tried his best to prevent it after he recognized the danger. A chain of unfortunate circumstances caused the war at a time when certain personalities dominated who were unable to master the situation.

"To make myself fully understood, I must tell the whole truth according to my best belief. To that end I shall have to judge the actions of still living persons, and my conception may sometimes differ widely from their own. They may resent it, but nothing is further from me than to accuse them of ignoble purposes in the ordinary sense. Only Germany's desperate position compels this publication, much against my personal desire, while I am still among the living."

## CLAIMS WHICH ITALY PRESENTED AT PARIS

**Official Resume of Memorandum Read to Peace Conference Cabled to Washington.**

### DETAILED FIUME DEMAND

**Told Aims in Going to War and Outlined the Frontiers She Needed to Prevent Aggression.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—An official résumé of Italy's claims in the form in which they were presented to the Paris Peace Conference by the Italian Peace Delegates, headed by Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, was obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day. This résumé was prepared by the diplomatic representatives of an Entente power, cabled to Washington through non-Italian channels and procured from a non-Italian source today.

It is a summary of the memorandum which was read to the Peace Conference by Signor Barzilai, which contained considerably more than 5,000 words, and the résumé herewith presented, as prepared by officials of an Entente Government, was intended to summarize in fewer words the Italian case as presented by the Italians themselves. This official summary reads as follows:

"The memorandum begins by explaining that the Italian claims are based on justice and moderation, and fit absolutely into the framework of President Wilson's fourteen points, which were the basis of the armistice. If a certain part of Italian public opinion would like to see them to some slight extent reduced, another part demands that they be considerably increased. Thus the claims accepted by the Italian delegation represent a compromise based on necessity and equity. True, the Italian claims imply adding to the Italian State a certain number of citizens of non-Italian language and origin, but this phenomenon is to be observed on a much larger scale in States already constituted, and in others which are now forming. The explanation of this fact is that in all previous settlements the principle of nationality was held in contempt and the infiltration of foreign races beyond their natural frontiers was thereby encouraged.

**Percentage of Foreign Blood.**

"Such past wrongs cannot now be turned into the rights of the States which perpetrated them. On this point, the memorandum quotes President Poincaré for the statement that the soul of a people cannot be destroyed and that of all the claims put forward by European States Italy claims the smallest percentage of foreign blood: 3 per cent., as against France's 4 per cent., Rumania's more than 17 per cent., Czechoslovakia's 30 per cent., and Poland's 40 per cent. Dangerous irredentism has, it proceeds to argue, only been created by injustice and persecution, and the precedents of Italian history show that nothing of this kind has happened with regard to the French, Slav, and German populations already included in the Italian Kingdom.

"After these prefatory remarks, the memorandum proceeds to state exactly what Italy does want. Italy went to war with two aims; the liberation of her oppressed sons, and the attainment of safe frontiers by land and sea. Victory has cost her much more than she expected, and she is, therefore, all the less likely to repudiate the principles which determined her intervention. The concrete application of these principles might be summed up as the Alpine frontier, which includes the Upper Adige, the Trentino and Julian Venetia, and an improvement of her Adriatic position which, without prejudicing the legitimate aspirations of the new State, will allow Italy to escape from the position of absolute inferiority and danger in which she finds herself.

"Italy has no need to defend her purely ethnic claims. Her other claims aim at giving her future safety on exactly the same basis as the other allied States, i. e., future safety independently of the persent or future attitude of neighboring States.

"The foundations of the League of Nations will be the more solid if the single nations are guaranteed against all external danger or oppression. What Italy claims in this connection threatens no one, but only aims at parrying the threats of others. Only in this way can Italy devote herself to realizing a reduction of armaments.

"After explaining that the Alpine frontier is the only boundary which provides a really adequate mountain barrier, the memorandum declares that Italy must stretch as far as Bressanone in order to prevent the Germans from again becoming masters of the Italian slopes. This reason is so strong that the inclusion in Italy of 180,000 German inhabitants ceases to be of any importance. The memorandum then explains the cultural links existing between the upper Adige region and Italy. Moreover, the Trentino and the upper Adige taken together have a 70 per cent. population.

**Birth of Italian Irredentism.**

"The memorandum then proceeds to claim the watershed of the Julian Alps as far as the Quarnero. Here again geographers of lands and ages have indicated that this was the natural Italian frontier. The evidences of Roman and Venetian culture are everywhere, and, despite foreign infiltration, the population is mainly Italian in spirit and customs. After relating the story of Austrian persecution and Italian resistance in this region, the memorandum continues:

"Italian Irredentism was born on the day on which the peace of '66 expiated only a part of the great political violation which was first perpetrated at Campoformio and then consecrated at the Congress of Vienna. In order to insure European peace and Adriatic equilibrium it is necessary to complete work interrupted in '66 by carrying the Italian frontier to the watershed of the Julian Alps, thereby closing Italy's eastern gate on the 'habitual routes of the barbarians.' Thus the principle proposed with regard to the Bronner frontier can also be applied to the Julian frontier.

"Gorizia, Trieste, Fiume, Pola, the chief centres, are, the document continues, Italian, not only by their past but by the great majority of their present populations, as set forth in Austro-Hungarian official statistics. The smaller towns are also Italian, as are the big rural centres, whose economic and cultured existence is completely bound up with that of the towns. These centres in the interior and on the coast dominate the moral and material life of the whole region. Thus the whole region ought to fall to Italy, not only for cultured reasons, but because of economic laws and for the benefit of the whole population without regard to nationality.

"Even if questions of military safety and of necessary geographical compactness are left on one side, a compromise frontier, a frontier not based on clear topography, could not settle the race conflicts completely or have any ecoulian Plain and the Italian ports of the (for that matter sparsely populated) mountain zones are the Venetian-Friulian Plane and the Italian ports of Julian Venetia from Trieste to Fiume. If these zones, now inhabited by a majority of Slavs, belonged to any other State than Italy, they would become centres of an exasperated anti-Italian nationalism. They would inevitably push toward the sea, and, helped by the Slav hinterlands, exercise an increasing pressure of the Italian frontier zones, thus keeping up a continual agitation and tension between the two neighbor States.

"The inclusion of the whole Cisalpine territory, together with its Slavs, from creating a danger of Slav Irredentism, is the one way of avoiding or of rendering harmless, and therefore of neutralizing at the outset, all Slav Irredentism, which the irrational frontier would inflame under pressure of economic necessities. Given the indivisibility of these regions and the need for them to form with the Alpine frontier the eastern bulwark of Italy, the number of non-Italian inhabitants does not prejudice Italy's claims.

"In any case Julian Venetia forms a single whole with Venetia proper and the two together have a population of 3,600,000, of which hardly more than 400,000 is Slav; while in Julian Venetia alone there are 482,000 Italians, as against 411,000 Slavs. At this point, however, the memorandum proceeds to deny the value of Austrian statistics. It then declares that in communes representing 70 per cent. of the population local government is in the hands of the Italians.

**The Adriatic Problem.**

"The memorandum then turns to the Adriatic problem. The frontier of the Julian Alps, including Istria, from Pola to Fiume in the kingdom, reduces but does not eliminate Italian Adriatic inferiority. This can only be eliminated by restoring to Italy an adequate part of Dalmatia. Conditions have changed, and Italy can now limit herself to demanding not the absolute possession but the freedom of that sea, that is to say, she will not exclude a new Jugoslav State from possessing a part of the Adriatic coast, claiming for herself not more, but not less, than she needs to insure her peace of mind and eliminate foreign menaces.

"The Treaty of London gives to Italy 6,326 square kilometers of the total area of Dalmatia, which is 12,085 square kilometers, and 44 per cent. of the population of Dalmatia, while the whole coast from Fiume to the Royana Italy will have only one-sixth. That is to say, that the Jugoslav State will have six times as much of the coast as Italy, and will have more than half of the population and half of the total area of Dalmatia and its islands.

"At this point the document attempts to destroy the Austrian statistics, according to which Dalmatia contains only 15,000 Italians against 250,000 Slavs. This time the electoral results mean nothing. Moreover, even if historical right and national reality were otherwise, Italy could not for reasons of safety in the future renounce having a part of Dalmatia. Italy would be threatened from Dalmatia if the whole of it fell to another State, whereas Italy's claim to a part of Dalmatia threatens no one.

"The memorandum then claims the neutralization of the part of the coast and of the isles assigned to other powers, including those stretches of the coast not neutralized by the treaty of London, together with an absolute veto of all armaments on land and on sea.

"The memorandum then turns to the special question of Fiume. Russia's defection imposed on Italy a much greater burden than that stipulated in the treaty of London. American intervention did nothing to relieve the pressure on Italy, whereas on the western front it more than compensated for Russian defection. Not only Trieste, but Fiume, must cease to function in favor of Indirect Slav domination of the Adriatic. Leaving on one side the damage to Trieste which would result from the competition of Jugoslav Fiume or of a Fiume not under Italian sovereignty and to the economy of the hinterland, resulting upon the inevitable attempt to deflect all of its trade to a non-Italian Fiume, it is necessary to insist on the anti-German part which Italy alone can play at Fiume, a part which can be played in such a way as to benefit the Croatian and Hungarian hinterland.

"At this point the memorandum insists on the natural aptitudes and the technical resources of a seafaring nation like Italy, which, by placing both Fiume and Trieste at the free disposal of the hinterland, would conciliate in the best possible fashion her own interests with those of the commercial clientele of the two ports. After detailing the concessions which Italy is ready to make in order to guarantee the trade interests of the hinterland at Fiume and Trieste, the memorandum emphasizes the fact that these two ports have got to serve Germany, Austria, Bohemia, the Jugoslav countries, and Hungary, and that they will only be able to accomplish this difficult mission if intrusted to the one power which is outside and above the political and economic competitions of all these States.

**Says Croatia Doesn't Need Fiume.**

"It is not true, the memorandum proceeds to argue, that Croatia needs Fiume. Croatia trade in the port represented only 7 per cent., the remainder coming from other regions, and especially Hungary. The total trade of Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in the Port of Fiume hardly reached 13 per cent.; the remainder went toward the ports of Lower Dalmatia. The carrying trade of the port, now that it is no longer undertaken by companies subsidized by Hungary, could not be carried on by a new State which sent such a small part of its trade into Fiume. Here, again, Italy is the one power capable of undertaking this mission—at first probably at a loss. Moreover, Trieste and Fiume will be able to work together, supplementing each other's services and rendering them more economical. Trieste could carry on without Fiume, but Fiume would be ruined if deprived of Italy's support. Freights from Fiume would be much lower if Fiume and Trieste worked together. The economic interests of the hinterland are then obvious.

"The memorandum then proceeds to explain why Fiume was given to Croatia in the Treaty of London. At that time the fall of the Hapsburg monarchy was not foreseen. It was therefore natural that to a population of 50,000,000 inhabitants one independent Adriatic port should be left, but Italy's decisive victory of 1918 has effectively destroyed this argument. Only by falsifying an etat de fait, which corresponds to an etat d'ame could Fiume be given to the new Jugoslav State. Besides Buccari and Segna, Croatia—another fact unforeseen in the Treaty of London—has at her disposal other outlets in the lower Adriatic, outlets which it was thought would be reserved for Montenegro and Serbia.

"The memorandum then once again emphasizes Italy's efforts and her sacrifices, and asserts that those who oppose her demands do not do so for any objective and intrinsic reasons, but only as a result of paying too much attention to the claims of the Southern Slavs. At this point the Peace Conference is reminded that the same South Slavs fought to the last against Italy and up to the very last were ready to form their Jugoslav state within the orbit of the Hapsburgs. However, Italy foresaw the possibility of opposition on the part of the comrades in arms to the execution of the agreements made, and for this reason proposed, with a moderation, which was at that time much appreciated, a fair transaction (i. e., a compromise) with regard to the points in dispute. The Italian Government, therefore, as it then stated in writing, put forward a minimum of claims in the Treaty of London, at the same time calling the attention of the new allies to the possibility of an opposition, which has now taken on such grave forms.

"Italy, the document concludes, has the right to expect that her moderate demands, which correspond to her rights and to her needs, and which are to such a great extent supported by the will of the interested populations, should be fully satisfied.

**Seeks Work for All Soldiers.**

The Jewish Welfare Board pointed but yesterday that it was endeavoring to obtain employment not only for Jewish soldiers, but for soldiers, sailors, and marines without regard to their race or religion. The Employment Service of the Welfare Board clears through the United States Employment Service and co-operates with all organizations in geting men work.

## AMERICANS IN PARIS BACK THE PRESIDENT

**Hope His Stand on Adriatic Questions Means Franker Negotiations.**

### ITALIANS WOULD NOT WAIT

**Our Delegates Favored Postponing All Action on Fiume Until Peace Had Been Signed.**

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—It is noticeable that in all the criticisms of President Wilson's statement concerning Fiume there is little attack on his main position. The burden of the complaint is that the President should have waited, or that he should not have taken chances of disrupting the conference. All of which is simply an argument for continuing the policy of secrecy.

The fact should be remembered that America has all along favored postponement of the Fiume question until after the peace with Germany. It was the Italian delegates who insisted on action as a condition precedent to their signing the treaty. President Wilson prepared his statement nearly a week ago, and had been holding it until a full opportunity could be given for agreement. There was nothing sudden in his action.

Americans here generally agree in approval of the President's stand, and hope it means more frankness and publicity throughout the future proceedings. It is believed that a continuation of the effort to reconcile European differences behind closed doors will deprive public opinion, especially American opinion, of the data upon which to reach informed conclusions. In the absence of knowledge of the proceedings in Paris, public sentiment has gone on fighting, although the war was ended by Foch's armistice over five months ago. The President's statement and Orlando's reply give the world the first authoritative idea of the nature of the struggle that has been going on behind the scenes.

The first effect of applying the principle of publicity, coming after many months of secrecy, is naturally to cause commotion. But if the practice is continued, now that it has been begun, it may prove efficacious in getting rid of differences that no amount of private conference could bring to a settlement.

President Wilson cannot be accused of impatience or inconsiderateness in his dealings with his colleagues. For the last few weeks, however, he has realised that unless matters were pushed more vigorously there would be an indefinite prolongation of the conference, with increasing danger of disagreement, to say nothing of menaces from without, such as Bolshevism.

### DELEGATIONS SEE WILSON.

**American Congressmen Also Among the President's Callers.**

PARIS, April 25.—The engagements of President Wilson today filled his day until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

He saw General Tasker H. Bliss and Bernard M. Baruch, former Chairman of the American War Industries Board, and also received delegations of Kurds, Czechoslovaks, and Siamese, and a committee of French workingmen.

During the day some of the visiting American Congressmen visited the President.

## SUGGEST FIUME MANDATE

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

intended to give his statement to the press yesterday afternoon. In fact, it is declared that he consulted Clemenceau and Lloyd George before determining to issue it so soon and found them both willing that he should take the world into his confidence in regard to the situation created by the Italian insistence that Fiume be given outright to Italy.

**Melodramatic Charges of Intrigue.**

One gets deep whiffs of melodrama in what is being said behind the scenes in this period of accusation and counter-accusation.

If all that is uttered by the devotees of Italian nationalistic aspirations is to be believed, the present situation is the outcome of a deep-laid plot involving intrigue that makes the fantasies of Anthony Hope and George Barr McCutcheon fade into insignificance. The whole present situation is the result—these Italian enthusiasts assert—of the conception given before the great war began of the creation of a Jugoslav State. The scheme, it is declared, was carefully worked out, and by means of publicity and various manipulations underneath the surface sentiment was created which began to have its effect before the war ended. The story goes that, mainly through influences brought to bear on a close friend and confidant of President Wilson, the President was induced to subscribe to the Jugoslav cause, one of the fundamental principles of which is the possession of Fiume. It would be unwise—perhaps unfair—at this time to go into the details of the charges that are being made; but the world would have an appetizing morsel to roll under its tongue if all that is told received publicity. There are all the elements of a romantic novel in the narrative, and those who believe the version most in vogue say that the days of international dramas in which attractive personalities have played and are playing a part behind the scenes have by no means ended.

The Italians, in their enthusiastic defiance of President Wilson and their indignant charge that he has violated good faith in issuing his statement, apparently fail to see that they are laying a basis for the formation of what would amount to an alliance between Great Britain, France, and the United States, with Italy left out. Quiet jubilization is going on in certain French quarters, where it is believed that the Italians by their withdrawal are playing right into the hands of the French statesmen, who desire a revival of the old balance of power, with America included in the group formed to preserve the equilibrium of the world.

From the very outset of the Peace Conference Clemenceau advocated the balance of power principle as opposed to the organization of all nations into a league to enforce peace. He wanted France, Great Britain, Italy, and America to join in a compact which would insure the other nations' behaving themselves. President Wilson opposed this proposal. He adhered to the child of his heart, the League of Nations, and ultimately had his way, but France never left off seeking some guarantee of safety against Germany greater than she believed the League of Nations offered, and out of her persistency she obtained special assurances from Wilson and Lloyd George which the French press and some official French spokesmen acclaim as equivalent to a defensive alliance, linking the London, Paris, and Washington Governments.

**Possible Isolation of Italy.**

The details of these assurances have not been disclosed, but it is obvious that, whatever they are, they will gain additional force and strength if Italy definitely withdraws from the effort to make peace. In a measure Italy will isolate herself by this course. She will find America and the two most powerful European nations standing shoulder to shoulder in opposition to her territorial designs, which they regard as selfish and unjustified.

**Italy's Power to Seize Fiume.**

Italy is in position now to take Fiume and keep it till such time as developments force a change in the direction of the current of the drama. Two hundred thousand Italian troops are in Fiume and Italy has still 2,500,000 men under arms. There is a possibility of war between Italy and Jugoslavia. It is admitted that should this occur America, Great Britain, France, and the other Governments which indorse the principles of the League of Nations would be in an embarrassing position. The League covenant has not been formally adopted, let alone applied. No machinery has been set up to make the purposes of the League effective, and Italy and Jugoslavia could fight to their hearts' content if they chose. Of course, it may be that those who are willing to take the chances on another war overlook the possibility that their people will not tolerate it.

It is asserted here that Italy is in a state of patriotic fervor, and that President Wilson, once a popular hero, is now reviled as Italy's enemy. Certainly, when he went to Italy last January the people acclaimed him as "the god of peace." The impression created by their enthusiasm then was that they were for peace above everything else—the territorial aspirations of the Rome Government included—and looked to the President of the United States to find means to keep them from over again participating in a bloody conflict.

The Italians connected with the Peace Commission assert indignantly that the President violated courtesy and tradition in issuing his statement. They charge him with going over the heads of the King and the Government in his direct appeal to the Italian people. This has happened only once before in recent years, they say, and that was in 1915, when Prince von Bülow, then German Chancellor, appealed to the people of Italy in an effort to influence them to remain out of the war. The answer of the people, the Italians here say, was to demand that Italy enter the war on the side of the Allies. These Italians predict that the resentment of the Italian people over Wilson's action will be no less keen.

Not one word is heard in American official circles to indicate any intention to adopt measures of reprisal against Italy if her representatives definitely quit the Peace Conference. It is easy to see what weapons the United States might employ in this direction. Italy is dependent mainly upon the United States at the present time for coal and food, which she needs badly and which America is furnishing cheerfully. According to some Italians, the United States has already stopped Government credits to Italy. This is denied by American officials, who say that only a few days ago papers authorizing new Italian credits were sent to President Wilson for his signature, and that there is no reason to believe that he will decline to approve them.

It should not be overlooked, however, that the attitude of Italian officialdom toward the President may force the United States, as a mater of pride, to cease having financial dealings with a nation which refuses to abide by the opinion of the majority of the great powers and tries to wreck the entire effort to bring peace.

It may be considered significant that the majority view here is that Italy will calm down and return to full-fledged membership in the Council of Four. She has too much at stake, it is contended, to permit her to take any other course. Only this morning an important Italian official called on a member of the American peace delegation with whom he is on close personal terms and proposed that the situation be discussed.

"But you will not consider any suggestion concerning Fiume," said the American.

The Italian dignitary admitted that Fiume must be excluded from the conversation, intimating that Italy stood pat on her demand for that city.

"Then what is the use of discussing the situation?" said the American official, and the conversation ended.

This incident may be taken, however, as showing that the Italians are worried over the possibilities of their attitude and are hoping to find some way to re-enter negotiations with America.

**Charges by Italians Denied.**

One of the statements made by Italians is that, after their peace commission received a proposal from Lloyd George that suggested the possibility of compromise, the Commissioners sent word to Wilson that they would like to have him see Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador to Washington, to discuss certain features of Lloyd George's proposition. Word came back, they assert, that the President was very busy, but would soon have a communication to make. That communication, they allege, was his public statement which they read in the Paris afternoon newspapers.

It is denied emphatically by the American delegation that the President sent any such word to the Italian delegation. American delegates say that the President did see the Ambassador.

Denial is also made in American official circles that the President promised the Italians to withhold his statement until today.

Taking it all in all, the peace situation is in a mess. But the American, British, and French plenipotentiaries are evidently determined to go ahead and make peace with Germany and Austria, whether Italy joins them or remains out of the conference.

## BERLIN IS JUBILANT OVER FIUME WRANGLE

***Wilhelmstrasse Frankly Pleased and Popular View Sees Chance of an Easier Peace.***

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 24.—The action of the Italian delegates at the Paris Conference, news of which is published here this afternoon, has been the sensation of the day. Never, indeed, since the Paris discussions began has so much interest been shown here in any single event of the proceedings in the French capital. So, frankly, Wilhelmstrasse is pleased.

I have referred in previous messages to the differences which exist both in Governmental and in high political circles regarding the question of the signing of peace. There are on the one hand those who, like Scheidemann, will go a long way in order to be able to sign the peace, and there are those who already have practically made up their minds it would be well not to sign peace at all.

Persons in the first category naturally believe that Germany's chances of an easier peace are greatly increased by "the break in the Entente's front." The second class among the people, who—it is no use disguising the fact—are probably the stronger of the two classes, are openly rejoicing at the latest turn of events.

They say they have been waiting for some such happening, and regard their position as greatly strengthened by the Italian delegates' action. I learn in an authoritative quarter this evening, however, that no change will take place in arrangements for the departure of the high peace delegates from Berlin for Versailles on Monday.

BERLIN, April 24, (Associated Press.)—The German newspapers are attentively following the Italian crisis in Paris. Of the situation the Vossische Zeitung says:

"It is Great Britain's aim to Balkanize Europe and split up its forces."

The Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, sides with President Wilson in the controversy.

The Boersen Zeitung says that the President's statement was "most comprehensive in tenor, most impressive in import, and most consistent of all his notes."

The Tägliche Rundschau believes that Italy will be obliged to yield and says that "she has become the slave of her friends."

The Tageblatt says there is only one way of solving present and numerous other conflicts which menace the peace settlement, "namely to have Mr. Wilson administer an eleventh hour reprimand with equal energy to all the associated powers, thereby bringing about a total revision of the treaty and a genuine return to the fourteen points."

## FOCH ADVISES CABINET ON PEACE PROBLEMS

***Presents Military Views at a Meeting With the French Conference Delegation.***

PARIS, April 25.—The French Cabinet and the members of the French peace delegation held a meeting today and exchanged views regarding the work of the Peace Conference. Marshal Foch gave the Cabinet in detail the military point of view concerning problems submitted to the Conference.

Other members of the Conference delegation present were Jules Cambon, Captain Tardieu, Louis Klotz, Finance Minister; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, and Premier Clemenceau, President Poincaré presided at the meeting.

## SAYS TEUTON ENVOYS HAVE FULL POWERS

**Will Have Authority to Sign Peace Treaty, According to Delegate Schuecking.**

### ASSEMBLY MUST RATIFY

**Expectation That Preliminary Peace Will Be Arranged Within Two Weeks.**

BERLIN, April 25, (Associated Press.)—Professor Walther M. A. Schuecking, one of the German delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles, stated today that the powers of the German delegates would be quite sufficient to enable them to sign the peace treaty on the spot. Naturally, he added, the National Assembly must sanction the treaty.

Professor Schuecking's statements were made in an interview with the Zeitung am Mittag. Continuing, he said:

"The importance of the delegation should be appreciated as an indication that the Imperial Government reckons on real negotiations. The contents of the latest Entente note permit the conclusion that our opponents are in principle inclined seriously to negotiate with us. I personally am optimistic enough to hope that French reports of the contents of the treaty are materially inaccurate and that therefore an acceptable preliminary peace may be garnered within the next few weeks, even though special deliberations, due to the enormous number of extremely difficult problems, may be protracted for months.

"Sensible voices, especially from the Anglo-American camp, have recently pointed out, and rightly, that it is not with the present weak Germany that peace is to be concluded, but with a Germany which, at the most within two or three decades, will again be an important factor in the world. I trust in the healthy maturity of the ideas of the Entente peoples, who in the long run want to conclude peace with the German nation of 70,000,000 and do not intend to support an intolerable imperialistic policy on the part of their Cabinets."

## GERMANY WITHHOLDS SECRET DOCUMENTS

***Not to be Published Unless Allies Do the Same—Decision Attributed to Erzberger.***

LONDON, April 25.—Karl Kautsky, one of the Under Secretaries in the German Foreign Ministry, who has finished an examination of the secret documents of the German Foreign Office, a task assigned to him by the Government last Winter, is quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin today as saying that the Government had decided not to publish these documents unless the Allies agree to a similar publication of secret documents from their archives.

Herr Kautsky added that certain documents, "which might have been peculiarly compromising," were destroyed before the German revolution.

Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, Kautsky is quoted as saying, was responsible for the order that the documents should not be made public.

Kautsky said that he was greatly surprised at this attitude on the part of the German Government. The refusal to make the documents public, he believed, would have a very bad effect in Allied countries and would perpetuate suspicions of the good faith of Germany by revealing that the revolutionary government was prepared to shield the old rulers.

## PUT BLOCKADE DAMAGE AT 56 BILLION MARKS

***Germans Count Unborn Children as Part of the Loss Inflicted by the Allies.***

BERLIN, April 23, (Associated Press.)—The Imperial Health Ministry has issued a memorandum on the results of the blockade.

It says that from 1915 to 1918, as a result of undernourishment, 763,000 persons died in Germany, and a further 150,000 died from influenza, owing to the loss of their power of resistance.

The fall in the number of births during the war exceeded 4,000,000 for the empire and over 2,500,000 for Prussia.

The memorandum calculates at 56,800,000,000 marks the damage inflicted by the hunger blockade, in which it includes such curious items as unborn children and loss of wages due to reduced working capacity.

## ITALIANS RALLY TO ORLANDO

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

son!" was the watchword of various demonstrations in Rome last night.

A huge crowd of manifestants, parading through Rome toward the Capitol, passed before the American Embassy late yesterday just as Ambassador Page came out for a walk. The demonstrators shouted:

"Viva America!"

The Ambassador replied:

"Viva Italy!"

The Italian delegates returning from Paris to Rome had an enthusiastic reception when their train reached Turin this afternoon, the city council and local authorities meeting them. Deputies and Senators assembled on the station platform and a crowd of at least 50,000 filled the station and the surrounding streets.

Premier Orlando, Signor Barzilai and General Diaz spoke to the crowd from an automobile and then went to the Prefecture, where there was another demonstration. The party left Turin for Rome at 6:45 o'clock.

Immediately after his arrival here tomorrow, Premier Orlando will confer with King Victor Emmanuel. He will then hold a council of ministers and make a report of occurrences in Paris. At that meeting a decision will be reached on whether to convoke Parliament immediately or leave unchanged the date of meeting, which has been fixed for May 6.

A monster demonstration has been organized to greet Premier Orlando when he returns from Paris. The organizers of the demonstration seek to show the Premier that the country is backing the Cabinet in its present attitude.

Telegrams from cities and villages throughout Italy describe the organization of demonstrations in support of the Cabinet.

There is great excitement among the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate over the situation in Paris. Many members expressed the opinion that Italy should warn France and Great Britain that they could not conclude peace without Italy according to the treaty binding the Allies.

**Press Backs Orlando's Stand.**

The reply of Premier Orlando to President Wilson apparently made a deep impression on the Italian press and virtually every Italian newspaper devotes much editorial comment to the Premier's statement.

The Messaggero accuses President Wilson of disloyalty in seeking glory for himself at the expense of Italy.

The Corriere della Serra of Milan says:

"Can President Wilson, who repeatedly has allowed the magna charta of his fourteen points to be torn to pieces; who suffered freedom to weep in the slumber at the bottom of the ocean; who violated and allowed to be violated the rights of nationalities all over Europe; who calmly watches the letting loose of the fiercest imperialistic cupidities in the colonial domains and in Asia; who has yet to make clear the meaning and the object of his attitude in the face of the atrocities and crimes committed against the whole of the people in Russia; who under the pressure of a brutally professed egoism disavowed the very spirit of his work by causing the Monroe Doctrine to be inscribed among the statutes of the League of Nations, and who, finally, was unwilling to admit the equality of races and placed the Japanese in an inferior class of humanity—can he, after all this, still cherish the illusion of finding in the waters of the Adriatic the justice lost at Paris?"

The Popolo Romano says:

"Italy replies as one man to her King and her Government, who demand with unswerving tenacity their sacred and impregnable national rights."

After describing the Premier's reply as a proud and thrilling document, the Corriere D'Italia says:

"The American people cannot be in agreement with a man who so haughtily arrogates to himself the right to decide the fate of Europe against the desires of its Governments and its peoples.

"Every facility is extended to Germany, which lost the war, for fear she will not sign the peace, while Italy, which was victorious in the war, is put in the position of not being able to sign the peace. We trust, however, in the sense and justice of the English and French, and, above all, of the American people."

The Italia considers that President Wilson has, perhaps, irremediably jeopardized the peace of the world.

The newspapers announce that patriotic societies are urging the Italian people to address an appeal to the American people and the American Senate and House of Representatives.

**Americans Shunned in Cafes.**

PARIS, April 25, (Associated Press.)—An American officer who arrived here today from Rome says the feeling against Americans in Rome is very bitter. He asserts that he was asked in Rome to leave cafes because the proprietors said that Italian officers declined to eat in the same places with Americans.

LONDON, April 25.—The Italian Embassy here announced this evening that it had received reports that shops were closed in most Italian towns and that business was at a standstill while crowds of demonstrants paraded, shouting: "Long live America! Down with Wilson."

Dispatches from Rome say that the newspapers of that city report that the following circular was distributed in large numbers today in all parts of Rome frequented by officers and men of the Allied armies:

"The Italian people, while reaffirming friendship for the peoples of Great Britain, France and the United States, invite citizens of Allied nations now staying in Rome to participate in a demonstration to be made on the arrival here of the Italian Peace Delegation from Paris."

Double Breasted Waist Seam Suits

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of the stomach has upset many a night's rest. If your stomach is acid-disturbed, dissolve two or three

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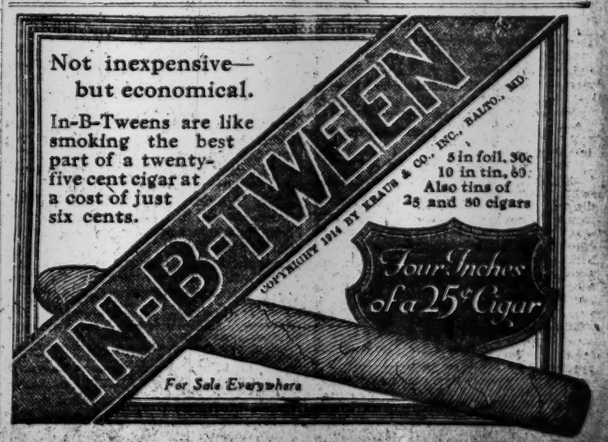
It has been the leading relish for generations.

THE OLD 69TH.

Page of photographs of the return and welcome of the 69th Regiment, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.



# PRAGUE A BUSY, PATRIOTIC CAPITAL

### President Wilson's Portrait Displayed Everywhere with Those of Bohemia's Own Heroes.

### STRIKES NOT POLITICAL

### People Anxious to Get Prussian Silesia or Else to See It an Autonomous State.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRAGUE, April 24.—I believe there is in all Europe no more beautiful city than Prague, if you except Venice, and I doubt if there is anywhere a more interesting city at the moment. For Prague is the capital of an ancient nation which is just now throbbing with the realization that it is a nation again.

Everywhere you see red and white, the national colors. Almost every shop displays portraits of national heroes or postcards whereon the white Bohemian lion is triumphing over the double eagle. Paintings, photographs, and busts of President Masaryk and President Wilson are everywhere, in most cases with the legends "Glory to Wilson." or "Glory to America" appended.

All the Allies are popular. You see Union Jacks and Tricolors all about the city, but Wilson is pre-eminently the hero of the day.

Prague is not really contented. There are the same food difficulties here as elsewhere, though in rather a less urgent degree, but there is a pleasant suggestion of normal about it compared to any other Central European capital.

The shop windows are all well filled, and there is as much variety as you would find in London just now. Even the confectioners and charcuteries seem to have no difficulty in obtaining their stock in trade, and though prices are as high as elsewhere the streets are crowded with brisk people who have evidently somewhere to go and something to do—altogether a very noteworthy contrast to Berlin and Vienna.

I have seen it stated that Bohemia is as apt for Bolshevism as are her eastern neighbors. Certainly there are strikes—quite a number of them. There was one a couple of days since on the main line from here to Vienna. Strikers stopped the train en route and ordered all passengers to descend. On hearing that there was an English Colonel on board they decided that the train and Colonel could go forward with as many other passengers as could be said to be of his party. Finally the train arrived in Vienna four hours late, and containing no passengers but the English Colonel and his party.

But these strikes are, so far as one can judge, signs only of a normal labor unrest and have nothing political about them. The Czechoslav is at present too deeply interested in his new-found national liberty to have any wish to join hands with those who are aspiring to overwhelm the nationality of his neighbors, and more particularly is he interested in the matter of Prussian Silesia, its agricultural wealth, and its coal fields.

There has been a boom in poetic justice of recent years, and this territory of Silesia provides an excellent example of it. If you look at the pre-war map of Europe you will see it is a German peninsula jutting out southeastward between what were the Russian and Austrian Empires.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century it belonged to Bohemia as a member of the Austrian Empire. Naturally enough, its wealth attracted the rising ambitions of the Hohenzollerns at a very early date. Frederick the Great stole it from Empress Maria Theresa in 1741, and thereby laid up the first of those rods in pickle which were in the end to descend so heavily on the ribs of his last descendant, Wilhelm the Inglorious.

The future of Silesia is of vital interest to the Czechoslovaks. They regard themselves as being at least as justly entitled to it as is France, for instance, to Alsace-Lorraine. Further, it is very necessary to them as a buffer between Bohemia and her old enemy, Prussia.

Next to incorporating it into their own republic, they would prefer it to become autonomous, or to be joined to some new combination of South German States in which Prussia has no part. If you put any weight upon the justice of self-determination, Silesia would, in my opinion, in all probability vote itself German and autonomous.

Silesia owes its present prosperity to its connection with the German Empire. Breslau is a typical model German manufacturing city, and one of the most flourishing, and around Breslau is massed a majority of the population. On the border country the case is altered. Polish is widely spoken, and in some districts Czech. The facial type of the peasantry is Slavonic. So is the setting of their villages. On the other hand, a wedge of German-speakers crosses the border into Northern Bohemia.

The varying claims of Germany, Poland, and Bohemia may be left for the Peace Conference to settle. In the meantime the attention of the new republic is very firmly centred on her claims, and until they are settled she is not likely to take Bolshevism very seriously.

Considering how recently the yoke of the Hapsburgs was thrown off, the republic has already made remarkable strides. Its army is today very much the best in Central Europe and the men are smart and soldierly. Their new uniforms are a compromise between the old Austrian and the new French. Reports as to its numbers and equipment vary. It has, at any rate, little to fear from the 60,000 men, with 300 guns, which at the moment make up the Red army of Hungary.

The Czech is one Slavonic people which was able, even before the great war, not only to withstand the Teuton, but even to gain upon him. A quarter of a century ago Prague was in essentials a German town. Yet, even then, the Czechs built a national theatre, one of the finest in Europe, and in it founded a national school of opera and drama, not only without the patronage of the Austrians, but in flat defiance of them.

Today there are not 30,000 Germans in the city, and the majority of those who remain are Jews of that type which is only too ready to change its name and declare itself of old Czech lineage. German has altogether disappeared from the streets, rather to the discomfiture of the foreign visitor, to whom Czech is the most incomprehensible of tongues.

Prague is, in fact, the national capital again and of a people with enormous potentialities. Properly backed up, it may well be that Czechoslovakia will prove the one trustworthy breakwater against the tide of Bolshevism, beneath which the rest of Central Europe already is submerged.

# RED EXPLANATION OF SEX LEGISLATION

### Celibacy Is Abolished as a Means Toward Class Equality, "Statesman" Says.

### MARRIAGE IS OBLIGATORY

### Must Be Contracted Within Six Months When Bachelors and Spinsters Become of Age.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 24.—A Bolshevist statesman, from whom the Journal Epoca obtained a special interview respecting the Leninist legislation on the sex problem, complains that a vast amount of grotesque misrepresentation has appeared on the subject in the hostile or unsympathetic press.

"Abolition of celibacy has been adopted," he stated, "simply as a means toward class equality. Every woman, on attaining her eighteenth and every man on his twentieth year, is bound to inscribe his or her name in a special register kept at the Commissariat of Unions, and must then contract a union within the period of six months. Should they fail to do so, they are served with three warning notices at successive intervals of two months, before any step is taken in the way of corercive measures. Every bachelor and every spinster is bound to furnish a written explanation of their irregular condition, and the only reasons admitted as valid are serious ill-health or organic defects.

"When two lovers wish to marry they present themselves to the People's Commissary, who witnesses their marriage. The same course is followed as regards separating, only that the Commissary, after freeing the unhappy pair, inscribes the man afresh on the celibate list and the woman on the register of marriageable persons, notifying each of the obligation to find another partner within six months. In case children have been born from their union, they are either delivered to the custody of the particular parent desiring them or else divided between them. The Commissariat of Unions aids the youth of either sex in their quest of a mate by promoting all healthy forms of social intercourse and facilitating introductions among families of every type."

The Russian statesman further declared that immense headway had been made in this way with the abolition of the caste spirit, and that the mingling together of all sorts and conditions had been vastly facilitated through the five years of exemption from compulsory work granted to the wives of working men. Down to the end of March, he says, the number of marriages celebrated between members of the workmen's and middle class families totaled 800,000.

# BOLSHEVIKI IN NORTH IN FULL RETREAT

### Water Transportation from Archangel to Siberia Assured When Ice Melts.

ARCHANGEL, April 24, (Associated Press.)—According to reports by the Russian General Staff important progress is being made in the Petchora district toward the opening up of a practicable line of communcation in the Summer between the Archangel and Siberian forces of the Allies.

Though regular communication is now impracticable because of the condition of the roads and the frozen harbors, the Archangel forces recently have made important advances, which are destined to assure sea and river transportation with Admiral Kolchak's army as soon as navigation opens in the arctic region.

A Russian force under General Shapshnikoff has occupied Ust Uchta, at the junction of the Rivers Ishma and Uchta, and the Bolsheviki are reported to be retreating rapidly in front of them. The Bolsheviki also have abandoned their fronts on the Rivers Vashka and Mezen. In the retreat they took with them peasants from 18 to 45 years of age and all their livestock.

Approximately ninety soldiers of the North Russian Army who accepted the offer of Major Gen. Marushewsky, commander of the Russian forces and Governor General of the Region of the North, to permit them to join the Bolsheviki if they had objections to the Archangel Government, have been sent through the front to the enemy lines.

A dispatch from Archangel April 3 said General Marushewsky had startled Archangel with an unusual proclamation intended to call the bluff of the Bolshevist sympathizers in that territory. The General offered these persons the choice of a safe conduct to the Bolshevist lines up to April 10, on their written application, with the alternative of a trial by military court if found within the allied military zone after that date.

## FRENCH TO HAVE NEW LOAN.

### Klotz Proposes Bank of France Note Issue Limit of 40 Billion Francs.

PARIS, April 25.—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, has sent a letter to Raoul Peret, President of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, announcing that he will substitute a new bill for that which he withdrew as a consequence of the opposition to it in the Chamber on April 19. In the new bill M. Klotz will ask authority for the Treasury to borrow up to 3,000,000,000 francs from the Bank of France, the amounts borrowed to be paid off with the proceeds of the next loan.

This is the first definite announcement that the Government intends to make a new appeal to the public.

The measure also proposed to raise the limit of the note issue of the Bank of France to 40,000,000,000 francs. In justification of this, M. Klotz explains that, however desirable it is to reduce the fiduciary circulation, nevertheless there must be no hampering of economic transactions. M. Klotz points out that it is particularly essential under the present circumstances that the bank be in a position to finance industry and commerce and that it would be contrary to the general interests of the country if circulation were strictly limited to the requirements of the Treasury.

# UKRAINE RED ARMY IS DISINTEGRATING

### Whole Country Made Too Hot for Invaders by the Incensed Peasants.

### TROOPS DESERT IN MASSES

### Say They Want Only Rest and Peace—Enemy Was Starved Out of Kiev.

VIENNA, April 24, (Associated Press.)—The capture of Kiev from the Bolsheviki by partisans of General Petlura, the Ukrainian Nationalist leader, is interpreted here as signifying the ebb of the Bolshevist strength in Southwestern Russia. As soon as the Bolshevist troops came into contact with the untrained, but determined, forces of General Petlura, they deserted the Red standard and forced the Bolshevist leaders to give up Kiev.

It apparently had been the intention of Lenin and Trotzky to hold the Ukraine until the crops could be harvested and transported to Moscow and then to withdraw. Trotzky, as head of the Red Army, used all his skill in attempting to subjugate the Ukraine. The Bolsheviki penetrated the country in four sections. First came agitators and next marauding bands to strike terror. These were followed by larger bodies of troops made up of foreign elements. Last came Soviet troops, headed by Bolshevist commissioners. Iron discipline was maintained by Chinese assassins who executed all soldiers who revolted against orders.

The Soviet troops commanded by the commissioners were not expected to fight, but to preserve order. Discontent with the discipline enforced by the commissioners, however, has led to large desertions from the Soviet ranks, including thirty thousand men of the Bolshevist first army to General Petlura near Homel, in the Pripet region, last week.

General Petlura had so arranged matters through his agents that the Soviet troops were able to desert in perfect safety to themselves on condition that they would lay down their arms.

General Petlura, who played a waiting game in his campaign, is backed up by the sentiment of the Ukrainian peasants. For two months the latter had been the victims of the Bolshevist plan, their holdings of livestock having been reduced after the manner of things in Great Russia so that each peasant was reduced to possession of one hog, one cow, and one horse. Notwithstanding this the peasants were expected to raise big crops. So they abandoned the cultivation of the fields and took up arms.

The Ukrainian Commander in Chief followed a plan drawn up by his Chief of Staff, Colonel Melnik, a Galician artillery officer of much experience in the Austrian Army. By degrees he worked from Rovno to Irpin, fifteen miles northwest of Kiev, and began cutting off the provisions for the latter city. The whole country soon became too hot for the Bolsheviki, who had been weakened by their Odessa and Bessarabian adventures.

# FREE CITY OF DANZIG TO BE AUTONOMOUS

### Its Status Will Be Virtually That of Republic Within Polish State.

PARIS, April 24, (Associated Press.)—Reconsideration of Polish aspirations and claims relative to Danzig has resulted in a decision concerning the future status of that city which goes considerably further toward satisfying Polish demands than was contemplated some time ago.

The "free city of Danzig" will be created, not as a neutralized State, but virtually as an autonomous republic within the Polish State, contained within the Polish customs union, and represented in international relations by Polish diplomats. Its citizens will be entitled to diplomatic privileges held by the citizens of Poland, and free use of the Danzig wharves and docks and other transportation facilities will be guaranteed to Poland, which also will have control and administration of the Vistula water route and freedom to cross not only through the Polish corridor but also through German territory, if necessary.

Polish control, however, will not extend to the internal affairs of the city, over which the residents will enjoy complete local autonomy.

The independence of Danzig under these conditions will be guaranteed by the League of Nations, which will appoint a High Commissioner to arrange the necessary treaties with Germany and Poland, and assist the municipal representatives in drafting a constitution.

Freedom of passage across the Polish corridor to East Prussia will be guaranteed to Germany.

## INFLUENZA SWEEPS INDIA.

### 5,000,000 Deaths Dwarf Record of Plague Years in East.

LONDON, April 17, (Associated Press.)—Almost 5,000,000 persons have died in British India from Spanish influenza, and fully a million others are believed to have died in the native States from the same cause, according to a report of the Indian Government made public here. The area affected contained a population of 238,026,240, and the number of deaths was 4,899,725, or 20.6 deaths per 1,000.

In a few months, it is observed, influenza claimed half as many victims as did the dreaded plague in a period of twenty years.

The influenza, which made its appearance in India early last autumn, was particularly fatal in the central, northern and western portions, while in Burma it was not so severe. No part of the Punjab escaped.

The hospitals were so choked it was impossible quickly to remove the dead to make room for the dying. Streets and lanes of the cities were littered with dead and dying people, and the postal and telegraph services were completely demoralized.

Burning ghats and burial grounds were literally piled with corpses, while an even greater number awaited removal from houses and hospitals. The depleted medical service, itself sorely stricken by the epidemic, was incapable of dealing with more than a minute fraction of sickness requiring attention.

# RUSSIAN ROYALTIES ARRIVE IN ITALY

### Grand Duke Nicholas and Suite Land at Genoa from a British Warship.

### HAS NO NEWS OF CZAR

### Says He Forbade Germans Even to Approach Him—Dowager Ex-Empress Goes to England.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 24.—Traveling incognito, Grand Duke Nicholas, the former Generalissimo of the Russian armies, accompanied by his wife, the Grand Duchess Anastasia, and their daughter, Princess Helen, disembarked from the British warship Lord Nelson yesterday afternoon at Genoa, where they intend remaining some days before proceeding to other parts of the Italian and French Rivieras. The Dowager ex-Empress, Marie Feodorovna, has gone on direct to England, where she will be the guest of Queen Alexandra.

Among the twenty-seven persons who form the Grand Duke's suite are his brother, Grand Duke Peter, who has assumed the name of Peter Borisoff; his wife, Melitza, sister of Queen Elena of Italy; their son, Prince Roman, and their daughter, Marina, besides the Baron and Baroness de Staël.

Questioned about the fate of the ex-Czar, Grand Duke Nicholas replied:

"We all know as much but no more than you. The newspapers are our sole source of information. It is three years ago since I last saw the Czar, a few months before the outbreak of the revolution; since then I have had no sort of tidings.

"Stories of my participation in counter-revolutionary conspiracies are absurd. I have been subjected to the strictest surveillance ever since the first month after my arrival in the Crimea. Things became more rigorous than ever after the Bolshevist invasion of October, 1917.

"Then, last May, the Germans arrived, and their General sent asking me to receive him. I replied: 'I have never granted anybody permission to so much as set foot in my garden, and if you ever get thus far, it will be only by brute force; for never will I accept any courtesies from Germans.' Nor, in fact, did I ever solicit any sort of favor, and when they finally retired before the Bolshevist reinforcements, I followed them at a distance."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 17.

## 308 To-day

Two and a quarter million babies a year are born in the United States! That means that 308 infants are arriving to-day in the million families that read The Delineator. Talcum powder, baby-carriages, clothing, rattles, cribs for 308 new babies every day of the year! Their 112,500 mothers rely on The Delineator for advice. Have you anything to say to them about the article you manufacture?

The Delineator

*The Magazine In One Million Homes*

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no dangerous or deleterious substitutes.


LEE WOO.

Picture of Lee Woo, the only Chinese writer on the subject of baseball, watching the play, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

# FRENCH GREET FIRST OF FOE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

tions under the windows of the rooms looking over Versailles Park, were the only indications of the character of the State guests who had displaced civilian lodgers and forced them to seek other shelter in crowded Versailles.

The detectives did not interfere with traffic in the street or in the park. Orders evidently had been given to make the service of surveillance or protection for the Germans as unobtrustive and unobjectionable as possible.

It was finally determined that the German delegation would be allowed to use code in communicating with Germany and will have direct telephonic and telegraphic connections. The Germans will also be allowed to use couriers, who will enjoy full diplomatic immunity.

**French Guard the Germans.**

Protection and the avoidance of possible unpleasant incidents, rather than restrictions, will be the purpose of such police measures as are taken, according to a statement made to The Associated Press today by one of the French representatives assigned to the mission. The Germans will not be expected, and probably do not desire, to extend their movements into the general quarters of Versailles, but they will be allowed freedom of movement between their two hotels.

Nor is it expected that the Germans will seek to extend their promenades far and wide through the vast Park of Royal Versailles, which stretches from their hotels in one direction far beyond the great Palace le Roi Soleil, and in the other to the Trianon and the Petit Trianon, with memories of Mme. Maintenon and Marie Antoinette.

Only necessary police precautions will be taken to prevent annoyance by curiosity seekers or possible hostile persons in that part of the park adjoining the hotel where they take their walks and through which they pass to and from the Hotel Trianon, where the preliminary discussions with the associated delegates will take place.

**Fare as Other Delegates Do.**

"We do not expect to drive the nursemaids and children from their customary playgrounds, but we will keep any crowds from gathering, and particularly outsiders from Paris, who might think it a Sunday amusement to come to Versailles and hoot the Germans, or do something not in consonance with the dignity of the Peace Conference," said a French police official.

Herr Lersner and his party immediately, on arriving, went to their rooms and had breakfast served to them from the hotel kitchen by the hotel servants. This fact answered a question over which the French newspapermen have been concerned—whether the Germans were expected to bring their own food to Versailles. It is now understood that they will have their own bills of fare on the same footing as the other peace delegations.

The large dining room in the main wing of the Hotel des Reservoirs has been reserved for them. The Summer dining room, with glass-inclosed veranda, remains accessible to the general public. This dining room was filled at noon today with persons at luncheon who were not aware of their proximity to the Germans. Even many of the waiters in the hotel had not learned of the arrival of Lersner and the other Germans.

The Germans remained in their rooms during the morning, but commenced this afternoon to make the preliminary arrangements for the arrival of the main German delegation. This probably will be May 1, although the date has not been finally determined.

American newspaper correspondents in Paris today addressed a formal letter to the members of the American Peace delegation, requesting that they secure for the correspondents the privilege of attending the first meeting of the allied and German peace envoys.

They also ask permission to talk with a spokesman for the German delegates from time to time.

# SAY BERLIN PLANS TO REJECT TERMS

### Allied Armies of Occupation Are Stirred by Possibility of Disruption at Paris.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 24.—From high official military sources, entitled to the greatest respect, comes the information that it is thought more a probability than a possibility that the Germans will refuse to sign the peace terms. If the opinions given today are as authoritative as they appear, the probability of the German delegation and German Government taking the bold step of defying the Allies is certainly much stronger than the allied statesmen in Paris count on.

The rules of the military censorship, still active, although to what end no one seems to know, forbid revealing the source of this information now. It comes, however, from those in close touch with high German officials, especially with the German War Office, who know that the Germans have been figuring, subtilely and skillfully, on what would happen should the delegation headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau refuse to accept the terms laid down by the Allies.

These informants make the startling statement that the German delegation will leave Berlin in the full understanding that, if the peace terms call for taking Danzig away from Germany, and for taking the Sarre Valley away also, then the German delegates will not accept, nor will the German Government. If recent information given out in Paris is correct, these two provisions are in the peace terms, or at least were two days ago.

When asked what they thought about the German delegation referring the peace terms back to the Ebert-Scheidemann Government, they laughed and replied that Ebert and Scheidemann would do as they were told; that the real German Government would be in the Peace Commission, headed by Brockdorff-Rantzau, and that the peace delegation actually had final authority, whether or not the members chose to exercise it, at Versailles.

It appears that Ebert and Sheidemann have represented, with apparent conviction, that the pact drafted in Paris after so much travail by the allied statesmen offers a mere basis for discussion, rather than something to be accepted or rejected. Knowing that the allied statesmen in Paris do not conceive it to be any such thing, or say as much, it is interesting to receive the opinion from Berlin that the acceptance outright of the allied terms would assuredly mean the fall of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government.

It is difficult to glean from local sources any intelligent opinion as to the popular attitude toward the peace terms. Local sources keep pretty quiet, because any free expression of opinion would lead to difficulties with the American military authority. However, Erzberger is the leader of the Centrist Party, which dominates the Rhineland, and Erzberger is not very humble these days.

Throughout the American Army of Occupation there is, of course, the deepest interest in what will happen if the Germans refuse to sign. Sentiment here seems to be about evenly divided as to whether they will accept the terms or not. While there is the deepest interest in what the allied armies may be called upon to do in case of a crisis, there is a dearth of information on that point.

No one in the army, it is said, has been informed of Marshal Foch's projected plans. There exist, of course, plans drafted months ago for a further advance into Germany. It is giving the boche no secret to say that guns along the Rhine in the French area are trained east and have ammunition piled and ready. This is not true in our area, where the guns are stuck away in woodsheds and other shelters. But so far as actual plans go, on one hereabout knows anything.

Nevertheless, the favorite topic of conversation at the officers' clubs and messes is the program in case the Germans throw down the gauntlet and say it is the Allies' next move. There is a general opinion in the army that the Allies would have a touchy problem to solve.

The British, American, and French Armies of Occupation cannot be up and away eastward on a day's notice, and if they advance fifty or a hundred kilometers, fighting men, ask, what will be gained? And if Berlin and the seaports, or even all Germany, were to be occupied, would America and England back that program? And would the ruling minds in Germany object?

Further occupation would mean feeding the population, restoration of the crippled railroad lines, the repair of roads, and, above all, the restoration of order. It would mean a severe tax on the Allies' man power, without a corresponding tax on the German man power, for no one even conceives the possibility of the Germans opposing the allied advance by force of arms.

Most of our fighting men laugh at suggestions of "shooting up" German towns and bombing German cities. As far as bombing goes, the American Army has no equipment for such work. Anyhow, the Americans have no stomach for bombing defenseless towns and cities, and they have little desire to explore further into the hospitalities of German territory lying to the eastward.

Around Coblenz you can listen to scores of these discussions as to what may happen if the Allies decide to make a demonstration, and the inevitable conclusion is "damned if we know."

From a number of sources I have tried to find out what the Germans figure will happen if they defy the Allies. Few Germans agree as to details, but they say, many of them, that they can get better terms by refusing to sign, because England and America will not support any long-time occupation.

They say that France will not, and cannot, undertake that program alone, and that if Germany refuses to accept harsh peace terms, twelve months will bring better terms. In other words, they are counting on differences among the Allies to bring advantages to them.

Brockdorff-Rantzau, it is remarked, cannot be called a revolutionist, and he and his associates would have much to gain from the restoration of order in Germany, which would follow the occupation of Germany by the Allied forces. On the other hand, the talk here naturally turns to consideration of the cards the Allies have to play in a game of the Germans' forcing.

The Allies have blockade and food control, whether or not there is any connection between these and the present outlook. The distribution of American food on the left bank of the Rhine, which was to have started April 15, is still held up, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the Interallied Food Commissioners here to consider the situation.

The Third American Army is ready for any call to duty that may come. But the 300,000 Americans of the Army of Occupation have not any burning desire to go on into Germany. Their eyes and their hearts are turned in the opposite direction.

**Holland Hears of Rejection Plans.**

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 24.—It may now be accepted that the German Government has abandoned any idea of rejecting outright the Allies' peace conditions, whatever their character. They have, however, as I learn from a well-informed source, decided upon new policies, of which the main outlines are as follows:

After receipt of the Allies' terms they will come forward with counterproposals of their own, not only dealing with the League of Nations, but also concerned with all other questions raised by the liquidation of the war. If the Allies refuse to discuss these proposals and demand acceptance or otherwise of their own original terms, the German Government will refer the whole question to the National Assembly and ask in effect: "Do you empower us to sign this treaty?"

In this event the proability is that the National Assembly will also evade the responsibility of a decision and proceed to a referendum to the people. The result is, of course, largely dependent on the internal conditions when the vote is taken. But this much can be said: That if no revolutionary change comes about, and if the feeling of the people remains as at the moment, the reply of a large, if not overwhelming, majority will be: "Sign."

It is significant that the reactionaries are raising their shrill voices on the eve of the departure of the German plenipotentiaries for Versailles, after having been comparatively silent for some time past. Thousands of posters and leaflets have suddenly appeared, urging the people not to assent to what they call a peace of humiliation, and it is quite evident that this is only the beginning of a campaign for the fenalssance of the national consciousness and the inspiration of a desire for "revenge."

# GERMANS STILL URGE FIRM STAND ON TREATY

### Press for the Refusal of Any Terms Not Based on Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23, (via Copenhagen.)—As a consequence of the French demand that Germany send a delegation to Paris fully empowered to negotiate and sign a preliminary peace treaty and of the need of awaiting certain further explanations from Paris, the Foreign Office in Berlin believes that the Germans can hardly arrive there before May 1.

When there still seemed to be a chance some weeks ago that the German delegates would have a voice on the stipulations of the preliminary peace articles a large group, consisting of all kinds of economic, mercantile, scientific, agricultural, historical, and even fine arts experts, was got together to accompany the political delegation to Paris and advise the latter, but when the Entente press left no doubt that the German delegation was merely to take or leave the ready-made peace contract public opinion came out so unmistakably against sending any but a small formal delegation that the Government abandoned all other plans.

General Nudant's message of April 20, therefore, was quite a surprise to the public as well as the Government, which is still somewhat skeptical concerning the extent of the power to negotiate granted by the allied and associated powers, upon which General Nudant's notes bring no enlightenment.

German newspapers with hardly any exception still urge the Government to refuse to sign any agreement not based upon President Wilson's fourteen points, and doubtless an overwhelming majority of the people approve this view. Only a comparatively small number of persons possessing comfortable fortunes favor peace at any price.

## CITES GERMAN STAND IN 1871.

### Paris Paper Recalls "Rough Treatment" of Thiers and Favre.

PARIS, April 25.—The attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, toward the Peace Congress is compared by the Temps with that taken at the conference at Versailles in 1871 at the close of the Franco-Prussian War. The paper mentions his attempt to send messengers to receive the treaty and his demands that the Germans be permitted to discuss the treaty and negotiate with the allied representatives.

The rough treatment given to Thiers and Favre at Versailles in 1871 by Bismarck is recalled, although, the paper points out, they had nothing in common with the imperial régime in France, which had been overthrown by the war.

The head of the German delegation, the Temps says, was the representative in Copenhagen of the German Imperial Government, and he violated the neutrality of Denmark in 1914 when he compelled that country to block up the straits leading to the Baltic with mines.

Other leaders of the present German Government served the imperial régime, the paper adds. It refers pointedly to Mathias Erzberger, the author of the scheme of minimum German peace terms drafted in 1914, by which Germany was to get much French territory and to have military sovereignty over Belgium. Erzberger, it says, was the first spokesman on behalf of the German Government before the commission appointed by the German Assembly at Weimar to examine the peace terms.

The Temps points out further that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, once Colonial Minister in the Imperial Government, has been appointed German Finance Minister with the title of Vice Premier.

## GERMANY CALMING FAST.

### Strike Abatement Attributed in Part to New Food Supply.

BERLIN, April 23, (Associated Press.)—Almost as suddenly as the recent strikes began here, there, and everywhere, Germany appears to be quieting down again. The coal miners in the Ruhr district are returning to work in increasing numbers, and yesterday those in the Dushburg and Mühlheim districts, as well as half a dozen other localities, returned to the collieries.

The fact that the men are resuming work is the more remarkable because the Communists at their recent meetings have urged a continuation of the strike. Men who formerly heeded this appeal have rejected it almost unanimously.

A big factor in the situation has been the distribution of American food, which has proved a special attraction to laboring men.

An increase in coal production is also noticeable in Upper Silesia, where the situation has been improved by the nullification of a majority of the depositions of mine directors. State arbitrators have been busy convincing the workers that the depositions were unnecessary and unjust. The cases in which the action has not been revoked have been sent to a court of arbitration.

The situation in Brunswick has quieted down sufficiently for the authorities to be able to lighten the regulations incident to martial law. Almost normal conditions prevail there and industries are working again for the first time in a fortnight, the workmen having almost all returned.

During the general strike 32,000 workers were idle there and sacrificed wages totaling 5,000,000 marks.

Hamburg is almost the only city, with the exception of Munich, where matters have not quieted down, at least for the moment. Military forces are still in charge at Hamburg, and, with the police, succeeded yesterday in bringing about order after the Communists had vainly stormed the police station. The Communists have been guilty of a number of cruelties at Hamburg, it is charged, as a result of which innocent persons have lost their lives or have been injured.

Religious Notices on Page 16.


IT'S a clear case of Fit vs. Counterfeit Here you get a Custom Tailor's Measurement and a Custom Tailor's Try-On. If I don't fit you, it's an accident. Clothing cut in lots is a lottery. If it does fit you, it's an accident. Can you waver between the Fit and the Counterfeit, when the price is just the same, $35 to $55?

If I shouldn't fit you, keep your money and I'll keep my suit, Or, I'll cut you another suit without any charge. You can't leave my shop without being satisfied, because I won't let you.

*Army and Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank*

Clemons

Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

21 Years On This Corner

There's *something* about them you'll like-

Twenty to the package

Trade Mark

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PERSONALITY PLUS

Like men, business institutions have personality; and like men, their success depends to a certain extent upon agreeable manners.

But only to a certain extent!

In the final analysis both men and business institutions are judged by their works.

At CHILDS the intention is *always* to be hospitable. An unceasing effort is made to impress upon each attendant the necessity for being as courteous and solicitous for the comfort of CHILDS patrons as though they were personal guests.

Fifty million meals are served a year to discriminating people; it takes more than agreeable personality. Superior products and service must be back of it.

The recognition that has caused CHILDS to be called a "National Institution" rests upon the quality of the food and the excellence of the service—the bulwarks of the business—plus personality.

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"Fownes" 142 years the *name* of glove quality. Fownes Silk gloves are Fownes throughout—fit, style, durability. Double tipped.

For men, women, children.

*Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.*

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Men's Shell Cordovans

brown or black, designed by us in a great variety.

Oxfords $7.45 to $13

English Wing Tip Brogues $10 to $12

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PARKER & DIEMER

1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.



The Women's League for Animals and Free Hospital

350 Lafayette Street,

Announces a lecture by

JOHN GALSWORTHY

At the home of Mrs. Orme Wilson, 3 East 64th Street, on Sunday, April 27, at 3 P. M.

Miss Marcia Van Dresser will sing.

The patronesses are Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. F. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Breitung, Mrs. F. Whitridge, Mrs. J. Frances A. Clarke, Mrs. Phillips Clark, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Charles A. Bristed, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris and Mrs. J. Speyer.

Tickets $3.00

May be purchased on admission or at the principal hotels.


**SINN FEINER AT LARGE.**

Valera, who escaped from Lincoln Prison, England, is acclaimed at a football game by 20,000 persons. The photographer caught him at a happy moment for the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

# 7 KILLED AS AUTOS CRASH AT MERRITT

## Major, Three Privates, Civilian, Woman, and Child Dead After Collision at Camp.

## MILITARY TAKES CHARGE

### Guard Placed Around Scene of Jitney Bus Accident—Chauffeurs Are Held.

CAMP MERRITT, N. J., April 25.—Major Stanley A. Baldwin and Privates Jeremiah Snebbers, Anthony Hauck, and Timothy Marnell, whose commands were not made public, were killed tonight shortly before 10 o'clock, when two jitney buses collided within the reservation.

After the accident the guard took charge, and all information was refused.

Later reports said that seven deaths resulted from the accident, a woman, a civilian, and a five-year-old girl having been added to the list. The child, so it is reported, was almost decapitated. They were first reported as injured.

The woman, whose name is believed to be Mrs. Paul Pecking, is reported to have lived in Manhattan. She had been visiting at the camp and was on her way home when the collision took place. Officials at the camp would not say whether the child was the daughter of Mrs. Pecking. The name of the man who died at the base hospital cannot be learned.

The bus, returning to the Fort Lee Ferry, contained about fifteen passengers, according to report. The one going in the opposite direction was well filled with soldiers returning to Camp Merritt. How these men escaped death or injury cannot be explained. Both buses are built to carry about thirty passengers.

Louis A. S. Martin of Englewood and Joseph Zensler of Teaneck, who were operating the buses at the time of the collision, were arraigned late tonight before Recorder Mann at Tenafly and held without bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Neither man was able to explain how the collision occurred.

The spot is comparatively level, though dark, and there is no curve, close by, to have hidden one of the cars from the driver of the other. As far as can be ascertained both machines were under control.

# DENY ITALIAN STORY OF PAGE RESIGNATION

### *State Department Officials Say He Would Not Consider Giving Up His Post Now.*

ROME, April 25.—The Italia says that because he was acquainted with President Wilson's views on the Italian claims, Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Rome, offered his resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The statement was authorized at the State Department today that there was no foundation for the report published in Rome that Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page had offered his resignation upon learning of President Wilson's attitude toward Italy in the Peace Conference.

There have been various reports since the armistice that Ambassador Page would resign soon, to resume his literary work. State Department officials said that, whatever might be Mr. Page's personal plans for the future, he, of course, would not consider resigning at this time.

Ambassador Page reported to the department today that the American Embassy was guarded by Italian soldiers. He gave no details of the situation in Rome.

In mid-February, some time after the visit of President Wilson to Rome, rumors were in circulation there that Ambassador Page was to resign. It was said at that time that Mr. Page had said he always expected to return to the United States when the war ended.

Early in April it was reported from Paris that the Ambassador had sent in his resignation, but there has been no official confirmation of the report. Mr. Page assumed his post at Rome in 1913.

# SECRETARY BAKER LOST IN THE NEUTRAL ZONE

### *On Way from Wiesbaden to Ems, Party Takes Wrong Road and Arrives in Limburg.*

COBLENZ, April 25, (Associated Press.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, enjoyed the curious experience of being lost in the neutral zone in Germany yesterday, and of arriving at Limburg, (twenty miles northeast of Coblenz.)

He was on his way back from Wiesbaden, where he had spent some time with the French General Mangin, and was endeavoring to reach Ems. His party took the wrong road and its members found themselves in the neutral zone.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 25.—Secretary of War Baker, accompanied by General Pershing, is paying a visit to the Rhine. Yesterday the Secretary, with Prince Leopold of Belgium, went to Mainz for luncheon with General Mangin, commanding the Tenth French Army. Today he is scheduled to lunch at Cologne with British Army officials and to attend in the afternoon the Third American Army carnival here.

Secretary Baker was the guest at dinner last night of General Dickman, commanding the American Army of Occupation, and tonight he will be the guest of honor at a dance in the Officers' Club in Coblenz.

At the same time a dozen Congressmen, members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, are touring the Coblenz bridgehead looking for soldiers from their home town. The Representatives are living on a special train of eleven cars at Coblenz, venturing forth each day on automobile rides into different unit areas. There the chauffeurs and the Congressmen find souvenir hunting good.

In addition to having Mr. Baker and the Congressmen here this week, Coblenz is enjoying many festivities in connection with the carnival, which is an excellent imitation of the American institution known as the county fair. We have horse racing, foot racing, hot dogs, and sandwiches, airplane contests, and an automobile show. Ten thousand persons attended yesterday.

Visiting doughboys find the Coblenz supply of military policemen prolific, therefore most of them attend some of the dozen or more theatres run for their benefit by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations, anti-fraternization laws being still very much in effect. At the carnival one notices Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross girls busy as usual entertaining the whole army from Colonels up.

# WILSON RECOGNIZES EGYPT PROTECTORATE

### *Sympathizes With People's Aspiration, But Deprecates the Present Strife.*

LONDON, April 24.—Violence in the promotion of the nationalist movement in Egypt is deprecated by President Wilson and the United States in a note recognizing the British protectorate there, which was communicated on Tuesday to General E. H. H. Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, by the United States Consul General at Cairo. The text of the note follows:

"I have the honor to state that I have been directed by my Government to acquaint you with the fact that the President of the United States recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, which was proclaimed by his Majesty's Government on Dec. 18, 1914. In according this recognition the President must of necessity reserve for further discussion details thereof, along with the question of the modification of any rights which may be entailed in this decision.

"In this connection I desire to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government, but they view with regret any effort to obtain a realization of those aspirations by a resort to violence."

# AMERICAN FOOD SHIPS PREPARED

### *Will Use Holland and German Ports in Case of Any Break with Italy.*

PARIS, April 25.—If the differences with Italy should make it undesirable to use Trieste and other Adriatic ports in supplying food to the Italians as well as the Jugoslavs and other peoples in Central Europe, the American Food Control Board is prepared to divert supplies from the Mediterranean to the ports of Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Danzig. From these ports food would be sent by rail to the peoples now being supplied through the Adriatic.

At present there are three American food ships at Trieste, two at Spalato, and another at Messina. Seven or eight more American ships with food destined for the Adriatic are in the Mediterranean, but are not yet within Italian waters. All the food ships in Adriatic ports are manned by Americans. As yet there have been no demonstrations against them and the food control officials are not inclined to pay an attention to small local disorders.

## GOLDEN RULE IN INDUSTRY.

### J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells How He Would Solve Labor Troubles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 25.—Human conscience, common sense, and brotherhood, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will solve the labor troubles of today.

"As the leaders of industry face this period of reconstruction," said Mr. Rockefeller, in a talk to employers here today, "what will their attitude be? Will it be that of the 'standpatters,' who ignore the extraordinary changes which have come over the face of the civilized world and have taken place in the minds of men, who, arming themselves to the teeth, attempt stubbornly to resist the inevitable and invite open warfare with the other parties in industry, and who say, 'What has been and is must continue to be. With our backs to the wall we will fight it out along the old lines or go down in defeat.'

"Those who take such an attitude are wilfully heedless of the fact that its certain outcome will be financial loss, general inconvenience and suffering, the development of bitterness and hatred, and in the end submission to far more drastic and radical conditions imposed by legislation, if not by force, than could now be amicably arrived at through mutual concession in friendly conference.

"Labor and capital are partners. They must have contact. Partners know each other, they rub elbows, sit around the same table, come to understand each other's point of view. This attitude, this relationship, is the personal relation in industry. Nothing else will take its place, nothing else will bridge the chasm of distrust and hatred."

# CHINESE REJOICE IN WILSON'S ACTION

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

a secret treaty in one case and secret promises in the other to support both Italy and Japan, have made no secret of their desire to be free of their Italian obligation. Both were glad enough when Wilson released them from it by his action of yesterday. But they would be as well pleased to get rid of the promises which they had to make to Japan in 1917 as the price of that country's consent to let China enter the war.

But, despite the excitement and elation of the last twenty-four hours, there seems to be a general realization, even on the part of President Wilson's strongest adherents, that there is tremendous gravity in the situation he has created. This realization is expressed by such questions as this: "What if Germany comes to Versailles and finds both Italy and Japan withdrawn from the conference?" The answer, of course, is that there would immediately be separate peace treaties between the absentee nations and the enemy. Such treaties have been threatened and talked of, so far as Italy is concerned, for the last six weeks.

**Can Japan Afford to Withdraw?**

In that direction, however, the danger seems less than in the case of Japan. As already indicated, there will be more surprise if Italy pulls out than if she doesn't. But Japan is in a better position to do so, financially and economically. In every discussion of the situation it is pointed out that Japan is in a strong position, with none of that dependence on the United States for money and supplies which would make it very difficult for Italy to cut loose from America. On the other hand, it is asked, can Japan afford on moral grounds to withdraw from the World Conference because of any course of action America may impose upon that conference in the future?

It would be easier to answer that question if there were more facts and fewer rumors about the relations existing now between Japan and Germany. These rumors are of secret understandings between these two countries with reference to their future relations to each other and to Russia.

One of the facts is that a commission of Japanese officers has been in Germany since January. The explanation of their presence there, as given, is that they are studying revolutionary conditions. That explanation is not altogether satisfactory to the French.

This morning I saw a French Consular officer who returned a month ago from Petrograd, after a residence in Russia of eleven years. He told me the Bolsheviki were trying for an alliance with Germany and would give half of Siberia to Japan for the sake of an alliance with that country, too. All of which makes it appear more dangerous to say "no" to Japan than to Italy.

# ORDERS WAR BREAD RESTORED IN EUROPE

## Food Council Adopts a Complete Plan of Rationing Until the Next Harvest.

## WHITE LOAF REMAINS HERE

### American Stocks Are Thought Sufficient to Meet All Demands During the Interval.

PARIS, April 25.—An increase in the milling percentage, which will virtually put the world back to a war bread basis for the next three months, is part of the program adopted by the Supreme Food Council under the Chairmanship of Herbert C. Hoover.

The program also includes a complete plan for securing and distributing food to allied, liberated, neutral, and enemy countries until the next harvest. One object of the program is to determine the available food supply and so to distribute shipping as not to put undue pressure on one market.

The Council has arranged to supply Northern and Central European countries largely with rye instead of wheat and for neutrals to look for their supply mainly to Argentina and Australia. The effect of these arrangements is to take the pressure off the wheat market in the United States.

Lard substitutes will be used in place of food products for large sections of Europe, while oleomargarine factories will be started again in Germany, using vegetable oils.

Some European countries have decided to get along for the balance of this year without any corn from the United States.

**Serious Need in Occupied Zone.**

COBLENZ, April 25, (Associated Press.)—A number of American civilians in various parts of occupied Germany are in serious straits because of the food situation, according to reports reaching American Army Headquarters here, and efforts are being made to reach them with supplies as soon as possible.

Among those who have requested the civil affairs officers of the Third Army to take some action toward the relief of the Americans in question are several members of Congress who have been in Coblenz recently. The matter has been referred to the State Department.

It is proposed to send the food required by parcel post. Switzerland has been doing this for some time for her nationals, and Holland this week began sending various kinds of provisions to Dutch subjects in the unoccupied districts of Germany.

An Interallied Food Commission of twenty-five members will begin a three days' session tomorrow in Coblenz. The principal question to be decided will be the rationing of the civilians in occupied Germany. In the American area of occupation there are approximately 850,000 Germans, in the British area 2,000,000, in the French 2,000,000, and in the Belgian 1,500,000.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Jumps in the price of corn followed the announcement from Paris that "war bread" would be again the rule for Europe. The steepest rise was in the July delivery of corn, which soared to $1.70 a bushel, an advance of 6¼ to 6⅞ cents overnight.

Provisions again smashed the high price record.

**To Continue White Bread Here.**

Americans will continue to eat "white bread," restored late last year after months of milling on a "Victory flour" basis, despite the return of European countries to a war bread basis announced by the Supreme Food Council, Julius H. Barnes, President of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and Federal Wheat Director, said yesterday.

## KOLCHAK TO AMERICA.

### Siberian Leader Tells What the Aims of His Government Are.

OMSK, Siberia, April 1, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, in talking with The Associated Press representative here, gave the following message to the American people:

"The aim which the Government sets for itself should be the general aim of the loyal citizens of Russia—to free the country from the Bolshevist lash, to save the last remains of the national wealth, and to proceed then under conditions of complete order wisely to reconstruct the people's life upon the basis of free participation of the people themselves in the organs of the general State and local Government."

Admiral Kolchak declared further:

"As my main task, I set the establishment of an army with fighting capacity, victory over the Bolsheviki, and the establishment of law and order."

He said that the work and the principles of a "governmental rehabilitation of a single great Russia" must include:

"The impossibility of a return to the old régime.

"All the peoples of Russia, without distinction of religion or nationality, should have equal rights.

"To all nationalities, according to their desire, should be granted cultural autonomy."

## WARSHIPS GUARD FOOD SHIPS.

### Protect Vessels at Hamburg Threatened by Thieves.

LONDON, April 25.—New attempts have been made to plunder the food ships in the harbor of Hamburg, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin says.

As a result, a number of warships have arrived there and guns have been placed in the streets leading to the docks.

# AMERICANS DISSENT ON WAR PUNISHMENTS

### *Oppose High Tribunal for Trials, but Want Each Invaded Country to Deal with Offenders.*

PARIS, April 24, (Associated Press.)—It has become known that the American delegates have been unable to agree to certain portions of the report adopted by the majority of the Commission on Responsibility for the War, and, as presented to the Council of Four, the report contains a memorandum setting forth the American reservations.

The Americans objected to the principle that persons accused of offenses against "the laws of humanity" should be subjected to criminal prosecution, contending that the laws and principles of humanity constitute a standard too uncertain to be rightly applied in legal proceedings.

The principle that heads of States should be liable to criminal prosecution for breaches of positive law was another point in which they failed to agree with the majority. The American belief in this respect was that the essence of sovereignty lies in the fact that the head of a State is responsible for his illegal acts to the people from whom he derives his authority, and not to any foreign sovereignty. This contention, however, was not held to apply in the case of a head of a State who has abdicated, for any proceedings against such a person would be against an individual no longer embodying the sovereignty of a State, nor does it apply to political offenses committed by the head of a State, which may, if deemed expedient, be made the subject of judicial action and punishment.

Holding these views, the American delegates were, therefore, unable to concur in the recommendation for the establishment of a high tribunal and a prosecuting commission for the trial of criminal cases, as advocated by the committee.

They proposed, instead, that an international committee of inquiry be created to consider the relative culpability of the authors of the war, as well as their culpability as to violations of the laws and customs of war, and that enemy persons, accused of these latter offenses, should be tried by military tribunals or commissions already existing or to be created in different countries. Each of these tribunals would acquire jurisdiction when the offense was committed on the territory of the nation or against its property or nationals. In the case of offenses by the enemy affecting more than one country these national courts might unite to form one mixed tribunal.

## MORE 77TH MEN ON WAY.

### War Department Announces Three Transport Sailings from France.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Transport sailings were announced today by the War Department as follows:

The Nieuw Amsterdam, due at New York May 2, has on board the 302d Engineers complete; 302d Engineer Train; detachments of 305th Field Artillery and 77th Division Headquarters; one casual company and seventeen casual officers, among them Major Gen. William S. McNair.

The Santa Ana, due at New York May 7, is bringing the 307th Salvage Company, Tank Corps, 376th and 377th Replacement Companies, Tank Corps; Mobile Operating Unit No. 1; seven ordnance casual companies; Headquarters First Army Artillery; one convalescent detachment and thirty-five casual officers.

The transport Housatonic, due at New York May 7, is bringing the First Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion; 113th Field Battalion Signal Corps; 16th and 333d Aero Squadron, and five casual officers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department announced today that the 324th Baker Company, 18th Photograph Section and Company D of the 501st Engineers have been assigned to early convoy.

Cabled information has been received that the release of the 366th Service Park Unit with the 78th Division has been canceled. It was reported on April 19 that all organizations of this division had been assigned to early convoy.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 17.


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Announcement is made that there is a sufficient supply of Bacardi for present requirements. It is advisable, however, to purchase now, as later the price will be higher.

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Especially designed and made for men who are accustomed to made-to-order clothes, these Suits are up to the minute in style, cut from materials of fine quality and attractive patterns, and tailored to please the most exacting taste.

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at $8.75 per pair

These Oxfords are all in desirable, up-to-date styles, are made of genuine leather throughout, and reveal skilled craftsmanship from heel to toe. There is a choice of Cordovan brown calfskin, mahogany calfskin or black gunmetal calfskin, with narrow or medium toe.



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THERE are a lot of fellows getting out of their *teens* and into their *twenties* that rather like the idea of our designer spilling the Pep Box on their styles. And he spills it alright, alright!

*More Young Men's Styles than any store in town!*

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Manufacturers of Porcelain and Stoneware Products

1,225 shares of the preferred stock and 5,112 shares of the common stock of General Ceramics Company, and 52 first mortgage, five per cent. bonds of the German American Stoneware Works, now General Ceramics Company, a New Jersey Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the office of General Ceramics Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at three o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, 1919, 1,225 shares of the preferred stock, par value $100 each, out of an issue of 1,500 shares, and 5,112 shares of the common stock, par value $100 each, out of an issue of 5,500 shares outstanding, and 52 first mortgage, five per cent. bonds of the German American Stoneware Works, (now General Ceramics Company), a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to Joseph F. Guffey, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,

*Alien Property Custodian.*

# BRITISH FLIERS FEAR AMERICAN PLANES

### Hawker and Raynham Afraid Weather Delay Will Give Our Aviators an Even Start.

### BOTH MAY TAKE CHANCES

**Report That U. S. Navy Has Selected Jumping-Off Place at Colinet Stirs Transatlantic Competitors.**

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 25.—Still held to their hangars by fog blown in shore from ice fields by easterly gales, Harry G. Hawker and Captain Raynham, his British rival, today showed signs of anxiety lest the American naval seaplane and the Handley-Page machine soon to be shipped from England, wrest from them the honor of being first to fly across the Atlantic.

Besides being shrouded in fog, this harbor is almost closed by a large iceberg stranded in its narrow mouth. Both aviators, who have been waiting day after day for signs of clearing, are examining even more impatiently weather reports received by wireless from mid-ocean.

The possibility that, pressed by competitors, neither will wait for "ideal" weather was indicated today by a remark by Major C. W. Morgan, Raynham's navigator, when he received a summons to appear in court next Tuesday to answer a charge of driving an automobile without a license.

"If the weather should clear, the St. John's police will have to chase me through the skies," he said. "We'll get away if we have half a chance."

The rival teams are scrutinizing reports of progress made by their competitors even more closely than the weather reports.

Today they received word that the United States Navy Department had selected as its jumping-off place a site on the shores of Colinet Harbor in St. Mary's Bay, located on the southeast coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Race. They seemed to consider this report more probable than one received last week that Biscay Bay had been picked by the Americans, for while the latter is fairly open to the sea, Colinet Harbor is completely landlocked.

But Hawker and Raynham are no less concerned about the plans of Major Brackley, who will pilot the Handley-Page plane, whose airdrome at Harbor de Grace was completed today. The Handley-Page machine has entered the race for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize, and thus threatens to take from Hawker and Raynham not only fame but hard cash.

In either case, if they are held here by inclement weather, the two "early birds," who have thrown aside caution for speed in preparing their planes for the "big hop," will find both Americans and the Handley-Page better prepared to combat adverse conditions, as the later arrivals will be more fully equipped.

More is known here of the Handley-Page than the American naval plans. In the first place, whereas the site of the American airdrome is largely a matter of speculation, the Handley-Page airdrome is a recognized fact. To prepare the airdrome has required six weeks' work. This has involved the razing of several buildings, but as a result the best flying field on the Newfoundland coast has been developed, with a 1,000-yard straightaway on which the 16-ton machine may take off.

According to information received here, the Handley-Page machine was shipped from England on the steamer Digby, which was delayed by a strike of dock workers. Now it is understood the Digby will not be able to sail until next Wednesday, and the rival plane is not expected to arrive at St. John's until May 8. From here the plane will be taken in crates to Harbor de Grace. It is expected that the work of assembling the plane will require a week, and she will not be able to make her trial flight until about May 15.

Whereas Hawker's Sopwith and Raynham's Martinsyde are equipped with only one engine, the Handley-Page will have four motors. It is understood Major Brackley intends to fly the plane directly to Ireland, and estimates it will take eighteen hours to make the distance.

The Handley-Page is so large that she will be able to carry directional wireless equipment, an aid to navigation, which Hawker has been forced to abandon because of its weight. The device is one utilized by the British Navy during the war to locate German wireless stations, and it is said the Handley-Page will be able to head directly for a given wireless station or away from one, or can calculate a course to any point. With the directional wireless the Handley-Page will not be troubled in pursuing its course by fogs, which have been one of the several factors in the long delay of Hawker and Raynham. The range of its apparatus will keep the plane in constant touch with both shores.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, April 25.—Easterly gales, again reported as prevailing over the North Atlantic track, together with a deep fog which enshrouded the Newfoundland coast, held up for another day the start of Hawker of the Sopwith and Raynham of the Martinsyde on the transatlantic flight.

Both pilots are now beginning to believe the predictions of the British Air Ministry's meteorological's expert, who says there will be no improvement in the weather conditions before the end of the month.

Lieut. Commander Grieve and Captain Morgan, the two navigators, spent most of a gloomy day in practicing wireless sending under the tutelage of Arthur Pritchard, a Marconi wireless expert, sent here to aid the fliers. Both are competent senders, but they want to pick up speed.

LONDON, April 25.—In a statement issued today regarding the reported divergence of views between England and Newfoundland regarding weather conditions on the Atlantic, the Air Ministry points out that it's forecasts are framed from a conjunction of reports from meteorological stations in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the Azores, and the Continent, and of ships on the Atlantic route and at home stations.

Regarding the St. John's message that consternation was caused in the airmen's camp on Wednesday by a dispatch from the Air Ministry asking the reasons for the failure of Harry C. Hawker and Captain F. P. Raynham to start the Atlantic flight, the Air Ministry says it must be stated emphatically that no such message was sent by the Air Ministry meteorological staff.

## MAKES WINGATE SURROGATE

**Gov. Smith Appoints General Who Is Slated to Run Next Fall.**

General George A. Wingate of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade, 27th Division, who earned the Distinguished Service Cross in the war, was appointed Surrogate of Kings County by Governor Alfred E. Smith yesterday, to succeed Herbert T. Ketcham, who was elevated to the Supreme Court bench by the Governor to fill the vacancy created by the death of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Roy.

Colonel Wingate is a Democrat, but has never been active in politics. It is known that the appointment has the approval of John H. McCooey, also that General Wingate is to be the Democratic candidate for Surrogate in the election next Fall. The appointment was generally commended by Democrats in Kings, and comment among Republicans indicated that they regarded the Governor's action as a political master stroke.

General Wingate is the son of General George W. Wingate, a veteran of the civil war. Like his father, he has lived in Brooklyn all his life. He was born on Feb. 24, 1871, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and the New York Law School. He was admitted to practice in Kings County in 1893. General Wingate jointed the 23d Infantry, N. Y. N. G., in 1889 as a private. In 1912 he had risen to the rank of Colonel and was in command of the 2d Field Artillery of the National Guard. When this country entered the war he received the rank of Brigadier General and was placed in command of the 52d Artillery Brigade in April, 1918. He received the Distinguished Service Cross in April this year. He was mustered out on March 15.

## NO HIGHER FARES IN CHICAGO

**Company's Petition Is Denied and It Threatens Wage Reduction.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Public Utilities Commission today denied the application of the Chicago surface lines for an increase in fare to 7 cents. An increase of even a cent over the prevailing 5-cent rate the commission held, would compel the public to pay from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 a year to defray an anticipated deficit of a "few hundred thousand dollars," which if it arises, can be met "through a commutation of the city's profits and a readjustment of allowances for renewals and depreciation."

"This increased burden," the decision adds, "should not be placed upon the public when there are other and obvious measures of relief against either reduction of wages or a receivership."

L. A. Busby, President of the surface lines, said tonight:

"The seriousness of the situation we are facing has not been changed for the better by the decision of the commission."

As a result of the decision Chicago faces the possibility of a big strike. President Busby has already stated that unless an increase in fares were granted the company would, upon the declaration of peace, be compelled to reduce the wages of the employes to a pre-war basis. The motormen and conductors declare they will strike if their wages are reduced and stop every car wheel in Chicago.

Saks & Company

*Present To-day*

**One Thousand New**

**$5.95 Wonder Hats**

*"the best values in trimmed millinery ever presented in America"*

Every hat in the collection is fully up to that standard which has created for Saks $5.95 Wonder Hats a nation-wide reputation for quality and style. The models take their inspiration from high-priced importations, and include—

**Beautiful Flower trimmed Navy Blue Hats,**
Taffeta Hats in the new pastel colors,
Georgette Crepe Hats with touches of Straw,
Dainty Ostrich-feather trimmed Hats.
All Black Hats with Straw Crowns and Transparent Brims.

*The style Pictured is of Taffeta, flower trimmed*

**Saks & Company**

Broadway at 34th Street

*Broadway* **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

**Store Hours: 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.**

$37.50

Of Unusual Importance Today!

**Sale of Women's Higher-Cost Tailleur Suits**

*Reduced for the first time to*

**$37.50 and $44**

Tailored and demi-tailored suits, in straight line, cutaway, belted, and box coat styles—the smartest created for the present season.

**The Materials:**

Fine quality Poiret twill, tricotine, gabardine, men's wear serge, pencil stripings, silvertone, checks, tweeds and rich silks.

Every suit beautifully man-tailored and lined with plain or novelty silks. Sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor*

**Victory Bonds**

*Buy them* because you appreciate the sacrifices made by your brothers Overseas.

*Buy them* because you are an American heart and soul.

*Buy them* because you want to feel that you at least did *something* to free the World from the menace of the Hun.

Buy your bond today. Quick action is essential—it won the war!

A Rare Opportunity!

**Sale of Women's Capes Wraps and Coats at $25 and $29.50**

$29.50

These are the most beautiful capes and coats to be found in the City at anything near this low figure. The styles are not only very charming, but also are truly representative of fashion's latest dictates.

**The capes** are in distinctive waistcoat and circular effects, and the coats are cut along the much wanted straight lines, developed in

**fine serges, gabardine and velour de laine**

Many styles beautifully lined throughout with silk.

***Fourth Floor***

**Wavy Hair Switches Special $7.50**

Fine, wavy switches of selected hair, mounted on three separate stems. To be had in all shades, including Grey.

RARELY EQUALLED!

**Girls' Pongee Silk Frocks**

11.75

12.95

*as pictured at left*

**Special $11.75**

Dainty, girlish Empire model, in natural pongee silk, elaborately hand-embroidered in pastel shades, and finished with ribbon loops. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

**Dainty Taffeta Frocks for Girls, at $12.95**

A pretty surplice model of lustrous taffeta, with sash in back. Bodice and pockets are elaborately embroidered in contrasting color wool. Sizes 12 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

**Smart Capes for Girls Special at $12.75**

An exclusive Saks model, with vestee front and yoke back, trimmed with rows of novelty buttons. Carefully developed in excellent quality navy blue men's wear serge. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

*Girls' Dept., Second Floor.*

**300 Women's Silk, Wool Jersey and Serge Dresses**

Formerly $25 to $35

**Reduced to $18.50**

These beautiful frocks are reduced because the size and color assortments are incomplete. Included are tastefully embroidered wool Jersey frocks in straight line models or tunic effects, smart braid trimmed serge frocks and very charming taffeta frocks with self or Georgette crepe sleeves. The colors are:

**Grey, tan, beige, navy blue, and black. Sizes 34 to 42.**

*None can be sent C. O. D. or on approval.*

*Just arrived—A rare collection of*

**Paris-Inspired Blouses**

**—so fresh and chic you must see them to fully appreciate their many distinctive features**

Paris has created many exquisite blouses for Spring and Summer, but these seem to surpass any we have before assembled. Many show new fluted collars, others are daringly collarless, and the new cuffs and novelty trimmings are simply wonderful in their clever application. Among those present:

**Stunning Georgette crepe blouses** in no less than sixty distinct styles, in French blue, artillery red, orchid, Henna, dove grey, peach, jade, sunset, beige, and light blue.

**Modestly priced from $5 to $15**

**Exquisite French and Philippine Hand-Embroidered Blouses,** trimmed with hand-made filet or Val. laces, hand embroidered or hand-drawn work. Exceptional

**at $4.50 to $10**

**Satin, Crepe de Chine, and demi-tailored Georgette Crepe Blouses,** in beautiful high and low neck models with smart roll collars. Very reasonably priced

**at $5 to $8.95**

*For Saturday Only—*

**1,000 New Blouses**

In Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe

**at $3.95**

In smart Beaded, Hand-Embroidered, or Frilled models. Without competition at this low price.

*Third Floor.*

*Exceptional Values!*

**Tailormade Suits for Misses Special at $35**

Suits so clever in their designing, and so skilfully tailored that only those who *see* can fully appreciate their superiority.

There is a splendid assortment of sports, box coat and belted models, but worthy of especial note are the severely tailored suits in smart mannish effects.

**THE MATERIALS:**

**Fine serges, imported tweeds, wool Jersey, silvertone, burra, and checks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.**

*For Saturday Only—*

**Misses' Capes and Wrap Coats**

*Very Special*

**$29.50**

Youthful and very cleverly styled coats, wraps, and capes, with coatee fronts, shirred backs and draped collars. Also very charming sports models with or without belts, carefully produced in

**Men's wear serge, wool Jersey and velour**

with button or braid trimming. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

**Misses' Serge Frocks**

Regularly $18.50 to $25

**Reduced to $15**

Broken assortments of some of our most successful models, ideally suited for wear with the new fur pieces. Not all sizes in each style, but your size is here in one of the many beautiful models included.

*Misses' Dept.—Second Floor*

*Exceptional Value—*

**Boys' Pongee Suits**

Special $7.75

Special $7.75

A very smart sailor collar model with black regulation tie. Skilfully tailored in fine quality tan or white pongee. Sizes 3 to 6 years. *Illustrated.*

*Saturday—A Very Special Sale of*

**Boys' Serviceable Suits at $12.75**

With one or two pairs of knickers. Snappy waist seam and Norfolk styles, tailored for service in a wide range of serviceable mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

*We have assembled the most complete collection of Women's*

**FASHIONABLE SKIRTS**

**for sports and street wear**

to be seen in the Greater City. Many of the styles are exclusive with Saks & Company, displaying a variety of new and clever style treatments. They are fashioned of Paulette, tricolette, faille silk, dew kist, Baronette satin, wash satin, fan-ta-si, embroidered silk faille, wool plaids, serge, cotton gabardine. We repeat, the finest collection of Skirts anywhere assembled. Sizes 25 to 36.

**At $3.95 to $29.50**

*Fourth Floor*

# PASS HALF BILLION IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

## Fifth Day Shows $551,939,700 in Official Table of Returns from 10 Districts.

## HOPE FOR $7,000,000,000

### Treasury Issues Warning, However, That a Victorious Loan Calls for Redoubled Efforts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Treasury officials found much satisfaction tonight in the fact that subscriptions to the Fifth Victory Loan reported at the close of the fifth day, basing a comparison on the pro rata amount for the period elapsed, were now running well ahead of the 10.44 per cent. for the same period of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The total officially tabulated tonight had reached $551,939,700, with New York leading with subscriptions of $156,000,000. Subscriptions received, but not officially recorded as yet, will bring this total to a considerably larger sum.

The total of $551,939,700 is 12.26 per cent. of the amount sought as a minimum. For the most part, the figures cover subscriptions received only up to the close of business in the fourth day. The indications seem to be that the $4,500,000,000 fixed as the minimum will be exceeded, if there is no let-up in the campaign, and Treasury officials hope that when the lists finally are closed, the totals may have reached $7,000,000,000 or more.

Fear that many persons, however, may regard the loan as certain of success without the usual efforts, was expressed today in the Treasury's official review of the campaign.

"Chairmen in many parts of the country," said the official review, "report that already they are having difficulty in making it clear that the loan is not certain to be subscribed regardless of effort expended. The opinion seems to have obtained currency that because of the very attractive features of the loan, such as interest rate and short term, that its success is assured. In an effort to combat this belief workers throughout the country are redoubling their efforts and explaining that this loan is no different from any of the rest in that it can be floated only with the most enthusiastic support of every one."

According to reports today, St. Louis leads the list of districts with 26.44 per cent. on hand. Boston is second with 18.59 on hand. The Chicago district shows the greatest increase in volume over last year, reporting $109,000,000 as against $72,000,000 on the corresponding date for the Fourth Loan.

Subscriptions by districts in the order of their percentage standing follow:

| District. | Subscriptions. | Per'tage. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | $81,090,650 | 26.44 |
| Boston | 69,745,950 | 18.59 |
| Chicago | 169,197,250 | 16.74 |
| Richmond | 27,150,400 | 12.93 |
| New York | 156,000,000 | 11.55 |
| Philadelphia | 39,629,250 | 10.57 |
| Cleveland | 42,291,350 | 9.39 |
| Kansas City | 15,508,350 | 7.95 |
| San Francisco | 15,539,700 | 5.12 |
| Minneapolis | 9,813,900 | 5.03 |
| Dallas | 4,716,350 | 4.39 |
| Atlanta | 2,996,550 | 2.05 |
| Total | $551,939,700 | |

Additional reports from Detroit, which went over the top on the second day of the campaign, are to the effect that employes of industries in that city are subscribing in larger numbers and in larger amounts than in the other Liberty Loans. In one large factory every man subscribed. This indicates splendid distribution; despite the fact that their quota was completed so early.

The southern tier of Indiana counties, included in the St. Louis District, has subscribed 63 per cent. of the local quota, and is leading the States in that district. Tennessee is second with 52 per cent. Thirteen out of twenty counties heard from in Kentucky have obtained their quotas. Six Missouri counties have achieved the 100 per cent. mark. Twenty-five out of 288 counties in the Minneapolis District report that they have obtained their quotas, and are continuing the campaign.

Eighty-two communities in the New England district have earned the awards of honor flags. Sixty of them are in Vermont.

About 150 miles below the Mexican border, somewhere along the coast of Southern California, the Navy's Victory Ship, the U. S. S. Crane, is still headed for Panama. Large sign boards at prominent street corners in the principal cities of the country are proclaiming the position of the Victory Ship day by day. They also indicate by means of miniature destroyers the position which she should make each day, if she is to reach New York, the Harbor of Victory, on time.

Rear Admiral Cowie announced tonight that the total for the navy itself had increased to more than $4,000,000.

The schedule of the U. S. S. Kentucky, on Victory Liberty Loan duty in New England, has been changed, and now is as follows: April 26, leave Gloucester; April 27, arrive Salem, and April 28, Boston. Leaving Boston on May 1, the ship will arrive May 2 at Plymouth. May 4 at New Haven, May 6 at Bridgeport, and May 8 at New York, there to remain until the end of the campaign.

Local reports said one of the battle tanks used in the national campaign to advertise the loan was engaged yesterday in wrecking a brewery. The headquarters review commented that this "foreshadows certain events of national importance scheduled to take place on July 1."

### DANIELS CABLE SPURS NAVY.

#### Secretary Sends Loan Appeal to be Flashed Around World.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In an appeal to every man in the navy to subscribe for at least one Victory Loan bond, and by that act say to all America, "Match the navy," Secretary Daniels, from Europe, today cabled to Rear Admiral Cowie as Victory Loan officer the following message, to be flashed around the world to all ships and stations of the American Navy:

"The world recognizes that the navy was not only the first line of defense in this great war, but in convoying and transporting troops it made possible the coming to Europe of the 2,000,000 Americans, whose valor was one of the largest contributions in winning the war. I feel sure that every man who has the honor of wearing the naval uniform sooner or later may wish to have the privilege of being in the first line of defense also in subscribing to the utmost of his ability to the Victory Loan.

"War is a costly and grim business. The navy made its sacrifice at sea. It will now increase the public gratitude by leading in paying the cost of war and of caring for the dependent families of those who gave their lives, and caring for those who were disabled in the great struggle.

"I therefore appeal to every man in the service to subscribe for at least one bond that, when the roll of honor is printed, the name of the navy men will be among the foremost. Let us by actions say to all America, 'Match the navy.'"

### WOMEN IN CHARGE TODAY.

#### Extensive Program for Victory Loan Arranged Throughout City.

Today is Woman War Workers' Day at Victory Way. Among the addresses at the ceremonies will be one by Mrs. Larz Anderson, spoken at Washington and carried to the crowds on Victory Way by the wireless telephones. The night at Victory Way is given over to addresses and exercises for the Rumanians. The following is the program for the day's events in connection with the Victory Loan:

VICTORY WAY.—8 A. M.: "Reveille," flag raising, parade Motor Corps of America; Vigilantes, Knights of Columbus and League of Catholic Women, War Camp Community Service, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare League, American Library Association, National League for Women's Service, Canteen Workers and Legal Advisory Board will mobilize at 11:15 on Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-eighth Streets, march south on Fifth Avenue to Forty-fifth Street, and then east on Forty-fifth Street to Park Avenue and Victory Way. Noon: Presentation of colors, Victory Loan Color Guards; "Star-Spangled Banner." Introductory address, Martin Vogel; address of welcome, Major Helen Bastedo; vocal selection, Amparito Farrar; addresses, the McIntyre sisters; musical selection; address, Mrs. Pleasants Pennington; address, Miss Jean Rowell; vocal selection, Lieutenant Frank B. Chapman; address, Miss Ruth Cranston; address, Miss Ester Sleight; vocal selection, 71st Regiment Quartet; long distance telephone address, Mrs. Larz Anderson; removal of colors, Victory Loan Color Guards; "America," 1 to 5 P. M.: Band concert and speakers. 4 to 4:30 P. M.: Pageant, "Por Victory." 5 to 6 P. M.: Pageant, by foreign children. 7:30 P. M.: "Retreat." 7 to 8 P. M.: Band concert. 8 to 10 P. M.: "Rumanian Night," addresses, dramatic recitations in Rumanian language, musical selections.

TANKS.—Squads of whippet tanks continue tours of New York City, New York State, and New Jersey.

TIMES SQUARE.—"Argonne Forest." 11:45 to 2 P. M., Motor Corps of America; 3 P. M. to 1 A. M., William H. Edwards, Clarence J. Shearn, Mrs. Julia Rheinhardt, and Jerry Austin, speakers.

UNION SQUARE.—11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.: girls of Art Students' League repainting S. S. Recruit.

LIBERTY THEATRE.—11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.: Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street; Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in charge. Prominent speakers.

ALTAR OF LIBERTY.—11:45 to 2 P. M.: National League for Women's Service Victory Liberty Loan meeting. Former Governor Charles S. Whitman and Gaston Liebert, French Consul, speakers.

CITY HALL PARK.—11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M., Business Women's Committee; 4 to 6:30 P. M., prominent speakers.

LIBERTY BANK.—11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.: National League for Women's Service Victory Liberty Loan meeting. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

GRAND CENTRAL.—8 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M.: Women's Liberty Loan Committee meeting in concourse, Grand Central Station. Prominent speakers.

"MOVIE MAKING."—Noon: Aeolian Hall; filming Victory Liberty Loan photoplay, celebrated actors and actresses appearing in the leading roles.

LACKAWANNA TRAIN.—Lackawanna Victory Liberty Train en route over lines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Private Armes is the speaker.

"MOVIES."—8 P. M. to 12; 96th Street and Broadway. Motion pictures, vocal and instrumental selections.

BELGIAN SOLDIERS.—Contingent of Belgian soldiers will attend Victory Liberty Loan meeting at Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y.

OPERETTA.—Bronx House, 1,637 Washington Avenue, auspices New York War Camp Community Service, "Rip Van Winkle." Addresses by Miss Lee Rochester, Mrs. Marguerite Ringo, and Manton Marble.

BOROUGH HALL (Noon).—Victory Liberty Loan meeting. Prominent speakers, music, and whippet tanks.

BOROUGH COMMUNITY PARADE (3 P. M.).—Parade forms 161st Street and Grand Concourse and proceeds on Concourse to Kingsbridge Road. Military and naval units, State militia and civic organizations will be in the line of march. There will also be floats and tanks. Airplanes will circle procession.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB (11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M.).—Women's Victory Liberty Loan Committee. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

MEETINGS.—4 to 10 P. M.: Plaza, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue; Interior Decorators' Victory Liberty Loan Committee. Addresses by Sergeant McDonald, Ensign Ted Cann, Seaman Stanley, Corporal Health, and Corporal Coutman. 8 P. M.: Knights of United States, 77 Delancey Street. Victory Liberty Loan meeting, James F. Kelly speaking. 8 P. M.: Morris High School, Victory Liberty Loan meeting, Miss Lee Rochester, speaker.

BRONX MEETINGS.—8 P. M.: 138th Street and Brook Avenue, 149th Street and Third Avenue, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Prospect and Longwood Avenues, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, Wendover and Washington Avenues, 177th Street and Washington Avenue, Fordham Road and Webster Avenue, 163d Street and Ogden Avenue, 235d Street and Broadway and Riverdale, 177th Street and Southern Boulevard, Westchester and Main Street, 222d Street and White Plains Road, City Island, McKinley Square.

BROOKLYN.—2:30 P. M.: Military parade, auspices Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committee.

## WOMEN'S CLUB QUOTA ALREADY SUBSCRIBED

### Rainbow Division Commitee Urges Intensified Campaign to Match Record in Previous Loan.

With the Victory Loan drive nearing the end of its first week, it was announced yesterday by the Advisory Trades Committee, the General Staff of the Rainbow Division canvassing among the business organizations of New York City for a quota of $675,000,000, that the division was behind its quota, and that a spurt would be necessary if the division was to keep up to the record it has made for itself in previous Liberty Loan campaigns.

The amount yesterday announced as a total was only $8,000,000, and, while the number of small subscriptions showed a wide distribution of Victory notes, as is desired by the loan organization, yet the Rainbows, their leaders say, will have to go at a much faster gait during the rest of the campaign. The division is about $50,000,000 behind in what should be their total for the number of days the drive has been under way.

Arthur D. Wolf, Chairman of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Committee of the division, yesterday made use of the wireless to increase the amount of his committee's subscription lists. He sent E. J. Wile, a prominent cloak manufacturer, who is at present on his way to Europe, a wireless message as follows:

"Failing behind. Double subscription Victory Loan."

Mr. Wile, who subscribed to $50,000 worth of notes just before sailing, answered immediately: "Only too pleased; $50,000 more."

A few of the committees have waged such intensive campaigns that they have attained more than half their quotas already. The Women's Clubs Committee led all the other units of the Rainbows yesterday by reporting that its quota of $450,000 had been oversubscribed. The total the committee announced was $520,000.

A million-dollar subscription from the Travelers' Insurance Company was the largest single amount reported yesterday. This subscription was announced by the General Insurance Committee. Bertram H. Borden, Chairman of the Wholesale Dry Goods Committee, obtained the award of six more 100 per cent. industrial honor flags, making fifteen of the flags already awarded the committee for firms with 100 per cent. of the employes subscribing to the Victory Loan. The firms were B. F. Brailey & Co., Ballin & Taylor, Liberman Brothers, St. John Brothers' Company, Inc.; Loo Knit Cloth Manufacturing Company, and Joseph P. Voorhees. R. G. Dun & Co. subscribed $100,000.

David N. Mossessohn and M. Mossessohn, joint Chairmen of the Ladies' Dresses and Waists Committee, announced yesterday that their committee had realized nearly 70 per cent. of its million-dollar quota. This is especially good work, according to the Advisory Trades Committee, which points out that in the industry labor troubles have made work very uncertain.

Subscriptions amounting to $133,500 were reported by the Retail Shoe Industry Committee after a luncheon given by John Slater, Chairman of the organization. The subscribers and the amounts not elsewhere recorded are:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Friedman | $5,000 |
| L. M. Hirsch | 5,000 |
| M. Wildfeur | 5,000 |
| E. N. Lefkowitz | 5,000 |
| E. Perlberg | 2,500 |
| J. Adler | 1,000 |

More than a million dollars in subscriptions were reported yesterday by Edward Wise, Chairman of the Tobacco Industry Committee. The Export Leaf Tobacco Company and the Garland Steamship Company led the list with a subscription of $500,000. The rest of the subscriptions not reported elsewhere are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred Frese & Son | $6,000 |
| F. & E. Cranz | 5,000 |
| M. T. Strook | 5,000 |
| M. Scharzkopf | 2,000 |
| Otto Ruckert | 2,000 |
| Joseph J. Day | 1,000 |
| Paul M. Reis | 1,000 |
| L. B. Gunst | 1,000 |

John W. Edmonds, Chairman of the Coffee, Tea, and Spice Trade Committee, reported $245,000 worth of subscriptions. Those not reported elsewhere follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Macy Brothers & Gillet, Inc. | 20,000 |
| Bliss, Dallett & Co. | 20,000 |
| J. H. Reckmagel & Son | 5,000 |
| Walter D. Stuart | 5,000 |

A subscription of $400,000 from the General Chemical Company was the largest reported by Mr. Gray yesterday. A total of $1,224,450 was reported by the committee. The subscriptions follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Chemical Co. | $400,000 |
| American Dyewood Co. | 150,000 |
| William H. Nichols | 100,000 |
| John J. Riker | 100,000 |
| Forty-two Doctors, with total of | 56,100 |
| William S. Gray & Co. | 50,000 |
| John R. Gardner | 50,000 |
| Lehn & Fink | 50,000 |
| Tech Brothers | 50,000 |
| Fred Lavanburg & Co. | 30,000 |
| Alexander Joseph | 30,000 |
| Elmer & Amend | 25,000 |
| B. P. Ducas | 20,000 |
| S. M. Evans, M. D. | 12,000 |
| Hugh Hill | 10,000 |
| White Tar Co. | 10,000 |
| Durex Chemical Co. | 10,000 |
| Chemists' Club, with total of | 10,000 |
| M. S. Linhorn, M. D. | 10,000 |
| H. Kohnstamm & Co. | 5,000 |
| E. J. Barry | 5,000 |
| Felix Ferandie | 5,000 |
| H. H. Curtis, M. D. | 5,000 |
| George H. Bell, M. D. | 5,000 |
| Morris Herrmann | 5,000 |
| Twelve Dentists, with total of | 4,350 |
| Bush, Beach & Gent, employes | 4,000 |
| F. D. Ambrosio | 3,000 |
| George E. Nichols | 30,000 |

August Goldsmith, Chairman of the Jewelry Committee, reported yesterday that the subscriptions through the committee totaled $600,000 for the campaign. The subscriptions announced yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin Savings Bank | $100,000 |
| Jacobson Brothers | 30,000 |
| S. L. Van Wezel | 25,000 |
| Reichman Brothers | 25,000 |
| Adolphe Fressels & Cie | 20,000 |
| Fera & Madison | 15,000 |
| Goodfriend Brothers | 15,000 |
| B. & L. Veit | 10,000 |
| Zach A. Oppenheimer | 10,000 |
| Byron L. Strasburger & Co. | 10,000 |
| Henry H. Jacobson | 10,000 |
| Max Bernstein | 10,000 |
| Jonas Koch | 10,000 |
| Freudenheim Brothers & Levy | 10,000 |
| Leopold Stern | 10,000 |
| Julius Raunheim | 5,000 |
| Bunde & Upmeyer | 5,000 |
| Henry Freund & Brother | 5,000 |
| Theodore A. Kohn & Son | 5,000 |
| Emanuel Jacobson | 5,000 |
| Samuel Jacobson | 5,000 |
| Jewelers' Security Alliance | 5,000 |
| H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer | 5,000 |
| Lazarus & Kadison | 5,000 |
| Frank Jeanne | 5,000 |
| James P. Harper | 5,000 |
| John Lamont & Sons | 5,000 |
| Mondes Cutting Factories | 5,000 |
| Saunders, Meuer & Co., Inc. | 5,000 |
| William Seckels | 4,000 |
| Irving Baum | 3,000 |
| Wendell & Co. | 3,000 |
| L. & E. O. Belais | 2,500 |
| A. R. Katz & Co. | 2,500 |
| Simon Adler | 2,000 |
| H. N. Eliassof | 2,000 |
| Aaron Lauterbach & Bros. | 2,000 |
| Henry Armsheimer | 1,000 |
| J. W. Richardson | 1,000 |
| Miss Carrie Goodfriend | 1,000 |
| Meyer Goodfriend | 1,000 |
| L. Bergman & Co. | 1,000 |
| David J. Frankel | 1,000 |
| Whitelaw Bros. | 1,000 |
| Conjoint Jewelry Corp. | 1,000 |
| Leo Hauser | 1,000 |
| S. C. Powell & Co. | 1,000 |
| Adolph Goldsmith & Son | 1,000 |
| W. C. Solomon & Son | 1,000 |
| S. C. Powell | 1,000 |
| C. L. Bleecker | 1,000 |
| Daniel Price | 1,000 |

It is probable that during the last two weeks of the campaign many of the committees of the Rainbow Division will hold meetings in Victory Way. The Advisory Trades Committee is considering a plan now whereby a series of such meetings may be inaugurated.

## URGES NOTE PURCHASES AS A THANKSGIVING

### Mrs. Baker Spurs Buying Here By a Speech Over the Telephone.

Speaking by telephone from the Capitol in Washington, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, urged the crowds thronging Victory Way yesterday to buy bonds in the same spirit as they returned thanks to God for the nation's victory. She said that the Victory Loan was in reality a Thanksgiving Loan.

Mrs. Baker's words were carried, clear and distinct, to the electric megaphones hanging over the heads of the crowds in Victory Way. When she had finished, such a great burst of applause greeted her remarks that she told Augustus Post, Secretary of the Aero Club, who was on the speakers' rostrum in Victory Way, that she could hear the cheering where she was in Washington.

"This Victory Liberty Loan," Mrs. Baker said, "is in reality a thanksgiving loan, and the eagerness with which we subscribe will be the measure of our gratitude to the power that guides our destiny. It is also an opportunity to show the men who sacrificed everything for us that our hearts are overflowing with gratitude to them for their fidelity and courage, without which we might now be bowing our heads in shame instead of looking the whole world in the face with joy and pride in their achievements.

"Great as has been the grief in American homes, our suffering has been trifling in comparison with the anguish in the invaded countries, and when we hear of what others have suffered we instinctively rejoice that we were not called upon to bear what they have endured.

"Many people on this side of the Atlantic feel that the armistice was signed a month too soon, and that our barbarous enemy would have been more completely whipped had their towns, their industries, their mines, and their works of art and architecture been destroyed. But their signing of the document was certainly as humiliating an act as any nation, drunk with pride, was ever called upon to perform, and in our noble moments we must realize that no amount of vengeance upon a fallen foe was worth the life of a single one of our boys.

"The Government will probably be accused of extravagance in prosecuting the war, and there can be no doubt that it could have been conducted more cheaply if time had been taken to dicker over the prices of labor and commodities. The great speed at which our enormous army was placed in the field, at which the other countries marveled, though costly in money which our people will gladly subscribe, really meant the saving of thousands of precious lives. Had we not dared to do we might have sacrificed untold numbers of men and our financial obligations might have been many times greater. Every American boy who comes home safely is a living seal on a Victory note, because his country, backed by 100,000,000 patriots, took care of him without stopping to count the cost.

#### Campaign of Stage Women.

It was Stage Women's War Relief Day at Victory Way yesterday, and from 10:30 o'clock in the morning, when Julia Arthur opened the exercises, until late in the afternoon, when Blanche Bates closed them, there was not a dull moment on the Park Avenue esplanade. Songs, dances, speeches never stopped a moment. The day's total subscriptions for Victory notes were estimated in the neighborhood of $160,000.

Julia Arthur presided at the opening meeting in the morning at the bandstand in front of the speakers' rostrum. In her address she pleaded for the success of the loan, and also described a little of the work of the stage women throughout the entire war. When she finished her remarks and before the selling had formally commenced, the workers, who kept moving about through the ever-increasing crowd, sold $15,000 worth of notes.

The first Victory note sold, one for $5,000, went to Adolph Lewisohn. Arthur Skinner spurred the campaign in the crowd by taking a $200 note, and within a half hour the sales had reached $30,000. One of the methods employed in selling notes was auctioning off the number plate of the airplane in which Vernon Castle fell to his death in Texas.

While the spirited note selling was in progress in the center of Victory Way, the crowds were startled by the blare of two brass bands entering simultaneously at opposite gateways of the Way. One of the bands, conducted by Lieut. Robinson, was the 152d Depot Brigade Band from Camp Upton. The other was a combined band of men from the battleship Pennsylvania and the Pelham Bay Naval Stations under the leadership of Lieut. John Philip Sousa. Lieut. Robinson and his men were acting as an escort for Theda Bara, the motion picture actress. Miss Bara, aided by Otis Skinner, immediately started to sell Victory notes at a great rate. The total amount sold by Miss Bara was $35,000. In addition the Fox Film Company took $40,000 of notes.

The introduction of Lieut. Sousa by Otis Skinner followed, after which a band of 100 musicians was directed by the March King as it played the national anthem, while Mme. Alma Clayburg sang. Miss Bates made the closing address of the afternoon.

## MERCIER GIVES $1,000 TO THE VICTORY LOAN

### Says in Letter to Gibbons It Is an Expression of Joy and Gratitude.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium has written to Cardinal Gibbons making through him a subscription of $1,000 to the Victory Loan.

In his letter to Cardinal Gibbons the Belgian prelate writes:

"I understand the American Congress, through the medium of its noble President, invites the public to subscribe to a last loan—the Victory Loan.

"My financial contribution is insignificant, I know, but I am not unmindful of the teaching which we preach to the faithful. 'If you have much, give much; if little, then give of the little you have.'

"I have little, but that little is what you, my dear brothers of the great American Republic, have in great measure given to me.

"The joy is mine of giving something, no matter how little I have received. I beg you, therefore, do not refuse to accept my very modest contribution of $1,000 to the Victory Loan.

"Be good enough, your Eminence, to ask your fellow-citizens to regard not so much what I give, but the loving and grateful heart which offers it, and accept, I pray you, the homage of my reveration and my affectionate devotion."

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 17.

## SMALL SUM SALES SHOW LOAN DEMAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

way the purchase of notes will represent an investment measured not by the interest return so much as the ultimate return in widening the scope of all business and thus increasing each one's share of prosperity."

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank on the showing of New York City in subscriptions officially cleared for the first four days of the campaign was as follows:

| | Quota. | Amount Subscribed. | Percentage of Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | $827,022,200 | $118,017,750 | 12.7 |
| Brooklyn | 59,837,400 | 10,801,300 | 18.0 |
| Queens | 7,076,000 | 702,400 | 9.9 |
| Bronx | 4,975,600 | 115,200 | 2.3 |
| Richmond | 1,630,400 | 84,100 | 5.1 |
| N. Y. City | $1,000,561,600 | $129,721,750 | 12.9 |

The total subscription reported for the whole Second District during the first four days of the campaign is $156,563,050. For the remaining business days of the campaign a daily average of $85,245,496 must be raised throughout the district in order to reach the quota of $1,350,000,000.

#### Brooklyn Buys Briskly.

Brooklyn is the only borough of the city which has kept up a daily average which would enable it to subscribe its quota without a big spurt at the end of the campaign. It was announced unofficially yesterday that the total subscriptions credited to Brooklyn had reached the figures of $15,143,500.

Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, reported an increased subscription of $1,500,000 for his institution, placing that banking firm's total at $3,500,000. Another notable increase in Brooklyn was from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which reported an additional subscription of $200,000.

Subscriptions through financial institutions were reported as follows by the Liberty Loan Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Jersey Zinc Co. | $1,318,000 |
| Travelers' Insurance Company | 1,000,000 |
| Greenwich Savings Bank (addnl.) | 650,000 |
| Export Leaf Tobacco Co. and The Garland Steamship Co. | 500,000 |
| Metropolitan Savings Bank | 500,000 |
| National Surety Company | 500,000 |
| F. W. Woolworth Co. | 400,000 |
| Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America | 300,000 |
| Geo. W. Heime Co. | 250,000 |
| E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. | 225,000 |
| Meyer & Brown | 200,000 |
| Johnson & Higgins | 200,000 |
| Campe Corporation | 100,000 |
| Emery Beers Co., Inc. | 100,000 |
| Hard & Rand | 100,000 |
| W. Hofheimer | 100,000 |
| W. C. Durant, President General Motors Co. | 100,000 |
| General Cigar Co. | 100,000 |
| William Iselin & Co. | 100,000 |
| Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp. (additional) | 75,000 |
| Schwartzenbach, Huber & Co. | 75,000 |
| Borstmann & Hoffmann, Passaic, N. J. | 50,000 |
| Jacob Wertheim | 50,000 |
| Chas. Chipman's Sons, Inc. | 50,000 |
| Garfield Worsted Mills | 40,000 |
| International Rubber Co. | 40,000 |
| J. & J. Slater | 30,000 |
| Harrington & Waring | 25,000 |
| Anglo-American Cotton Prod. Co. | 25,000 |
| Lesher Whitman & Co. | 25,000 |
| W. J. Baxter | 25,000 |
| Cohn-Hall-Marx Co. | 25,000 |
| T. S. Lewis, Beacon Falls, Conn. | 25,000 |
| Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. | 25,000 |
| Sorenson & Nielson | 25,000 |
| Elihu Root | 25,000 |
| I. Blyan & Sons | 25,000 |
| Estates of Virginia Randolph and Barbara Harrison | 25,000 |
| Fisk Rubber Co. | 25,000 |
| J. R. McGinley | 25,000 |
| Cammeyer's | 20,000 |
| Everlastic Co., Inc. | 20,000 |
| Bliss, Dallett & Co. | 20,000 |
| Macy Bros. & Gillett, Inc. | 20,000 |
| Frank Bros. | 15,000 |
| Wright's Underwear Co. | 15,000 |
| Joseph Purcell | 10,000 |
| H. F. McCreery | 10,000 |
| Mrs. Clara B. McCreery | 10,000 |
| S. A. Schonbrun & Co. | 10,000 |
| R. Lawrence Smith Export and Import Co. | 10,000 |
| Knothe Bros. | 10,000 |
| W. F. Hartranft | 10,000 |
| John W. Edmonds | 10,000 |
| Putnam-Hooker Co. | 10,000 |
| St. John Bros. Co. | 10,000 |
| A. Kohn | 10,000 |
| A. Geller | 10,000 |
| Pingue, Brown & Co. | 10,000 |
| Maximilian Stern | 10,000 |
| Edward Wise | 10,000 |
| Otis Smith | 10,000 |
| M. H. Treadwell Co., Inc. | 10,000 |
| Atlas Powder Co. | 10,000 |
| Total | $8,668,000 |

#### Calls Buying a Duty.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, who was the principal speaker at the noontime rally of the Business Women's Committee of the Government Loan Organization, asserted that the doctrine of every church and the Constitution of the United States made the purchase of Victory notes a fundamental duty.

"The Victory Liberty Loan," he said, "is commercially the best thing that the people of this country can do for themselves. This, however, is not the prime reason for investing in these notes.

"The Constitution of the United States and the doctrine of every church, everything that America stands for, demands that we pay our debts. Because the Victory Liberty Loan makes it possible for the Government to pay these debts we are obligated to invest our money in it.

"Our boys in France deserve the best tribute that we can pay them. The cooperation that we will render them through the Victory Liberty Loan is the most substantial tribute we can give."

Liberty Victory Loan Service Clubs are becoming popular, according to Gilbert B. Bogart, Assistant Director of Sales, who issued the following:

"In most of the plants the employes are subscribing to and are buying enough Victory notes to entitle them to membership in the $100 and the $200 service clubs. Most of them feel that, while all badges or insignia that are being awarded by the Liberty Loan Committee are valuable, the service club honor badge is of greater importance, and will become priceless in the future when the individuals look back to what they have done to help finance the world war.

"In one establishment in Bayonne 11 per cent. of the workers were awarded buttons for the $200 clubs. In industrial plants where the clubs are being formed per capita subscriptions are larger than they were in former loan campaigns.

"The report from Bayonne is significant in the minds of the campaigners at headquarters in that it shows keen interest in the loan among workers, and gives indication of distribution of Victory notes among all classes of investors."

Religious Notices on Page 16.


TIFFANY & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Automobile Tires and Tubes
At About 1/3 Below List Price
Demonstration of superiority by the Gimbels Auto Supply Store—"Those Who Know, Buy Tires at Gimbels"

Keystone---Batavias
All Firsts—Fully Guaranteed

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 x 3 | Batavias | CL. NS. | $12.95 |
| 30 x 3½ | Batavias | CL. NS. | 17.80 |
| 32 x 3½ | Batavias | SS. NS. | 19.25 |
| 31 x 4 | Batavias | CL. NS. | 25.80 |
| 32 x 4 | Batavias | SS. NS. | 26.20 |
| 33 x 4 | Batavias | SS. NS. | 27.50 |
| 34 x 4 | Batavias | SS. NS. | 28.10 |
| 35 x 4½ | Batavias | SS. NS. | 38.95 |
| 36 x 4½ | Batavias | SS. NS. | 39.55 |
| 37 x 5 | Batavias | SS. NS. | 48.50 |

Napeers 30 x 3½
Firsts—Fully guaranteed — Clincher, Non-Skid.
Made by the Napeer Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.
$14.95 About 1/3 below list price

Red and Grey Rubber Tubes
*Fully Guaranteed—All Sizes.*
Tubes smaller than 32x3½ ..... $2.45
Larger tubes up to 37x5 ..... 2.95
GIMBELS AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GIMBEL MEN'S CLOTHES
*from 25 Master Tailors*

It requires the best productions of 25 leading tailoring institutions to satisfy a clientele so varied as Gimbels'. No single idea or individual shop could begin to please so broad a range of tastes.

An Overwhelming Variety of Men's Spring Suits
*$30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60*

*New models*—single and double breasted, waistline models, English models, soft roll fronts, conservative models.

*New fabrics*—plain blue (unfinished worsted), plain brown, blue and green (flannel) worsted, basket weaves, homespun fabrics, plain blue serge.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $27.50
A liberal assortment of this season's suits in one, two and three-button styles. Among them are the snappy one-button double-breasted model and a number of conservative styles. Light and dark fabrics.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Overcoats at $21.75
Waist line models, loose fitting models, and the plain Chesterfield model—¼ silk lined—Oxford greys, plain blue, plain black, plain brown and fancy mixtures. Sizes to fit all men.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3
*Men's New Spring Styles*
Such hats have not sold for so little since 1914.
For Gimbels Spring Drive for 100,000 new customers we want to put on sale the best values we possibly can. These hats are extraordinary at the price.
GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

A Remarkable Sale of Men's Cordovan Shoes
Such prices for such exceptional quality are rarely seen.

One look at these shoes will convince any man who knows shoe values. Careful workmanship, genuine Cordovan leather, this season's popular styles.

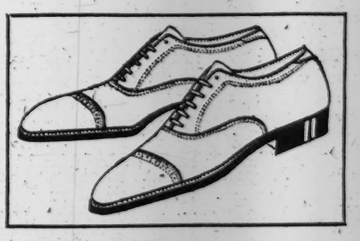
Cordovan leather is probably the best all-around leather for Men's Shoes. It is selected horse-hide. It wears like iron and polishes like a mirror.

Oxfords $7.90
As illustrated. Of genuine Cordovan, cherry color. Comfortable yet narrow toe. Slender last.

High Shoe $8.90
As illustrated. Genuine cherry-color Cordovan vamp, with slightly darker upper. Slender last, comfortable yet narrow toe.

GIMBELS SHOE SECTION—Second Floor

Stern Brothers
West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets
Will place on sale To-day
MEN'S OXFORDS
In a variety of smart lasts



Reduced to $6.95 pr.

The leathers included are Black and Tan Calfskin and Black Vici; full range of sizes

Main Floor Sixth Avenue Entrance

WANTED
2500 feet 14 or 16 inch second-hand
Cast Iron Water Pipe
within the next 2 or 3 months.
Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.
Batavia, N. Y.

# GEN. ALEXANDER PRAISES 77TH MEN

### Commander of New York's Draft Division Speaks Feelingly of His Troops.

### PROUD OF DEEDS IN WAR

### Gives Message of Sympathy to Families and Friends of Those Who Fell.

"I want to tell you that I have such an affection for the 77th Division that if I had to talk about it I wouldn't know when to stop. Mind you, I do not say that the members of the division won the war, but they never were called upon to do a thing but it was done. This division is mighty close to my feelings."

This was the tribute that Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of the 77th, paid yesterday afternoon to the 31,000 men of his division, in an interview with newspapermen at the headquarters of the advance party in the Biltmore. In his eulogy of the men, General Alexander spoke with so much feeling that his voice choked for a moment with emotion. Himself risen from the ranks to his present position, General Alexander gave unqualified praise to the men, whose splendid discipline and devotion had made possible a fighting machine which was able to penetrate the Argonne Forest and drive the Germans out of it. Reminded that he was called by the men in the ranks as the "Private General" he modestly replied:

"I am glad the soldiers approve of their General."

Throughout the interview General Alexander gave evidence that he was personally interested in the privates of the contingent. He told of the pranks he had watched them play coming home on the Mount Vernon, of acts of heroism he had seen them display on numerous occasions, and of the good nature exhibited by the boys during the tedious days of waiting for orders to return to the United States.

General Alexander dictated the following message to the families:

**Sees Americanism Proved.**

"I had a very fortunate opportunity on Christmas day to express to President Wilson the feeling of pride with which I am animated whenever I think of the services rendered by the Division. I said to him that I felt the greatest pride in being associated as a comrade with the men composing this organization; that in its ranks were representatives of all the races which go to make up the population of the city of New York; that if he could have seen, as I had seen, the conduct of the men while at the front, his heart would swell with pride for them as mine did and that the markers at the graves of our dead bore the names characteristic of the cosmopolitan races of which the division was composed. Every one of them was an American, proved so by his final sacrifice of all he had to his Americanism.

"To that I can add now that the final, greatest demonstration of the soldierly qualities of the 77th Division has been given, not under the excitement of combat, but during the tedious months which have passed since the signing of the armistice. The waiting to come home was most trying, yet the officers and men of the division have played the game like good soldiers, good Americans, and self-respecting citizens of our Republic right up to the last minute. Their conduct both in action and during the period since the armistice has been signed has received the commendation of all the superior authorities who had opportunity to observe them. In the 77th Division the City of New York has an organization of which it may be extremely proud."

To the families and friends of the 2,602 officers and enlisted men who made the supreme sacrifice General Alexander sent this message of sympathy:

"The division is coming back to its homes bringing with it a record of service well performed. Some of its original members unfortunately now rest beneath the soil of France. To the families of those who have so made the great and final sacrifice, every possible sympathy must be extended. They may have the consolation, however, of knowing that their loved ones have not died in vain, and the further consolation of the precious memories which surround every American patriot who gave his all for the cause and principles in which he believed."

**Praised by Inspector.**

General Alexander exhibited great pride in telling of the praise that was given to his division by the officials of the Inspector General's Department who inspected the contingent prior to the embarkation for the United States. The report made by the Inspector follows:

From: American Embarkation Centre, Am. E. F., Office of the Inspector, A. P. O. 762. April 7, 1919.

From: Lieut. Col. Edward B. Mitchell, in charge of troop inspection.

To: Inspector, American Embarkation Centre, A. P. O. 762.

Subject: Inspection of 77th Division.

1. I report that I have this day finished the inspection of clothing and equipment of the 77th Division, which I found to be in excellent condition in every respect. All of our assistant inspectors report excellent condition of the clothing and equipment, and the uniform and careful manner in which it was arranged was everywhere apparent. From my own observation I fully concur in their conclusions.

2. All instructions and orders we gave were strictly carried out, and each organization tried to give us the best inspection. The Generals commanding the brigades accompanied the inspecting parties, and each of them was very desirous that his brigade should make the best appearance. Such interest on their part produced the very best results, and greatly facilitated the work on our part.

3. The 77th Division occupies a large area, but their schedule was so excellently arranged that the inspection was finished in three days. It could have been easily completed in two days, due to the excellent co-operation and co-ordination of the staff officers of this division. Two trucks accompanied the inspecting parties, and shortages were made up immediately after the inspection. Their work shows what can be done, and it is the consensus of opinion of all the inspecting officers that this inspection was by far the best and most satisfactory that we have ever made.

EDWARD S. MITCHELL,
Lieutenant Col., Infantry, Assistant Inspector.

1st Ind.

Headquarters American Embarkation Centre, Office of the Inspector, April 8, 1919.

To Commanding General, A. E. C.:

1. Forwarded.

2. The spirit of courtesy and emulation that pervades the 77th Division and the efficient and thorough business methods employed, reflect the highest credit upon its entire personnel.

F. T. ARNOLD,
Col. Cav., Inspector.

A true copy. A. W. CLEVENGER,
Capt. Inf., U. S. A., Adjutant, Inspector's Office.

General Alexander quoted the following two paragraphs in an order issued by the Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Embarkation Centre at Brest:

The Commanding General who is just leaving this command desires me to express his gratification at this evidence of a fine spirit of co-operation as well as of efficiency in the organization.

The willingness and ability of an organization to perform its military duties out of the line with the same enthusiasm and devotion to duty as characterised its service in active operations he considers well worthy of emulation.

**Wears Many Badges.**

General Alexander evaded all questions regarding his own activities by continuing to talk of "my boys," as he termed the men in his command. He good-humoredly declined to answer questions about the decorations and badges he wore on his breast. General Alexander, who enlisted as a private in the Fourth United States Infantry in 1885, wore campaign badges which indicated he had seen service in the Indian campaign, the Cuban pacification, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Mexican punitive expedition, and the world war. Pinned on his breast was the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre with one star.

The recommendation on which General Alexander was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as submitted by a line officer read as follows:

I was a personal witness to the presence of General Alexander with the advanced units on the front of the 77th Division on the morning of Oct. 11, 1918, when our lines had reached the northern limits of the Argonne Forest on the south side of the Aisne River, opposite the town of Grand Pre. I was at that time a company commander. The shelling on that morning had been unusually heavy. The men had been in the line continuously since Sept. 26, 1918. They were weary, and the constant rain had not served to cheer them up.

The presence of a division commander on the line electrified us. He quietly passed from group to group, oblivious to the heavy shell fire and his personal safety, speaking a word of cheer to each in turn. This act is typical of many such on the part of General Alexander. It is my judgment and the judgment of many officers and men with whom I have since talked, who saw and spoke to General Alexander, that his presence all along the front at that time spurred the tired troops to one more effort, which resulted in the crossing of the Aisne and the capture of Grand Pre and St. Juvin two or three days later.

Concerning the Argonne Forest exploit, for which the division will always be known, General Alexander said that the 31,000 men "just butted their way through." It was not a tactical proposition, he declared, and there were no objectives that could be picked out. As it was impossible to see more than forty feet ahead because of the heavy foliage, it was simply a question of constantly deploying the troops and pushing ahead, General Alexander said.

## MEN OF THE 77TH AT MILLS.

### Many Friends at the Station to Greet Arriving Contingent.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP MILLS, L. I., April 25.—All day long officers and men of the 77th Division have been arriving at Camp Mills and tonight 208 officers and 9,438 men are comfortable in steam-heated quarters. Waiting at the railroad station and along the eighth of a mile between the station and camp and grouped about the gates were hundreds of relatives of the men, most of them women and children. The arrival of each contingent was the signal for a rush by those who knew them. Mothers disregarded all military rules and broke through the lines to hug their soldier boys. All demonstrations ended at the gates to the camp, however, and no one was allowed inside.

At the office of the Adjutant tonight it was denied that the men had taken any kind of a vote on the proposed parade. Many of the men are said to be indifferent as to whether they parade or not. Some of those questioned said they did not want to parade, as they had "enough parading on the other side." This was apparently the opinion of many of them.

## WILL DEMOBILIZE QUICKLY.

### Plans for Discharge of 77th Men at Camp Upton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 25.—According to an announcement made today, five days after the arrival here of the 77th Division for demobilization every one of its officers and men will be mustered out of the service.

It is possible that the entire 31,000 officers and men of the 77th will be sent here after the parade before some of them are transferred to other camps for discharge, but it is known that at least 27,000 men, all from the vicinity of New York, will be mustered out here. The camp will be able to house them without having to employ tents, and the movement into camp will be completed in one day.

## 77TH DIVISION WILL PARADE TUESDAY, MAY 6

### *Maj. Gen. Alexander Says 31,000 Men Will March Up Fifth Avenue in Mass Formation.*

The parade of the 77th Division will take place on Tuesday, May 6, when the 31,000 men will march up Fifth Avenue in mass formation as a single unit, according to Major Gen. Robert Alexander, who gave out yesterday the details of the event which has been the chief topic of conversation among families and friends of the returning soldiers.

The procession will be headed by a guard of honor holding aloft a flag thirty feet long by ten wide, containing 2,673 gold stars on a white ground, in memory of the men who have died in the service. The gold stars are to be arranged in the form of the Statue of Liberty, the official emblem of the division.

The wounded men will be carried in automobiles behind the battalions of which they are members. Each regiment will have its regimental band in line to furnish music and Gen. Alexander has planned to have tunes associated with the growth and life of the division, such as, "Liberty Bell, It's Time to Ring Again," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," "Long, Long Trail," "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up In the Morning," played throughout the line of march.

If the friends and relatives will cooperate with the police in maintaining the street lines, the parade will pass a given point in forty-five minutes, Gen. Alexander said. He said there was no doubt but all of the ships now on the seas bringing the remainder of the division home would arrive in time for the event.

"The boys want to get home, and the quicker we put through the parade the better," General Alexander said. "I expect to march as far as 110th Street, where I will turn off and watch the men go by for the last time. I will not call for any honors; they belong to the people."

The parade will form below Washington Square, and is scheduled to start up Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock sharp. General Alexander said he had instructed the officers of the division to be as liberal as possible with granting leaves for the men while they are at Camp Mills waiting for the day of the parade. He said that 50 per cent. of the total strength of the division would be away on leave at a time.

## MORE OF 77TH COME WITH WAR HONORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

in July to relieve the 42d Division in the Lorraine sector near Baccarat.

"The boches knew we were coming," the officer continued, "because on the morning our division arrived there a flag was hung from one of the enemy observation balloons on which the words could be read through glasses, 'Goodbye, 42d; Hello, 77th.' From there we went in the end of the Château-Thierry fight to relieve the French Army in that sector, and later to the Vesle River, where we relieved the 4th American Division. The three weeks we spent there was our most nerve-racking experience. We called the place the 'hellhole of the Vesle,' as we had to hold the line and sit tight without attacking, while the Germans shelled and bombed our position day and night.

**Made Record Advances.**

"General Alexander took command of the division on Aug. 20, and from that time we attacked continuously, and it was just seventy-seven days till the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11. In that time the division advanced 71½ kilometers in the enemy's lines, which was the record made by the American forces in France.

"The advances were 12 kilometers at Vesle, 22 in the Argonne Forest, and the remaining 37½ kilometers, at Grand Pré and the St. Juvin line to the Meuse.

"We arrived in the Aisne sector south of Soissons on Sept. 9, and were ready to go over on the morning of Sept. 16, when orders came to proceed in camions to the Argonne, and the Italian troops relieved us. We had the French forces as outposts in the Argonne until the night of Sept. 25, when we were left to hold a ten-kilometer front.

"The heaviest fighting the 77th Division took part in was on Oct. 14 and 15 at St. Juvin, when there were 8 officers killed, 2 wounded, and 500 casualties among the men in the 306th Infantry alone. The total loss of the regiment during the war was 400 killed and 2,500 wounded."

**Chinese Won War Cross.**

One of the interesting members of the 306th Infantry who returned yesterday was Color Sergeant Sing Kee, a Chinese from California originally, who said that his New York home was in Chatham Square, where he had lived for six months before joining the army. He wore the French War Cross, and when asked what he did to win it, replied, "Me no savee Inglis," and his left eyelid was seen to quiver slightly.

One of the officers in the color sergeant's company said that Sing Kee was a hundred per cent. American and volunteered the following particulars as to the manner in which he won the Croix de Guerre:

"On Aug. 15, at Mont Notre Dame, Sing Kee was one of twenty runners maintaining communications from the headquarters of Colonel George Vitmer and Major Thatcher, in command of the advanced battalion. The runners had to go through heavy fire from the German guns in a territory saturated with gas. Two hundred and fifty men were gassed on the first day. All of the twenty runners except Sing Kee succumbed to the gas on the first day, or early on the second morning. Sing Kee kept going until, late in the next afternoon, he staggered in with the last messages and collapsed with gas-filled lungs."

Lieutenant Horace W. Stokes returned on the Mount Vernon with a souvenir in the shape of a small compass made by himself, which he used to guide him through the German forests when he tried to escape from a prison camp. During an attack at Bazoches on Sept. 1 Lieutenant Stokes and a detachment of Company C, 306th Infantry, were cut off from the rest of their regiment, and were surrounded by the Germans and captured.

**Waited to Be Shot.**

Lieutenant Stokes was questioned by the German officers regarding the movements of the 77th Division, which he refused to reveal, and was ordered to be placed against a wall and shot forthwith. The order was interpreted to him in English. Meanwhile he was conducted to a chair, where he sat for five hours, expecting that each moment would be his last. Then the commanding officer ordered Lieutenant Stokes to be sent to prison with the others, from whence he made his dash for liberty. He was recaptured after two weeks walking, when he was almost in sight of the American lines.

The Argonne Players, organized in the 77th Division, also returned on the Mount Vernon, after giving fifty performances at the front, under the command of Lieutenant George R. Lynch of 271 West 113th Street, formerly stage manager for John Cort.

Among the casual officers on the Mount Vernon were four Brigadier Generals. One of them was Michael J. Lenihan, who wore the D. S. C. with Croix de Guerre and three palms. He commanded the 153d Infantry Brigade, which included the 305th and 306th Infantry and the 305th Machine Gun Battalion. The others were Irwin B. Babbitt, Albert J. Bowley, and Thomas W. Darrah.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Wilson, Divisional Judge Advocate of the 77th Division, who was the first officer of the division wounded, returned with the headquarters unit. He received his wounds at Epenleques on May 18 last, when a German airplane flew over the headquarters and bombed the buildings.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 17.


Gidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK

Feature To-day

Smart Tailormade Suits
*For the Young Miss*

An entirely new range of styles for town or country.
Dark colors or high shades in plain or rough materials—emphasizing those at $50—$65 and $75.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

*Men's Clothing*
*Satisfactory in Style and Service*

MADE the way you have every right to expect thoroughly good clothing to be made, embodying all those good points in cut, workmanship and material that you find in first-class made-to-measure apparel. Clothing that will appeal to men who have been in the habit of having their suits made to measure and are now willing to consider ready-for-service suits because of the marked savings.

Single and double-breasted models for the smart dresser or the more conservative business man. New fabrics in a big range of styles and colorings; browns, greens and gray mixtures, club checks, pencil stripes and plain Oxford grays and blues; quarter, half and skeleton lined coats. Models for every type of man.

**Men's Spring Top Coats, $27.50 to $55**
**Men's Spring Suits, $35 to $65**

*The Popular Knit Overcoats*
**$27.50**
In Oxford grays and blue; silk yoke and sleeve lining; serviceable in all kinds of weather; all sizes.

Fourth Floor

*Men's New Spring Shoes*
*Excellent Values at These Prices*

High and Low Shoes — In many styles and leathers. **$8.75**

Low and High Shoes — Various styles in finest leathers. **$11.75**

Fourth Floor

FIRST COMPLETE STORY OF 77th DIVISION'S GREAT FIGHT

Official records just received by The New York Times from France furnish hitherto unpublished details of the Meuse-Argonne battle—the fiercest combat in American military history—in which the men of the 77th Division distinguished themselves.

The story will appear in The New York Times tomorrow, April 27, in the Magazine Section. There will be an official map shown, issued from General Pershing's headquarters.

*Order* The New York Times *of tomorrow from your newsdealer today.*

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

The Office Furniture Section On the Eighth Floor

has arranged a very comprehensive showing of thoroughly well made

*Office Furniture and Equipment*

*A Dignified System of Deferred Payments*
has been arranged for those who require this Courtesy, while re-establishing their offices. See the Department of Accounts for full information.

*Only a few suggestions are illustrated.*

A—Settee, $95.00.
Solid mahogany. Upholstered in fine quality leather.

B—Rotary Chair, Solid Mahogany, $52.50, to Match Settee.
Rotary Ball Bearing.
Upholstery, fine grade of black leather. Solid mahogany.

C—Office Chair, $32.75.
Solid mahogany to match settee. Upholstered in black real leather, fine grade.

D—Chair, "Bank of England" Model.
—Office oak ..... $13.25
—Birch, mahogany finish .... $15.00
—Solid mahogany ..... $21.50

E—Rotary Chair, "Bank of England" Model.
—Office oak ..... $19.75
—Birch, mahogany finish .... $20.25
—Solid mahogany ..... $24.75

F—Roll Top Desk, $35.00
42-in.x32-in.x43-in. high.
Mahogany, or Birch.
In quartered oak, 66-in. long, $75.00

G—Flat Top Desks, Mahogany.
Top 1½ in. thick, 50-in.x32-in., $43.00
Top 1½ in. thick, 60-in.x34-in., $50.00
Top 1½ in. thick, 60-in.x36-in., $56.00
Top 1½ in. thick, 66-in.x36-in., $61.50

H—Typewriter Desk, Double Pedestal, Full Quartered Oak. Office Color.
Top 32-in.x58-in. ..... $52.50
Top 34-in.x60-in. ..... $59.50
Top 55-in.x32-in. ..... $42.50
Also another model, single pedestal.
Top 38-in.x32-in. ..... $35.00

K—Sectional Bookcase, $45.00
Chippendale type. Solid mahogany. Good for home as well as office. Other styles as low as $20.00.

M—Letter Filing Cases, $19.50 up.
Solid oak, or mahogany finish. New metal files. Moderate prices.

M
$19.50

K
$45.00

Floor Coverings for Offices

¶ Superb Wide Loom Scotch Carpeting, $7.50 sq. yd. Choice of six plain colors. 12 ft. and 15 ft. wide. Very Thick, luxurious, imported Chenille, made by Wm. C. Gray and Sons of Ayr, Scotland.
¶ Oriental Rugs, embracing those from Persia, India and China. Some unusually large rugs measuring more than 20 ft. long.
¶ Seamless Wiltons, 9 ft. x 12 ft., $69.50.
¶ Linoleums, 85 cts. sq. yd. up.

Other Rugs and Carpeting
Literally thousands from which to choose. (And all are at Moderate Prices.

GIMBELS—RUG AND CARPET SECTION—Sixth Floor.

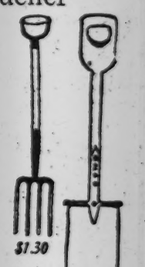
Seeds, Plants, Implements

*"Bring Your Farming Problems to Our Expert Farmer"*
Everything for the Amateur and Professional Gardener at Gimbels Usual Attractive Prices

*Farm and Garden Implements*

95c
$1.85

Malleable Rakes—12 tooth, 50c; 14 tooth, 55c; 16 tooth ..... 58c
Steel Rakes—12 tooth, 85c; 14 tooth, 95c; 16 tooth ..... $1.05
Garden Spades—D-handle ..... $1.25
Wire Lawn Rakes—24 teeth ..... 65c
Riveted Steel Garden Hoes ..... 40c
Ladies' Steel Garden Hoes ..... 70c
All-Steel Garden Hoes—6½-inch blade ..... 95c
Spading Forks—4 tines ..... $1.30
Ladies' Garden Set—4-piece ..... $2.50


$1.30
$1.25

Cast Steel Shovels—square or round end ..... $1.85
Steel Turf Edgers ..... $1.05
Trowels ..... 22c and 10c
Hand Digging Forks ..... 20c and 30c
Pruning Shears ..... 45c and 80c
Galvanized (Garden) Trellis Wire—22-inch ..... foot, 22c

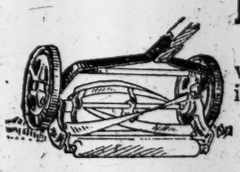
*Poultry Wire*

| | 2-Inch Mesh. 75 ft. | 150 ft. | 1-Inch Mesh. 75 ft. | 150 ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 inches wide | $1.25 | $2.05 | $2.55 | $4.80 |
| 18 inches wide | $1.65 | $3.00 | $3.60 | $6.85 |
| 24 inches wide | $2.10 | $3.75 | $4.60 | $8.75 |
| 30 inches wide | $2.40 | $4.50 | $5.40 | $10.50 |
| 36 inches wide | $2.75 | $5.15 | $6.15 | $11.95 |
| 42 inches wide | $3.15 | $6.00 | $7.00 | $13.90 |
| 48 inches wide | $3.60 | $6.90 | $8.10 | $15.90 |
| 60 inches wide | $4.50 | $8.60 | $10.00 | $19.85 |
| 72 inches wide | $5.35 | $10.30 | $12.00 | $23.85 |

Vegetable Seeds
Landreth's Famously Good Seeds. A Superior Brand.
Sweet Corn Seeds—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 38c.
Beans, Peas and Bush Lima Beans, in best varieties, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.
All popular vegetable seeds, except those noted above, in liberal size packets, 7c each. Include beet, cabbage, carrot, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsley, radish, tomato, turnip.

Grass Seed
Extra fine mixture: ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 35c.

Lawn Mowers



Gimbels lawn mowers are made by one of the world's largest manufacturers whose products have an international reputation for quality and workmanship.

Gimbels Low Wheel
Three tempered tool-steel blades; 8-inch drive wheels.
12-inch $5.95 — 14-inch $6.25 — 16-inch $6.50 — 18-inch $6.95

Gimbel Special
Three high-grade tempered tool-steel knives; 9-inch drive wheels.
12-inch $6.95 — 14-inch $7.35 — 16-inch $7.75 — 18-inch $8.15

Gimbel Special (Ball-bearing)
Made of the same high-grade material as the one above, ball-bearings make operation much easier.
12-inch $8.25 — 14-inch $8.75 — 16-inch $8.95 — 18-inch $9.45

High Wheel (Ball-bearing)
Four tempered knives of high-grade tool steel. Exceptionally fine workmanship throughout—10-inch drive wheels.
12-inch $11.10 — 14-inch $11.95 — 16-inch $12.85 — 18-inch $13.75 — 20-inch $14.45

Garden Hose—¾-inch. Quality guaranteed.
Flushing ..... 25 ft., $4.90; 50 ft., $9.75
Prospect ..... 25 ft., $5.75; 50 ft., $11.50
G. B. ..... 25 ft., $6.40; 50 ft., $12.75

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

# PUBLISHERS ASK FOR REPEAL OF MAIL LAW

### Resolutions Urge Congress to Revoke or Suspend Rate Increase for Two Years.

### ALSO ASK FOR COMMISSION

### Propose Examination Into Second-Class Mail Service to Get at Charge Assessment.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, at its closing session in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, adopted resolutions urging Congress at its next session to repeal or suspend for two years the act of 1917 which increased the rates for carrying newspapers in the mail, and also for the appointment of a Federal commission to examine into the operations of the Post Office Department that have to do with the transportation of second-class mail matter. The purpose of the investigation would be the equitable assessment of the charges for such service.

The annual election of officers was held at the close of the meeting, and the following were elected:

Frank P. Glass, President.
George McAneny, Vice President.
John Stewart Bryan, Secretary.
Edward P. Call, Treasurer.

The Directors elected are E. H. Baker, Hilton U. Brown, T. R. Williams, J. E. Atkinson, D. D. Moore, Charles H. Taylor, Harry Chandler, and Hopewell L. Rogers. There was a contest for the Presidency, Mr. Glass, the incumbent, being opposed by Richard Hoover of the Springfield, Mass., Republican.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the association read as follows:

Whereas, The system of second-class postal rates, affecting the carriage of newspapers, established under the War Revenue act of October, 1917, and in operation since July 1, last, is ill suited to the needs of the country, crude and unscientific in character, and burdensome alike to the newspapers and to their subscribers; and

Whereas, The legislation establishing these rates was admittedly prepared in haste, and enacted without the customary preliminary public hearings, or other opportunity for open discussion; and

Whereas, There is still a lamentable lack of accurate information with relation to the costs of the second-class mail service, or as to the proportion of such cost that is properly chargeable to the carriage of newspapers; and

Whereas, It is of the highest importance to the country that the permanent second-class rate system, whatever its ultimate basic character, shall be framed intelligently and designed to serve the best interests not only of the readers of newspapers but the fundamental purposes of government itself;

Therefore be it resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in convention assembled, urges upon the members of the incoming Congress

First: That the present increased rates for the carrying of newspapers in the mails established by the act of 1917, including the discriminatory charges based upon the use of newspaper space for advertising purposes, be repealed or suspended in operation for a period of at least two years from July 1 next, and

Second: That before the enactment of any new legislation, establishing permanently increases, or other changes over the rates in force at the outbreak of the war, provision be made for the appointment of a commission of expert character which, under the authority of Congress, shall examine into those operations of the Post Office Department that have to do with the carrying of second-class matter, with a view toward ascertaining the actual costs of this service, in its various branches, and of determining the principles upon which the charges for such service should be equitably assessed; such commission, incidentally, to hear the representatives of the several interests affected, and to report its findings and recommendations, within such period of time as may be fixed, for the guidance of Congress in preparing whatever legislation may then be deemed appropriate.

Be it further resolved, That the Postal Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association is authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary to bring the subject properly before the incoming Congress at the special session about to be called.

A report that the official activities of Postmaster-General Burleson were under discussion during the afternoon session was denied.

### Representative W.S.Greene Has Fall

BOSTON, April 25.—Representative William S. Greene of Fall River fell on the State House steps as he was about to enter the reviewing stand for the parade today and sustained concussion of the brain and lacerations of the scalp and face. After being treated at the Surgeon General's office he was taken to a hospital.

Religious Notices on Page 16.

# PALMER SAYS WILSON CAN BE RE-ELECTED

### Attorney General Asserts Wilson Could Be Third-Term President If He So Wished.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—"If President Wilson so wished, he would be nominated and would be re-elected. I do not think there is any doubt of that."

This is the prediction of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, in a statement issued today regarding the reports that Mr. Wilson might seek a third term.

Mr. Palmer, speaking last night in this city, said the Department of Justice would enforce prohibition following July 1.

On the subject of prohibition, Mr. Palmer said:

"You can hardly say that demobilization has taken place, when we have a million men or so under arms as we will have then. Unless the President rescinds his proclamation the country will go dry July 1. Can we enforce the law in this regard? Why not? If the law was jammed through without specifically providing that the internal revenue department should see to the enforcing, without providing funds for that purpose, the Department of Justice has always had funds and the resources to enforce laws when no specific provision was made for any other department of the Government to do so.

"Of course, if it is going to take millions to enforce that law, it will be a different matter. The Department of Justice does not have millions for such a purpose."

## DANIELS ARRIVES IN LONDON

### He Goes to Scapa Flow to See Captured German Warships.

LONDON, April 24.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, arrived here today, with Mrs. Daniels, for a two weeks' visit in England. They were greeted at the station by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, who was accompanied by the Second and Third Sea Lords.

In the welcoming party were John W. Davis, American Ambassador; Maj. General Biddle, commander of American forces in Great Britain, and other American naval and military representatives. Rear Admiral Henry S. Knapp, who succeeded Vice Admiral W. S. Sims as commander of American naval forces in European waters, went to Dover with a party of American naval officers to escort the Secretary to London.

After inspecting the guard of honor Mr. Daniels dined at the home of Ambassador Davis and left soon after for Scapa Flow. He will view the captured German warships and then visit Edinburgh and Sheffield before returning to London for a ten days' stay. The Admiralty has made preparations to keep Secretary Daniels busy during his sojourn in this city.

## FRENCH BISHOPS NAMED.

### Poincare Nominates Successors to Germans at Metz and Strasbourg.

PARIS, April 24.—Official announcement was made today of the nomination by President Poincaré of Monsignor Ruch, Bishop of Nancy, to be Bishop of Strasbourg, and Monsignor Peltier, Vicar General of Nancy, to be Bishop of Metz, succeeding two German Bishops. The nominations were made on the recommendation of Premier Clemenceau.

This is the first time since the separation of the Church and State in France that church nominations have appeared in the official records. Today's action arises from the fact that, while relations between France and the Vatican are still broken off, the German concordat with Rome still applies to Alsace and Lorraine. The appointments were made in accordance with the policy of the French administration of occupied provinces not to interfere with established institutions.

Deputy Jean Bon, Socialist, has asked the Chamber to meet tomorrow in order that he may interpellate the Government on the appointments and inquire as to what law was followed when they were made.

## TO GIVE DINNER FOR DEPEW.

### Montauk Club Will Tender Twenty-eighth Annual Testimonial.

Chauncey M. Depew will be the guest of honor to-night at a dinner at the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. This testimonial dinner, which has been tendered annually to Mr. Depew for twenty-eight years, is an institution of the club, and will be attended only by members of the club.

The dinner will commence at seven o'clock and at 8:30 the diners will adjourn to the parlors of the club, where Mr. Depew will deliver an address on "Nationalism and Internationalism."

Mr. Depew celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on Wednesday.

# KREGER GIVES VIEWS OF COURTS-MARTIAL

### Acting Judge Advocate General Favors Improvements—Defends Lieutenants as Counsel.

### HEARING IS ADJOURNED

### Judge Gregory Plans to Obtain in Chicago the Viewpoint of Several Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Hearings of the committee of the American Bar Association on administration of military justice were concluded here today and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, Judge S. S. Gregory of Chicago.

The views of many officers and others remain to be obtained by the committee, and Chairman Gregory said he would immediately communicate with those who might not be able to attend subsequent hearings should the public sessions be resumed later in Chicago. Mr. Gregory has indicated that he desires, if possible, to get the viewpoint of a number of enlisted men before closing the record, and he expects to do this in Chicago.

The Acting Judge Advocate General, Brig. General Kreger, was among the witnesses heard today. This officer, who succeeded Lieut. Col. Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General when General Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, went to Cuba to aid in revising the election laws of that country, gave only a brief statement of views he had formulated, as the committee was pressed for time.

General Kreger took the position that the ends of military discipline and of justice were the same, and that in securing the one the other also was to be secured. For this reason, he thought, it would be well to take any steps which might be necessary to improve the actual trials before courts-martial. The question of how this should be done, whether by creating a system of presiding Judges or by appointing law members through the courts, he said, was one of detail on which he made no recommendation.

General Kreger did not believe that the fact that a large percentage of the accused in the wartime cases were defended by Lieutenants indicated any serious infringement of the rights of the defendants through the inexperience or military relationship of counsel. The experience and ability of the defending counsel and the trial Judge Advocates, he thought, about balanced, and Lieutenants were selected most often because they were acquainted more intimately with the accused enlisted men.

General Kreger told the committee the practice of sending courts-martial findings and sentences back for revision in cases of acquittal or of sentences which appeared inadequate to the reviewing authority could well be abandoned except for clear cases of technical error.

Two members of the Clemency Board, of which Lieut. Col. Ansell is President Colonel James S. Easby-Smith and Lieut. Col. William Connor, also testified. Both emphatically supported the existing courts-martial system as well calculated to get at the facts, and not likely to bring about the punishment of innocent men. Colonel Connor said his main objection to the courts-martial system was that it did not provide for a careful summing up of the evidence extracted from the showing of facts.

The only other witness was J. B. W. Gardiner, a New York lawyer, who formerly was an officer of the regular army. He was the only one of the score of men suggested to the committee by Lieut. Col. Ansell to appear before the committee to testify. Mr. Gardiner insisted that the attitude of the regular army was all wrong because it held the courts-martial system to be an executive agency for discipline, whereas it was in fact a portion of the judicial framework of the country, duly recognized by the Supreme Court as such. The army was inclined to use the system as a club to create discipline, he said, whereas its only real function was to secure the punishment of offenders against military law.

Final authority over courts-martial procedure, Mr. Gardiner thought, should be placed in the Judge Advocate General of the army and not in the President, who might delegate it to the Secretary of War, and he in turn to the Chief of Staff.

## MRS. BORDEN'S WARD FOUND

### Discovered in Catholic Home in Buffalo—Intends to Study Nursing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Miss Millicent Knowles, 22 years old, who disappeared from Guelph, Ontario, on Sunday, was found today in St. Mary's Home, this city, by a policewoman.

Miss Knowles, who is a ward of Mrs. Gerald Borden of New York, arrived here on Tuesday, she told the policewoman, and went to the Y. W. C. A. She remained there one day and then went to St. Mary's Home, a Catholic institution. She said she came here to take up training as a nurse, and that she intends to follow out this plan. The police are making no attempt to retard her movements as she is of age.

Miss Knowles said that Mrs. Borden took charge of her several years ago and sent her to a convent boarding school in Montreal. Last week she met Mrs. W. S. Storey, wife of Admiral Storey, in Montreal and went with her to Guelph. After church last Sunday she disappeared and Mrs. Storey asked the Toronto police to begin the search for her. The police say that Mrs. Borden left New York for Toronto yesterday to take personal charge of the search.

## 3 PER CENT. BEER STAYS.

### Wisconsin Dry Ban Dropped by Committee in Pending Bill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—The Milwaukee drys received an unexpected jolt at Madison today, when a legislative committee voted to drop from the "bone dry" prohibition bill a paragraph declaring beer of less than 3 per cent. alcoholic content an intoxicating liquor. This omission, and the passage of another bill which legalizes beer of lower content, are the chief hopes of the wets, and hang on the success of the New York brewers' campaign. The drys had thought their enforcement law would go through without difficulty, but this check has given the wets new vigor.

Meanwhile, in Milwaukee it is declared that the city's summer comfort depends upon the abolishing of the saloons. If the saloon and its beer refrigeration plants and ice boxes are put out of business, it is said, there will be enough ice to supply the needs of the city. If the saloon remains the ice shortage will admittedly be acute and great difficulty is anticipated in the food situation.

## HELD ON FORGERY CHARGE.

### Teller Suspects Check and Chases Man with Gun.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., April 25.—A man who said he was Conrad C. Becker of New Yoak City, was arrested in the First National Bank here today on a charge of information of forgery. Becker presented a check for $740 to Teller William H. Weart. The check was indorsed by Dr. J. T. Robinson of this place and made out to Becker by the Churchill Drug Company of Lima, Ohio. The paper was certified.

Weart thought he recognized Becker as a man wanted by the American Bankers' Association for forgery. While he was showing the check to Henry G. Herbert, cashier of the bank, Becker ran out. Weart picked up a revolver and followed him to the street. Becker was searched, and a number of checks indorsed by doctors in Somerville and Hackensack were found on him.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# VINCENT ASTOR BACK ON SUBMARINE U-117

### Returns on Surrendered German Craft That Preyed on Coast Shipping in 1917-18.

### HAD A ROUGH VOYAGE

### Commander Dibrell Says, However, That U-Boat Here for Loan Drive Proved Seaworthy.

Unannounced, the surrendered German submarine U-117, flying no flag but the red, white and blue of the United States, slipped quietly past Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon and after a journey through the bay and the East River, during which few of the river and harbor workers appeared to recognize the character of the new arrival, she was berthed in Whitney Basin at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The former German craft was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Aquilla G. Dibrell. On board was Senior Lieutenant Vincent Astor. Mrs. Vincent Astor was at the yard to meet her husband, and shortly after the U-117 docked Lieutenant Astor received shore-leave and they went away together.

Asked to tell something about his personal experiences, Lieutenant Astor declined further than to say: "I have been in the service since June, 1917, and I can say that I have thoroughly enjoyed every minute of the service that I have been able to render to my country." With Lieutenant Astor was his mascot, Jim, a wire-haired terrier.

The U-117 is no stranger to American waters. In talking of her Lieut. Commander Dibrell said that before he left the other side he learned that the vessel was put in commission by the Germans in 1917, and was one of the vessels that operated off our coast in that Summer and the Summer of 1918. It is believed by naval authorities that she was the vessel that laid mines off the shore of Long Island, one of which was responsible for the sinking of the armored cruiser San Diego.

Officers and crews for the five undersea vessels apportioned to this country went to England on the submarine tender Bushnell. They arrived on April 1, and were assigned to the various vessels. On April 3, after only three days in which to inspect the machinery of the German vessels, the boats manned by American crews and convoyed by the Bushnell left Harwich. The flotilla came by the southern course across the Atlantic Ocean. It put in at the Azores for one day.

"We were twenty-three days on our journey," said Lieut. Commander Dibrell, "and we had twenty days of bad weather. We traveled on the surface all the way and averaged about nine knots an hour. We did not try to extend the boat in any manner, but just came along in a businesslike way. The vessel proved herself to be a very seaworthy craft. A week ago we had the worst storm of the whole trip. During the night we parted company with our fellow submarines and the mother ship, and came on to New York unescorted. Owing to the fact that we had but a short time in which to familiarize ourselves with the machinery of the boat there was some little difficulty at first, but that soon smoothed out."


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*MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR*

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# ENRIGHT TO APPOINT TEN CAPTAINS TODAY

### Four Are Officers and All Members of Association Formerly Headed by Commissioner.

### ESTIMATE BOARD APPROVES

### Also Grants Funds and Authorizes Appointment of 500 Additional Patrolmen.

Four active officers and six other members of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, of which Commissioner Enright had been President for twelve years at the time he was appointed by Mayor Hylan to head the Police Department, are to be appointed Captains today. These men are at the top of the Municipal Civil Service list, which expires on May 1, when a new rating and list will be prepared, so the Commissioner made an appeal to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday for an appropriation to enable him to make the promotions. He also asked for funds for the appointment of five hundred special policemen for six months. The Board granted the money for both, and authorized him to add the additional men as permanent policemen.

Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union, has criticised Commissioner Enright's selection of Lieutenants for promotion, alleging that he was basing his action upon personal friendship.

These promotions, the largest number advanced to the same rank for several administrations, are said to result from the change in detective work, caused by abolishing the branch bureaus established by Commissioner Arthur Woods, and supplanting them with detective districts whereby the detectives are assigned in squads to the various stations. In some of these districts Sergeants or Detective Sergeants were placed in charge by the present police administration. They had command over Lieutenant Detectives and other superior officers, and the results in some cases, it is said, have not been satisfactory.

There are also three or four vacancies in precinct districts, where several of the new men will probably be assigned as Captains, but Commissioner Enright told the board that he wanted the men for the detective districts, of which there are now seventeen, commanded by Lieutenants or first grade detectives. After his request for funds had been granted he asked: "May I appoint them tomorrow?" To which Mayor Hylan replied: "Appoint them at any time you please."

Enright immediately had notifications sent to the ten men to appear at his office at 11 o'clock today. The Commissioner told the Mayor that the policemen were needed to meet conditions of increasing population and the development on the outskirts of the city. He said no additional patrolmen had been appointed since 1913.

The new men to be named, if any are in the military service or have returned from service, will receive preference in selection from the Civil Service list, it was said.

"I don't believe in economy when it affects the Police, Fire, Charity, or Health Departments," said President Dowling in approving the promotions and increase to the Police Department. "When you have economy in these departments it is imposing on some one and this board should do all it can in backing up the Commissioners of these departments with real money."

With the additional policemen the uniformed force reaches 11,000. Controller Craig, commenting on the comparison and economy of numbers here and in London, said the English city had two policemen to our one. Representatives of the Downtown League of Business Men indorsed the application of the Commissioner. David Robinson, President of the league, sent a letter to Commissioner Enright, containing an indorsement of his administration, in part, as follows:

"From close and practical affiliation with all branches of the City Government with whom we co-operate, I am enabled to observe the conduct of those serving the city, more especially the police, Traffic Division and Street Cleaning Department, Highways Bureau, and Water Department.

"At this time, when wild assertions and unfair criticisms are being hurled at the Police Department, permit me to say that the Downtown League, comprising nearly 700 business firms in lower Manhattan, including the most influential financial, mercantile, realty, and manufacturing interests, desire to add their approval of your administration of the Police Department."

The Lieutenants to be made Captains include Charles H. Zanes and William T. Davis, Recorder and Treasurer, respectively, of the Lieutenants' Association, and George L. Sullivan and Samuel G. Belton, two of its Directors. Zanes has been an assistant to Deputy Commissioner Wallis at Police Headquarters. Davis is the head of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, also at Headquarters. The others are Joseph F. McMahon, Thomas M. Fay and John Duane, the latter two attached to the Detective Bureau at Headquarters; Philip Clifford, Patrick J. Randles, and James McAuley.

The men have been Lieutenants for twelve to sixteen years. Their ages range from 40 to 54 years, and most of them live in Brooklyn, the home of Commissioner Enright.

The Commissioner ordered three Inspectors to change districts yesterday, to take effect on April 29, the purpose of which was not announced. Inspector Joseph A. Conboy, who lives in Brooklyn and has commanded the Second District of Manhattan, which comprises the west side from Fourteenth Street to the Battery, goes to the Tenth, or Coney Island, District. William F. Pannely of the Twelfth District, Brooklyn, succeeds him, and Bernard Hayes goes from Coney Island to the Twelfth.

### HYLAN DEFENDS POLICE.

#### Tells Trial Deputy Leniency Is Correct and Force Was Never Better.

Mayor Hylan replied yesterday to the accusation of William Bullock of the Good Government Bureau that under Police Commissioner Enright the discipline in the department had broken down and that the old system of fining policemen found guilty of being off post several days' pay had given way to a system of easy reprimands and probation sentences. In a letter to First Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach, who is the Trial Commissioner, the Mayor expressed his opinion of Mr. Bullock's bureau as well as what he termed other "paper organizations." This is the Mayor's letter:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the Mayor,
April 25, 1919.

John A. Leach, Esq., First Deputy Police Commissioner, City of New York:

Dear Commissioner—I notice that the so-called good government exploiters are again busy. These paper organizations, such as the so-called Good Government Bureau, Municipal Research Bureau, and similar organizations which are kept alive by the contributions from the Rockefeller interests, the food, ice, and coal profiteers and disappointed officeseekers, and men who want the Government of the city run in a way that will not interfere with their exploitation of the people are abusing and attacking those who are endeavoring to faithfully serve the people of the city.

Since Police Commissioner Enright has had charge of the Police Department you have had entire supervision over the trials of police officers charged with violating the rules of the department, and I know you will continue to make the same good record in your police work as you did as a city magistrate.

Your policy of showing the first offender consideration and giving no quarter to the vicious offender against the law, and your record for justice and honesty of purpose in the interest of the people cannot be justly criticised.

Your policy of placing police officers who have violated the rules of the Police Department on probation when it is their first offense is absolutely sound, and this procedure will be approved by all honest and fair-thinking people. Your practice of dealing severely with the persistent offender of the police rules is likewise sound.

If we could look behind the scenes and see the lives of these so-called good government propagandists few of them could compare with the lives of the great majority of police officers in this city.

During the war period no class of men in this country performed more valuable and patriotic service than the officers and men of the Police Department of the City of New York.

The valuable services they rendered in the many Liberty Loan drives, the efficient service rendered in taking charge of and operating the Staten Island ferry boats, operating the seagoing tugs which towed the garbage to sea and the ashes and refuse of the city to the dumps, thereby safeguarding the health of the community, is to be highly commended.

I am glad to observe that the morale and discipline of the force is better today than it ever was before. It is true even though the police are now being treated by the heads of the department with fairness and justice, that the theory, of course, does not jibe with that of the moneybund crowd and others who have failed to use this administration for their private gain. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

## FIND TWO SMALLPOX CASES.

### Ships Mate and Brooklyn Landlady Are In Contagious Hospital.

Henry Simmons, second mate on the steamship Desha, plying between this port and Mobile, and Mrs. Helen Mussenden, his landlady, whose address in Brooklyn was not made public, are in Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases suffering from smallpox. Although both have been in the hospital for two days, the case was not made public by the health officials until yesterday.

Simmons said that the mate was taken ill on the trip to this port, but it was thought he had chickenpox, because he soon recovered. Then Simmons was taken ill while on shore and so was his landlady. The Desha has sailed from here, and the health authorities of Mobile have been notified. Health Commissioner Dr. Royal S. Copeland said last night that from time to time cases of smallpox show up here, and that there was no cause for alarm in the present situation.

## DARTMOUTH PROMOTES TWO

### Profs. Gray and Holden to Head Finance and Engineering Schools.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HANOVER, N. H., April 25.—Appointments of the new heads of both the Thayer School of Civil Engineering and the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance were announced today by Dartmouth College.

Professor Charles A. Holden was elected Director of Thayer School, having served as acting Director since the resignation of Professor Robert Fletcher a year ago. Professor Holden is a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1895, and has been a member of the faculty of the Thayer School since 1901.

Professor William H. Gray was elected dean of the Tuck School, Professor Gray was graduated from Dartmouth in 1904, and has been connected with the Tuck School since 1905, recently serving as acting Director, and he now succeeds Professor Harlow S. Person as its head.

### Peace League Committee Formed.

The New York Committee of the League to Enforce Peace has been organized with Herbert Parsons as Chairman, it was announced yesterday. Other members are Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of Manhattan, Treasurer, and Elena de Rivas Aldcroft, Secretary.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 17.

PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

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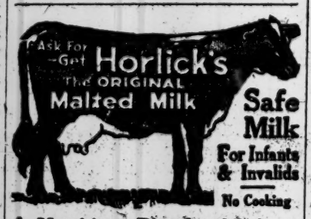


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Use Major's Cement
At all dealers. Rubber and Leather; two separate kinds.

# RAINBOW SOLDIERS HERE ON LEVIATHAN

### 167th Alabama Infantry Arrives with General Read and 42d Division Staff.

### NEW ARMY RECORD IS SET

### Total of 22,978 Soldiers Debarked from Six Ships, 3,000 More Than Old Mark.

#### German Ship Brings 49th.

The chief interest yesterday apart from the arrival of the 77th Division on the Mount Vernon was the return of the remainder of the 165th Regiment, the old 69th New York, on the German steamship Prinz Frederik Wilhelm. This was in spite of the seventy-five-mile northwest gale which blew outside Sandy Hook, yesterday was the record day for troop arrivals at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, where 22,973 troops debarked from five transports and the French liner Touraine. The previous day's record was 19,471, set on April 1.

The Mount Vernon was the first to make fast and the Leviathan was the last, at 6 P. M., with 12,000 on board. The troops were from the 77th, 42d, and 47th Divisions, and were sent away to the camps a few hours after their arrival, except the 1,000 sick and wounded on the Leviathan, who will be removed today. The troops on the big transport considered themselves lucky to have missed hitting what they believed to be a drifting mine on Tuesday morning southeast of Cape Race.

The Captain had received a warning from the Mount Vernon to look out for a mine 400 miles ahead, and the course of the Leviathan was changed to the south. On Tuesday morning the lookout man sighted an object ahead and signaled the officer on the bridge. The suspicious object drifted about fifteen yards from the starboard side. Officers declared it was a mine.

#### German Ship Brings 49th.

The chief interest yesterday apart from the arrival of the 77th Division on the Mount Vernon was the return of the remainder of the 165th Regiment, the old 69th New York, on the German steamship Prinz Frederik Wilhelm. This was her first trip across the Atlantic since she came before the war as a North German Lloyd liner. Yesterday she flew the Stars and Stripes at the stern and the interallied flag at the mainmast head. She is the fifth German ship to arrive in seven days that has been taken over by the Government for transport service in exchange for food supplies.

Major Van S. Merle-Smith was in command of the remainder of the 165th Infantry, which consisted of the Headquarters Company, the medical detachment and the 3d Battalion, in all forty-eight officers and 987 men. Out of the original 250 men of Company K, which left New York for France, only sixty-six returned with the unit yesterday. The others were lost in casualties, sixty of them being killed in action. The company was originally known as the Meagher Guards after General Thomas Francis Meagher, the civil war commander.

Three men in Company K have the Distinguished Service Cross. They are Sergeant Edward K. Rooney of 939 Sixth Avenue, who received it after fighting at Ypres on Oct. 14; Burr Finkle of Middletown, N. Y., who won his at Château-Thierry on July 23, and Lieutenant John J. Williams of Berlin, Wis., who also received his cross for his work on that day. There was not one of the original members of the company who came back yesterday who has not been wounded, and all have been gassed once or more. Many have three wound stripes, which balance the three gold service chevrons on their left sleeves.

#### Cook Wins a Medal.

James O'Connor of Company I, who lives at 120 Ninth Avenue, New York, came home with the Distinguished Service Cross. On Oct. 19, during the Argonne fighting, he was cooking for an advanced squad which attacked a machine gun nest. The squad was wiped out, and O'Connor put aside his culinary utensils, picked up an automatic rifle, killed the machine gun crew of four and captured the gun.

The rest of the 1,680 troops on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm were casual companies and casual officers and men. The 1,593 troops arriving on the North Carolina were chiefly the 167th Infantry of the 42d Division, who are called the "Fighting Alabams." The troops on the North Carolina were commanded by Colonel William F. Berews of Montgomery, Ala.

The 167th has the honor of including in its personnel the only two men in the Rainbow Division who received Congressional medals for bravery. They are Private Thomas C. Neighbors of Sugar Falls, Idaho, and Corporal Sidney Manning of Alabama City, Ala., but neither of them returned on the North Carolina. The most decorated member of the "Fighting Alabams" on board was Lieutenant Edward Wren of Talladega, Ala., who had nearly all the medals obtainable in the war and carried them wrapped up in a silk handkerchief in a small cedar box.

The "Souvenir Box" revealed the Belgian Order of the Crown, the Croix de Guerre, the D. S. C., and five citations. The official citation stated that he was awarded the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism at Haumont in the St. Mihiel sector, Sept. 22. After clearing the town of Germans the company, which Wren commanded returned and it was then that the Lieutenant heard that one of his men was lying wounded or dead in the town. He went forward alone into the town and under a heavy machine gun fire brought back the body.

The 1,680 troops arriving from Havre on the French liner Touraine, who landed at Pier 57, North River, foot of West Fifteenth Street, included fifty casual officers and the rest were enlisted men from various details sent home to be discharged.

The Leviathan, with all her decks occupied by 12,000 troops, was late in getting in on account of the ice and fog, which caused her to be slowed down for several hours. Of the troops on board 10,288 officers and men belong to the 42d, or Rainbow, Division.

Included in the list of passengers were Major Gen. George W. Read, commanding the 42d Division; Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding the 84th Infantry Brigade, and Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, who was met at the pier by Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commander of the port of embarkation.

Among the civilian passengers on the Leviathan was William G. Sharp, ex-Ambassador to France, who had heard nothing of the crisis in the Peace Conference until he reached the pier last night.

"War has for its purpose not alone the defeat of militarism but its defeat in such a manner as to insure the permanency of peace against the occurrence of another war," said Mr. Sharp. "The men was lying wounded or dead in the responsibility, however, of those now in Paris to use the means given to them through the heroic sacrifices on the battlefield to bring about this result, is very grave, but I believe it will be wisely met."

### 71st to Hold Memorial Services.

The 71st Regiment, N. Y. G., will hold memorial services on Sunday in St. Thomas's Church. There will be present besides the command and the Veterans' Association, representations from the various welfare organizations, allied diplomatic and military representatives, and heads of some of the city departments. The British Ambassador will be represented by Major Gen. McLaughlin and Colonel N. G. Thwaites.

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Our soldiers have done—are doing—their part. God knows we never wanted them to do more.

But what of us?

Winning the war was the initial step toward a world peace and prosperity of which hitherto we had never dared to dream. But it was only a step.

The work of the most glorious armies of all history placed us on the threshold of an open door. A new world of unlimited possibilities lies beyond. They could not bring it to us. They could only show it to us, and its vast worth—and give their lives to do it, if that were needed.

It is our task to finish this work.

They showed us the way and passed on—perhaps to new worlds to conquer. And whether we will or not, the solemn obligation to finish their work has fallen upon us.

"If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep—though
poppies blow
In Flanders fields."

Your patriotism and mine was not buried in those graves in Flanders fields. There is still work to do—for our country, for ourselves, for our children. Else the war will have failed in its purpose—and millions of young lives will have gone out on a vain quest.

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# BOSTON WELCOMES YANKEE BOYS HOME

## 26th Division Gets Greatest Demonstration in the History of the City.

## ALL NEW ENGLAND THERE

### Gold-Starred Service Flag Shows That 1,760 of Its Men Now Lie in France.

BOSTON, April 25.—The 26th Division, "New England's Own," was welcomed home today after eighteen months' overseas service, and making one of the distinctive fighting records of American history. The vast crowd that filled the long lines of grand stands and stood wedged tightly along the entire five-mile route, received the troops as conquering heroes. The demonstration was without paralle in the city's history.

The division marched in the full panoply of war with gleaming fixed bayonets, steel helmets that bore evidence of hard service, and with packs and side-arms. The men swung along with the easy stride of veterans, three squads abreast, and looked every inch fit for the toughest kind of service. A flag bearing a gold stare and the number 1,760, in memory of those who sleep in France, was carried at the head of the division.

Airplanes soared overhead, cannon thundered their salutes, bands at frequent intervals along the line of march mingled their music with the martial crash of drum and bugle corps, and 1,000,000 throats cheered themselves hoarse. Overhead floated American and allied flags, and from upper windows and roofs the troops were showered with confetti and streamers.

Scores of women fainted in the crush and were rushed to first aid stations, but only one serious disturbance marred the day. Two negroes armed with revolvers and a knife, who ran amuck on Columbus Avenue, killed one and wounded several other spectators.

**Wounded Receive Ovation.**

The weather was far from ideal. The sky was overcast. There was a raw northwest wind, and the temperature bordered on the freezing point. But the crowd suffered the discomfort without a murmur, and the troops gloried in the chill air.

The wounded, who rode in automobiles at the head of the column, received the biggest single ovation. They were cheered to the echo and fairly bombarded with flowers, which they placed on their hats as they waved greetings and grinned in sheer delight.

Notable individual demonstrations wer eaccorded Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, head of the Northeastern Department, who commanded the division during most of its active service; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, who brought the division home; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, commanding the 52d Infantry Brigade, and Colonel Edward L. Logan of the 101st Infantry, Boston's own.

Generals Edwards and Hale left the column near the end of the parade on Columbus Avenue, and the division passed before them in review for the last time. General Hale then left to take command of Camp Dix and General Edwards returned to the command of the Northeastern Department.

Gen. Edwards was especially happy in his farewell. "Good-bye, good luck" was his repeated message to officers as they passed at salute, while to the men he shouted, "smile, don't look so serious." And the men did, with many an appreciative grin.

The colors of the 102nd and 104th Regiments of Infantry were received almost with awe as they passed, for both were decorated with the Croix de Guerre, conferred by the French Army for meritorious conduct in action. The 104th was early decorated as a unit, and its men who wore decorations were conspicuous for their numbers. The 102nd was equally noticeable for the number of wound stripes. At times it seemed as if entire platoons wore this stripe, and in many cases not one, but two or three.

**Many Mascots in Line.**

The mascots, both two-footed and four-footed, received their full share of applause. There were boys, yet in their early 'teens, who hiked with the troops, clad in regulation uniform and shouldering rifles. They were pets of the organization in France and included some French lads who were adopted "over there" and went through some of the hardest battles. There were also goats and dogs, all wearing service stripes, who trotted along with their masters. One—a trench dog—wore five service stripes.

The troops marched at "route step" except when passing official reviewing stands, when they snapped to "attention" and gave "eyes right." This marching at ease permitted them to exchange greetings with friends who called to them from the human walls that bordered the line and to accept gifts of cigarettes and candy from relief workers.

It was just two hours from the time the head of the column started until it reached the end of the route, and four hours before the huge howitzer captured from the Germans, and which brought up the rear, reached the disbanding point. The troops immediately left for armories and special trains. One-half returned to Camp Devens tonight, and the rest will entrain tomorrow morning. Work of discharging will begin on Monday, and by Tuesday night the Yankee Division will have passed into history.

All New England shared in the welcome. In the double roadways up Commonwealth Avenue each of the six States had a stand, where State and municipal officials, Congressmen and Senators, and a host of just "home folks" welcomed their own with the music of bands, community singing, and less harmonious joy-expressing devices.

In the parade were five women, including two Salvation Army lassies, Irene and Gladys McIntyre, who went through the thick of the fighting with the 26th Division at Bois Boule, and were cited by General Hale. The others were Mrs. Louise Fleming of Wollaston, Mrs. Anna Carey of South Manchester, Conn., and Mrs. Augustus Harrie of New York, Y. M. C. A. workers.

### Plan to Have 28th Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—There will be a parade of the 28th Division in this city, and not two or more parades of scattered units. This decision was made today at a conference of the Welcome Home Committee. The date of the parade will be determined when the 110th Infantry and the 108th Machine Gun Battalion Field Artillery have sailed for home. News of the sailing of these regiments is expected daily.

## 69TH HERE ON LEAVE TODAY.

### Officers and Men to be Entertained at Dinners.

The entire personnel of the 165th Infantry, The Fighting 69th, officers and men, will come to the city this afternoon, where they will remain on leave until 10 o'clock Sunday night. Tonight the officers will be the guests of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome at dinner at Sherry's and the men will have a dinner, dance and entertainment in the 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Dinner for the men at the armory will be served at 5 o'clock by 300 volunteer workers of the Women's Canteen Division of the Mayor's Committee. The men will have vegetable soup, roast chicken, peas, relishes, roast potatoes, cake, Neapolitan ice cream, coffee, mineral waters, cigars and cigarettes. Music will be furnished by the Police Band during the dinner and for the dance.

## LITTLE INSANITY IN ARMY.

### Only 960 Men Now Being Treated for Mental or Nervous Disorders.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Statistics in the Medical Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance show that only three out of every thousand men called into the service were discharged for nervous or mental disorders and many of these have since been restored to normal health, according to a statement issued today by the bureau.

Of the 960 soldiers, sailors, and marines suffering from such ailments, who are undergoing free treatment by the Government, the statement continues, 249 cases are mild psycho-neurosis, 126 cases of epilepsy, 85 of organic nervous diseases, and 501 of more serious nervous and mental disorders. Public Health Service hospitals, in agreement with the Insurance Bureau are caring for the patients.

### Wireless Restrictions Are Reduced.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The British Admiralty, according to a dispatch to the State Department today, announces that from noon on May 1 all restrictions on the use of wireless telegraphy on ships will be removed except in the North Sea, the English Channel east of the line joining Dungeness and Boulogne, in Baltic Northern Russia, in the waters of the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Sea of Marmora.

Religious Notices on Page 16.

# TOTAL CASUALTIES NOW UP TO 286,951

## New Lists of 111 for the Army and 28 for the Marine Corps Are Given Out.

## 52 DEAD IN THE ARMY LIST

### One Missing Man Also Named—Deaths in Marine Corps Now Total 2,456.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—One army casualty list was issued at the War Department today, containing 111 names, bringing the total for the army up to 281,031. This includes 4,534 prisoners released from German prison camps and returned to the American Expeditionary Forces.

One Marine Corps casualty list also was issued today, containing 28 names, bringing the total for that arm up to 5,920. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 286,951.

**Summary of Army Casualties to Date.**

| | Previously Reported. | Reported April 25. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed in action.. | 32,064 | 1 | 32,065 |
| Lost at sea.. | 732 | 0 | 732 |
| Died of accident.. | 13,455 | 1 | 13,456 |
| Died of wounds... | 4,399 | 21 | 4,420 |
| Died of disease.. | 22,785 | 29 | 22,814 |
| Total | 73,435 | 52 | 73,487 |
| Wounded (85% returned to duty) | 198,513 | 58 | 198,571 |
| Missing and prisoners (not including prisoners released and returned) | 4,438 | 1 | 4,439 |
| Prisoners released and returned.... | 4,534 | .. | 4,534 |
| Total | 280,920 | 111 | 281,031 |

**Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.**

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Deaths | 99 | 2,456 |
| Wounded | 121 | 3,130 |
| Missing | .. | 114 |
| Total | 220 | 5,700 |
| Total | | 5,920 |

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. | General. | Corp. | Corporal. |
| Col. | Colonel. | Bgl. | Bugler. |
| Maj. | Major. | Mch. | Mechanic. |
| Capt. | Captain. | Wagn. | Wagoner. |
| Lt. | Lieutenant. | Mus. | Musician. |
| Sgt. | Sergeant. | Hrs. | Horseshoer. |

(DA) Died from Accident or other Cause.
(DD) Died from Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

### *Casualties.*

**NEW YORK CITY.**

GEORGE, J. A., 200 E. 14th St.—Sgt...(DA)
HECHT, C., 141 Norfolk St.....(WL)
MARTIN, M. M., 528 Court St., Bklyn.(WL)
MORARITY, D., 300 W. 133d St—Corp.(WL)
RUSSELL, E. J., 248 E. 111th St.....(DA)
SLATER, H. C., Manhattan Av.—Corp.(DD)
TUCKER, R. E., 330 Park Av.—Lt....(WU)
VOORHEES, P., 60 Edward St., Bkn..(DD)

**NEW YORK STATE.**

FRANK, E. J., Salamanca.....(WS)
FREUDEL, C. V., Leptondale—Sgt....(WL)
GRAHAM, A. G., Buffalo.....(WL)
MARTHIA, L. C., Buffalo.....(DD)
PEAKE, D. J., New Rochelle—Cook..(DD)
TOJDOWSKI, J., Buffalo.....(KA)

**CONNECTICUT.**

D'AMICO, L., Meriden.....(DA)
SMITH, W. R., Bridgeport.....(DD)

**NEW JERSEY.**

BADRICK, M., Middletown.....(WL)
GRACE, G. A., Oradell—Lt.....(WL)
GREEN, P., Newark.....(DD)
HUMMELL, F. J., Jersey City.....(WL)
MEDICI, J., Jersey City—Sgt.....(DD)

**OTHER STATES.**

ANDERSON, C. M., Barron, Wis.—Sgt..(DD)
DAVIDSON, J. P., Tribly, Fla.....(DA)
DAVENPORT, C. G., Fishdam, Tenn.—Sgt.....(DA)
DEVEREUX, L. W., St. Louis, Mo....(DA)
EUSTICE, R. O., Concordia, Kan.....(DA)
FISK, J. H., Huntsville, Ala.—Corp....(DD)
GALLOPS, J., Elizabeth City, N. C....(DD)
GLENN, R., Wintersville, Ga.....(DD)
GLIDWELL, W. A., Red Level, Ala.....(DA)
GRIFFIN, H. C., Youngstown, Ohio....(DD)
HAWKINS, O., Live Oak, Fla.....(DA)
HEATH, H. H., Rowlesburg, W. Va....(DA)
HEFLIN, C. W., Napa, Cal.....(DA)
HUFF, D. D., Wister, Okla.—Sgt.....(DA)
ISENHART, J. W., Glenville, W. Va...(DD)
JACKSON, T., Calvert, Texas.....(DD)
JEFFERYS, J. H., Greensboro, N. C...(DD)
JOHNSON, H. O., Chicago, Ill.....(DA)
JOHNSON, M., Clayton, Ala.....(DD)
KERN, J., Varnville, N. C.....(DD)
KRAFT, J. F., Port Washington, Wis.—Cook.....(DD)
LACEY, H. F., Oakland, Cal.....(DA)
LEE, J. Boley, Cala., Texas.....(DD)
LIPSCOMB, D. W., Philadelphia, Penn..(DD)
McCALL, C. H., Charlotte, N. C.....(DD)
McELFRESH, R. M., Portsmouth, Va.—Sgt.....(DA)
MULLINS, G. F., Tallassee, Ala.....(DA)
OLSEN, A., Parker's Prairie, Minn....(DW)
PARIS, J., Madisonville, Ohio—Horseshoer.....(DD)
POND, E. L., Nuttertsem, W. Va.....(DD)
PETERSON, C. J., Detroit, Mich.—Sgt.....(DD)
RANDAL, V. J., Conner, Fla.....(DA)
SCHUTTE, D. C., Morristown, Minn...(DA)
SKIPPER, E. N., Tampa, Fla.....(DA)
STEVENS, W. E., Montgomery, Ala.—Corp.....(DD)
SUTHERLAND, J., Grand Island, Neb.—Sgt.....(DD)
THORSON, O. M. L., St. Paul, Minn...(DA)
WADE, A., Brookspire, Texas.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, J., Alliance, Ohio.....(DA)
MEKUS, J., Istria, Austria.....(DD)

### *Revised List of Casualties.*

**NEW YORK CITY.**

| | Now Rptd. | Prev. Rptd. |
|---|---|---|
| BURNS, W. F., 52 Marcy Av., Brooklyn—Corp. | (KA) | (MA) |
| DOW, A. N., 911 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill | (KA) | (MA) |
| HUGO, W. H., 4,290 Park Av.—Corp. | (RD) | (MA) |

**OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.**

CARROLL, H., Fatterson.....(RD) (D)
KIELY, W. E., Hornell.....(RD) (MA)
RUSNAK, D., 54 Clinton St., Yonkers—Corp. .....(D) (MA)
TODOROWSKI, J., Buffalo, .....Erroneously reported (KA)

**OTHER STATES.**

ALBRECHT, C. J., Philadelphia.(KA) (D)
ARNOLD, J., San Marcos, Texas —Corp. .....(KA) (D)
BAILEY, A. J., Selton, Va.....(D) (MA)
CHAPTINSKI, T., Cleveland, Ohio—Sgt. .....(DD) (D)
COBBS, M. A., Bluemountain, Ark. .....(RD) (D)
DIFHER, W., Columbia, S. C..(KA) (D)
HAROLD, G., Perry Ga. .....Erroneously reported (DD)
HOVARD, H., Lodi, Cal.....(D) (MA)
JONES, J., New Orleans, La....(WU) (KA)
JOPLIN, C. W., Gurley, Ala.—Lt. .....(KA) (D)
KING, W. A., Schaller, Iowa....(RD) (DD)
LANE, J. A., Huntsville, Ala....(KA) (MA)
LITTLE, W. A., Gumberry, N. C. .....(D) (MA)
MASSERINA, A., Florence, N. J.(RD) (MA)
MESSER, W. H., Hartford, Tenn.(DD) (D)
RAWSON, A. T., Meridian, Miss.(KA) (D)
RICOTA, A., Windber, Penn....(WU) (KA)
UPSHAW, E. E., Richton, Miss.(D) (MA)
WILLARD, L., Joliet, Ill.....(D) (MA)

### *Marine Corps Casualties.*

**NEW YORK CITY.**

RAMFORTH, J., 849 W. 178th St....(DW)

**OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.**

HILL, R. O., Potsdam.....(KA)
STEARNS, J. M., Syracuse.....(DW)

**OTHER STATES.**

APPLEBEE, E. G., Flint, Mich.....(KA)
DORSEY, H. S., W. Philadelphia, Pa.—Corp. .....(KA)
JACOBSON, K. J., Salt Lake, Utah..(DW)
JONES, N. J., Canal Dover, Ohio.....(DW)
KENNEDY, P. A., Richmond, Va.....(DW)
KNAPP, C. H., W. Newbury, Mass—Bugler. .....(DW)
MULFORD, J. A., Tacoma, Wash.....(DW)
O'SHEA, J. B. Maple Lake, Minn.....(DW)
PETERSEN, M., Minneapolis, Minn.—Corp. .....(DW)
PHALEN, J. E., Chicago, Ill.....(KA)
STILLER, M. J., New Orleans—Sgt...(DW)
SUTTON, B. T., Milwaukee, Wis.....(DW)
THORN, R. S., Philadelphia, Penn...(DW)
VIGNEAU, J. A., Gilbert, Cove, N. S..(DW)
WITSON, F. A., Louisville, Ky.....(DW)

### *Marine Revised Casualties.*

| | Now Rptd. | Prev. Rptd. |
|---|---|---|
| DAVIS, C. K., Petersburg, Penn. | (KA) | (MA) |
| DORSEY, E., Phila. | (KA) | (MA) |
| ELLIOTT, S. S., Petersburg, Va. (Returned to U. S.; previously reported MA.) | | |
| GREEN, N., Phila. | (KA) | (MA) |
| HOPTA, J. L., Newark, N. J.—Sgt. | (KA) | (MA) |
| McWHIRTER, W. L., Glen Allen, Ala. (Returned to U. S.; previously reported MA.) | | |
| NOBLE, W. R., Cleveland, Ohio. (Returned to U. S.; previously reported MA.) | | |
| ROSENQUIST, G. A. R., Chicago. | (KA) | (MA) |

## CARNEGIE HERO AWARDS.

### Camden Girl Recognized for Giving Life to Save Drowning Person.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.—Fifteen acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at its meeting here today. In two cases silver medals were awarded, in thirteen cases bronze medals. Six of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of two of these, pensions aggregating $1,620 a year were granted. To the dependents of three of the others who lost their lives the sum of $1,500 was granted to be applied as the commission may sanction. In addition to these money grants, in nine cases awards aggregating $8,500 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in the one-sum cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Among those who won bronze medals are Theodore Miller of Angola, N. Y., a crossing switchman, who saved Francis J. Anselmo, aged 4, from being killed by a train on Aug. 12, 1917, and Mary E. Smith, 15 years old, of Camden, N. J., who died while attempting to save Anna Miskelley from drowning on Aug. 9, 1918. The medal in the latter case will be awarded to the mother of the dead girl.


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Seamless Carpetings

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When your health is at stake it's a poor time to take chances with substitutes and imitations. Look for the Bayer Cross on Aspirin tablets.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Get The "Cheery Blues"!
John David Blue Flannel
Double-Breasted Suits, $45.00

CHEERY BLUES for a sunny Saturday and Sunday! A particularly prepossessing shade of Soft Blue Flannel cut into Town Suits of thorough-paced smartness, which proclaims its Manhattan Air.

High-arched waistline; close-shorn shoulders; peaked lapel; ¼ lined with silk sleeves; trim-cut, straight-hanging trousers; pure wool; as metropolitan as Madison Square Tower.

Without exception, the most exceptional offering that was ever bracketed with $45 in intrinsic good value and also extrinsic good looks.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



ADVERTISEMENT.

Call For Cordovan!
The Richest Shoe Shade
In Phoenix Silk Hosiery

CORDOVAN is not a showy color, but a subtle tint—decorous, distinguished, discreet. It was expressly designed to tally with the modish Cordovan Brown in Low Shoes for Spring and Summer 1919.

As soon as we put Cordovan in, it sells out. Plenty of these stunning socks on hand to-day, though. Also Navy, Black, White and all other colors, 80c, $1.05, $1.50, $2.00 the pair.

*Women's Phoenix Silk Hosiery* in all usual colors and in every unusual tint to match anything, from a shoe to a sable, $1.10, $1.35, $1.80 and $2.15.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE IN OUR HOME

Gave Everybody a Fresh Start from the Youngest to the Oldest

*Here is a true story, told by a mother of four children, ranging in ages from 4 to 16 years, in a letter to a friend. It speaks for itself:*

"We had been a good deal worried about the education of our children. Our 8-year-old boy wanted to be continually running the streets and did not like to read. Our little girl, Catherine, was often found in tears because she could not get hold of any information for her compositions. She simply could not understand or read the long dry articles in the encyclopaedias. The teacher told her she must not copy what she found in books and call it her own composition, and she would give it up in despair and declare she would never be a scholar anyhow, and what was the use of trying. Alfred was spending far too much time at the movies, and as far as the little 4-year-old was concerned, she drove us nearly crazy asking questions which nobody could or would answer."

"I realized fully that our children were not getting the preparation for life which they ought to have, and which other people's children were getting. Another thing which stirred me all up was an advertisement of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE which said that a child had only 1 chance out of 150,000 if uneducated, 4 chances with a common school education, 87 chances with a high school education, with a college education 800 chances, with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home EVERY CHANCE; and that over 600,000 families had that work in their homes as a helper and guide in the education of their children. They said **it answered every question a child could ask;** that it would solve these problems in the home and give the children an interest in their studies, and in everything that was going on in the world around them; that the children were so fascinated by the pictures that they went to bed with a volume under their pillow and could remember the page where they left off when they woke up in the morning."

"I made up my mind that something must be done at once to interest our children more in their studies. I could not really believe all that advertisement said about THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, but I thought I would send for it and see what happened."

"I want to tell you, Margaret, that we are a different family today! We are all of us reading these wonderful volumes. Alice spends hours looking at the pictures, and she says: 'When I grow up I am going to read every word in my "Bookaloledges." Howard has become deeply absorbed in the department of Nature (***there are 16 of these Great Departments of Knowledge***), and he can tell you all about the three-toed sloth which lives upside down; or the little hyrax who is a first cousin to the rhinoceros and has hoofs instead of claws on his toes; or the rat as big as a boy, that lives in India. I really believe he is going to be a naturalist. He is just as much interested in a small insect as he is in the biggest animal."

"Alfred likes the Department of Familiar Things best. He told me the other night that he could never find anyone who would tell him how a graphophone or victrola could talk and sing, and now he knows all about the cylinders, and how they are made; how the moving picture films are made, and how the knives and forks are plated, and cups and saucers are decorated and baked in a kiln, and he says there is nothing more interesting in the world than the story of a common pin. But the thing he likes most is the story of the wireless messages, with their pictures which show how the waves of sound travel through the air, in a few seconds, to a man who is waiting for them thousands of miles away. He has made a little wireless for himself and says he means to know all about all there is to know about it. Best of all, Catherine's teacher tells us she is writing some of the best compositions in her class and seems to understand her work so much better than she ever did before. Catherine says: 'Mamma, I do not know how I ever got along at school before you got THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE for us.'"

"I am not ashamed to tell you that the Father and Mother of this 'happy family' enjoy reading THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE almost as much as the children. It is money well spent, Margaret. You had better get it for Helen. I am sorry we did not know about it sooner."

MAIL COUPON FOR THE FREE BOOK

**The above is not an uncommon experience.** It has happened just as many times as there are homes where THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the centre of usefulness and delight. MAIL COUPON FOR THE FREE BOOK which will show you 80 pictured pages taken from the 16 Great Departments of Knowledge, containing such subjects as *The Sun and His Family; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine, and many other fascinating* **illustrated pages and colored plates.**

THE GROLIER SOCIETY 2 WEST 45TH ST., New York

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2 West 45th Street, New York
Please mail descriptive book containing specimen pages and illustrations from THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work.

Name.....

Address.....

T-26-27

# HURLEY MAKES PLEA FOR FAIR BUSINESS

### Tells Foreign Trade Council We Must Not Fear Competition of Europeans.

### FERGUSON IS CRITICAL

### Attacks Shipbuilding Methods—Farrell Says Handling of Our Ships Is Vital Problem.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in an address before the National Foreign Trade Council today, said that this country was on the threshold of a new era and warned American business men that they must play fair in the coming fight for trade. He deprecated criticisms directed against the Shipping Board by those who had asserted that America would not be able to compete with British shipping, adding that in England the cry had been raised that Britain would be unable to compete with the United States.

Mr. Hurley praised the American workingman, asserting that so long as he gives his best effort he is entitled to the higher wages he receives. He added that the workingman would proteet this country against the infection of Bolshevism. In a bitter attack on this form of government, Mr. Hurley charged that in the countries where it had been put into power as a protest against autocracy, it had cut the heart out of the working people, robbing them of their right to earn a living. He said:

"American labor fortunately has never found much difficulty in distinguishing between real reform and false. It realizes that no satisfactory substitute can be found for initiative. And that is why, if American business men would forget about imaginary dangers, and would devote their time to the expansion of their business, to the creation of new business and the invasion of new markets, they would find it more profitable than trying to take business away from their competitors or from other nations.

**Urges Co-operation with Government.**

"We are today on the threshold of a new era. We must recognize that to be worthy of our boys who went to the front and worthy of the dead they left there, all of whom demonstrated to the world what American initiative can do when put to the test, we must now carry on the work for fair play which they have begun. We must show in our business affairs, both at home and abroad, that we are ready to apply to ourselves the same test of fair dealing that we would apply to others. We must show that we play fair in business, just as we demanded fair play in international law.

"If you co-operate with the Government, the incentive for complete governmental domination of business will be removed. You have a great many problems to work out, but the progressive and collective thought of the business world, working sincerely with the Government, is quite equal to a solution of the most difficult problem."

In discussing the outlook for foreign trade, Mr. Hurley said:

"There is a feeling on the part of many business men that their competitors, at home as well as abroad, are not playing the game fairly. This is largely imaginary. We hear a great deal these days about what is going to happen to American business when Great Britain and the other nations, supposed to have certain advantages over us, get into full swing. After three months studying the situation in Europe I have not observed any outstanding advantage which they have over us. This is true not merely of manufacturing, but with reference even to shipbuilding. Here we find some cloistered critics asserting we will never be able to compete with British shipping. Over in England you will hear English critics telling their Government that Great Britain will never be able to compete with us.

"We should not complain about Great Britain, France, and Italy placing temporary restrictions on a number of commodities which they import. They are the best judges concerning what particular products they can do without during the present trying economic periods which they are going through."

**Wants Railroads Returned.**

Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, in an address earlier in the day, criticised the Government's shipbuilding program. He protested against the continual rise of wages to the workmen until, he said, negro workmen in his plant were now receiving as high as $175 a week. He said he did not know what would happen when an effort was made to get labor down to earth again.

The sentiments voiced by Mr. Ferguson were indorsed by Frederick J. Koster, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who urged an immediate return of railroads and other utilities and industries to private ownership.

"It is contrary to the genius of our nation to maintain a system of Government ownership which simply gives us in another form the paternalism we found so untrustworthy in its application by Germany," he said.

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, told the 2,000 delegates that the future development of the American merchant marine was at stake and that no more economic problem had ever presented itself at one time to the American people.

Discussing the plan to use American Government-built ships for the benefit of the nation, Mr. Farrell said:

"Any policy which places at the disposal of any single class of producers a fleet of Government steamers is bound to be unsuccessful. How, for example, under the policy indicated, could it be determined in whose interest the necessity for the development of foreign trade was most pressing, what section of the country would it favor, and would it take account of the transportation of manufactures wholly finished, half finished, or of crude material?

"The Chairman of the Shipping Board, in considering the adoption of a policy controlling the nation's involuntary investment of billions in shipping, has reached the conclusion that the ships of the Government-built fleet should be sold to and operated by American citizens under no restrictions other than the terms of the bill of sale and the fixation of maximum freight rates.

"Mr. Hurley's plan, with perhaps a few minor exceptions, appeals to many shipping men of experience having at heart the upbuilding of an American merchant marine as a plan dictated equally by business sense and equity and in the public interest. There remains to be determined the vital question whether these vessels can be operated profitably under the American flag. America's future is on the sea, and it hears the call of genius and initiative. If aided by wise legislation, not necessarily such as to bring reprisals but rather such as to render the enterprise competitive, our ships will again be seen commercially in ports that have forgotten them."

E. E. Pratt of New York in an address said:

"The disturbed conditions in Mexico, which have ruined one of the very best export markets of the United States, are traced by many to our shifting and halting policy with reference to that country. Our large investments in Mexico have been ruined and endangered by the unwillingness of our Government to protect the interests of our citizens in Mexico."

Religious Notices on Page 16.

# USED TREES AS RADIO TOWERS DURING WAR

### Gen. Squier Reveals Army Secret and Demonstrates Important Wireless Discovery.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Discovery that every tree is a potential wireless tower was announced today by Major Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army, revealing another war secret and telling the story of how, while hostilities were on ashore and afloat, the American Army with a string of stations using treetops as antennae, read messages from ships at sea and the principal European radio stations.

General Squier made his disclosure in a paper read before the Physical Society of America, meeting at the United States Bureau of Standards. Afterward he took the scientists out into the woods near the Bureau and demonstrated a portable field laboratory erected there for experiments in development of the discovery. He showed how Nature's wireless tower was nothing more than a tall tree, preferably eucalyptus, with a small wire netting spread below and an insulated wire hanging from a spike driven near the top.

The paper, which discussed the phenomenon in technical detail, described how the General began experiments in 1904 with a view to using growing trees as antennae, his attention having been attracted to the subject by the discovery during army manoeuvres at Camp Atascadero, California, that telegraph and telephone buzzers, inoperative with ordinary grounding because of the dry season and unusual character of the soil, became operative when connected with the trunk or roots of a tree.

Like the underground wireless developed for the navy by James H. Rogers, the tree top radio has been used with perfect results so far only in receiving, but also has been used successfully for transmission over short distances. Radio telephonic messages have been received through trees, transmitted by them into Washington, and there transferred to the wire system.

"From the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil," said General Squier, "it becomes a 'detector' and a 'receiver' of electro-magnetic waves, and the marvelous properties of this receiver through agencies at present entirely unknown to us, are such as to vitalize the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. In the power of multifying plant cells, it may, indeed, be called an 'incomparable amplifier.'

"From this angle of view, we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors and radiators of the long electro-magnetic waves as used in the radio art.

"For our present purpose we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organized piece of living earth to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes."

# U. S. SAILORS FIGHT POLICE.

### Clash with People Also at Inverness, Scotland.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Inverness, Scotland, reports that American seamen engaged in minesweeping operations came into conflict with the local police tonight, the disturbance lasting two hours.

A large group of American sailors gathered near the Town Hall, and when they were requested to move on rushed the police. American pickets appear to have backed up the sailors. One constable had his head badly smashed by the baton, it is alleged, of one of the pickets.

Several free fights occurred between the Americans and civilians, and some of the latter were hurt. Some shopkeepers, fearing a general riot, put up the shutters of their shops. Two or three arrests were made.


Welch's
Grapelade
gives a new taste to tea-time toast

Write for new Grapelade recipes especially prepared by cooking experts.

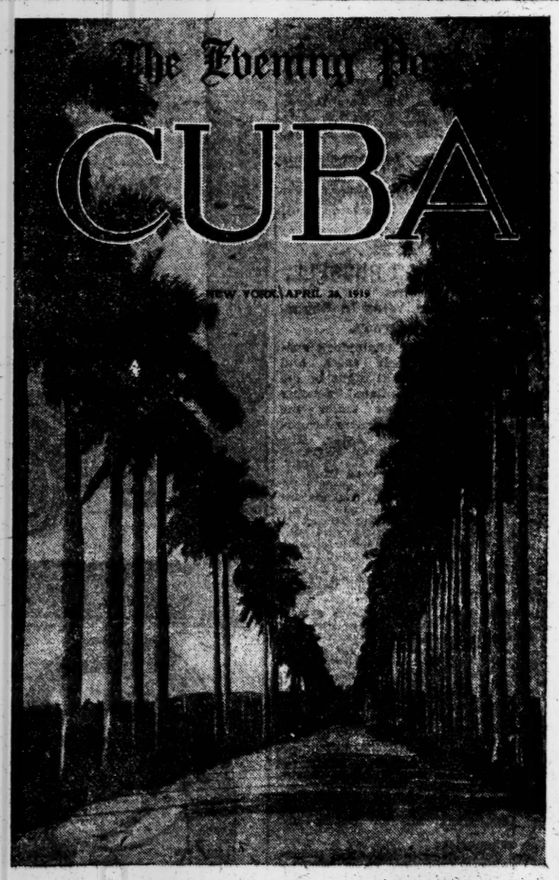
DO you like thin, crisp slices of toast, browned to just the right tint, and hot—right from the toaster? You are fond of plain buttered toast, perhaps, and cinnamon toast and toast with preserves. But if you want a new taste that you will remember and cherish and never grow tired of, try toast with Grapelade. Try it next Sunday evening.

Grapelade is all the richness and juice of ripe grapes but without seeds, skins or acid crystals. Try Grapelade today—on toast, bread, muffins and biscuit—in making pastry and other desserts. You can get it from your grocer in 15 ounce glass jars at 35c and in 25 ounce tins at 50c.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.
Westfield, N. Y.

*Ask the Fountain Man for a Grapelade Sundae*






OUT TODAY
The Story of Cuba
*Its Wealth—Its People—Its Present—Its Future*

Told by well-informed contributors, including President Menocal; Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Agramonte; Secretary of Public Instruction, Roldan; Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States; W. A. Merchant, President Banco Nacional; H. A. Himely, George Reno, John Barrett and many others.

Published separately in English and in Spanish.

A WEALTH OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
Issued in English with the New York Evening Post, TO-DAY, April 26.



ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

# United States Shipping Board
## Emergency Fleet Corporation
### Announces the Sale by Bids of Completed and Partially Completed
## Wood Ship and Barge Hulls

*The building program of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, was so gigantic in proportion and so successful in accomplishment, that with the sudden ending of the war, it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Government.*

In consequence, at the yards enumerated below wood ships in various stages of completion including those already launched are offered for sale to the highest bidder. The Corporation is in a position to supply ship fittings such as engines, boilers, winches, capstans, anchors, cables, etc., etc. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated, and is in the yards, which permits of arrangements being made for their quick and accurate completion.

Wood ships have proved themselves, and offer excellent opportunities for conversion to sailing vessels, barges, coal and ore carriers, or for the installation of Diesel Engines if considered more desirable.

**Location of yards, number of hulls, tonnage and stages of completion of hulls on which work has been suspended as follows:**

| SHIP HULLS | Type of Hull | No. | D. W. T. | Percentage Comp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CUMBERLAND S. B. CO., So. Portland, Me. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 46% to 99% |
| FREEPORT S. B. CO., South Freeport, Me. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 21% to 98% |
| GEO. A. GILCHRIST, Thomaston, Me. | Ferris | 1 | 3500 | 98% |
| RUSSELL S. B. CO., East Deering, Me. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 89% to 100% |
| SANDY POINT S. B. CORP., Sandy Point, Me. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 68% to 88% |
| L. H. SHATTUCK, INC., Newington, N. H. | Ferris | 14 | 3500 | 33% to 100% |
| CONTINENTAL S. B. CORP., Yonkers, N. Y. | Conti'nal | 1 | 1500 | 80% |
| FOUNDATION CO., Newark, N. J. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 95% to 97% |
| GILDERSLEEVE S. CONST. CO., Gildersleeve, Conn. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 86% to 100% |
| GROTON IRON WORKS, Noank, Conn. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 12% to 100% |
| HOUSATONIC S. B. CO., Stratford, Conn. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 62% to 96% |
| JOHNSON S. Y. CORP., Mariners Harbor, N. Y. C. | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 36% to 100% |
| KINGSTON, S. B. CO., Kingston, N. Y. | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 27% to 100% |
| SHIP CONST. & TRADING CO., Stonington, Conn. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 69% to 90% |
| TRAYLOR S. B. CO., Cornwalls, Pa. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 29% t. 100% |
| MARYLAND S. B. CO., Sollers, Md. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 29% to 99% |
| MO. VALLEY BRIDGE & IRON CO., Quantico, Va. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 52% to 79% |
| NORTH CAROLINA S. B. CO., Morehead City, N. C. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 6% to 94% |
| HENRY SMITH & SONS CO., Baltimore, Md. | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 19% to 95% |
| CHAS. H. TENNEY & CO., Hampton, Va. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 31% to 92% |
| YORK RIVER S. B., West Point, Va. | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 19% to 91% |
| AMERICAN S. B. CO., Brunswick, Ga. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 28% to 97% |
| MOREY & THOMAS, Jacksonville, Fla. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 39% to 100% |
| J. M. MURDOCK, Jacksonville, Fla. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 85% to 100% |
| NATIONAL S. B. & D. D. CO., Savannah, Ga. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 19% to 38% |
| ST. JOHNS RIVER S. B. CO., Jacksonville, Fla. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 36% to 99% |
| TAMPA DOCK CO., Tampa, Fla. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 15% to 99% |
| TERRY S. B. CO., Savannah, Ga. | McClel'd | 8 | 3500 | 58% to 96% |
| U. S. MARITIME CORP., Brunswick, Ga. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 32% to 99% |
| ALABAMA S. B. & D. D. CO., Mobile, Ala. | Ferris | 1 | 3500 | 97% |
| DANTZLER S. B. & D. D. CO., Moss Point, Miss. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 22% to 99% |
| DIERKS-BLODGETT S. B. CO., Pascagoula, Miss. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 49% to 99% |
| HODGE SHIP CO., Moss Point, Miss. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 11% to 100% |
| JAHNCKE S. B. CO., Madisonville, La. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 22% to 97% |
| MERRILL-STEVENS CO., Slidell, La. | McClel'd | 4 | 3500 | 43% to 100% |
| MOBILE S. B. CO., Mobile, Ala. | McClel'd | 3 | 3500 | 82% to 100% |
| MURNAN S. B. CO., Mobile, Ala. | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 75% to 77% |
| BEAUMONT S. B. & D. D. CO., Beaumont, Texas | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 38% to 99% |
| HELDENSFELS BROTHERS, Rockport, Texas | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 48% to 92% |
| LONE STAR S. B. CO., Beaumont, Texas | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 4% to 98% |
| McBRIDE & LAW, Beaumont, Texas | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 40% to 100% |
| McCAMMON, J. N., Beaumont, Texas | Ferris | 2 | 3500 | 85% to 88% |
| MIDLAND BRIDGE CO., Houston, Texas | Ferris | 8 | 3500 | 66% to 99% |
| NATIONAL S. B. CO., Orange, Texas | Dought'y | 13 | 4700 | 4% to 96% |
| SOUTHERN D. D. & S. B. CO., Orange, Texas | Ferris | 7 | 3500 | 16% to 97% |
| UNION BRIDGE & CONST. CO., Morgan City, La. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 89% to 99% |
| UNIVERSAL S. B. CO., Houston Ship Channel, Tex. | Ferris | 12 | 3500 | 40% to 100% |
| BENICIA S. B. CO., Benicia, California | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 53% to 99% |

| SHIP HULLS | Type of Hull | No. | D. W. T. | Percentage Comp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RALPH J. CHANDLER, Wilmington, California | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 39% to 95% |
| COOS BAY S. B. CO., Marshfield, Ore. | Ferris | 7 | 3500 | 46% to 99% |
| FULTON S. B. CO., Wilmington, California | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 49% to 100% |
| HAMMOND LUMBER CO., Humboldt Bay, California | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 32% to 96% |
| KRUSE & BANKS S. B. CO., North Bend, Ore. | Ferris | 4 | 3500 | 71% to 99% |
| ROLPH S. B. CO., Humboldt Bay, California | Ferris | 7 | 3500 | 3% to 81% |
| ALLEN S. B. CO., Seattle, Wash. | Allen | 3 | 3650 | 84% to 100% |
| BABARE BROTHERS, Tacoma, Wash. | Ferris | 3 | 3500 | 68% to 100% |
| GRANT-SMITH PORTER SHIP CO., Aberdeen, Wash. | Ferris | 8 | 3500 | 56% to 100% |
| GRAYS HARBOR, M. S. CORP., Aberdeen, Wash. | G. H. | 12 | 4000 | 45% to 100% |
| MEACHAM & BABCOCK S. B. CO., Seattle, Wash. | Ferris | 9 | 3500 | 44% to 100% |
| NILSON & KELEZ S. B. CO., Seattle, Wash. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 17% to 97% |
| PACIFIC AMER. FISHERIES CO., So. Bellingham, Wash. | P. A. | 5 | 3500 | 76% to 99% |
| PUGET SOUND B. & D. CO., Seattle, Wash. | G. H.<br>Geary | 2<br>4 | 4000<br>5000 | 97% to 98%<br>25% to 65% |
| SANDERSON & PORTER, Raymond, Wash. | Ferris | 9 | 3500 | 43% to 100% |
| SEABORN SHIPYARDS, Tacoma, Wash. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 37% to 99% |
| SLOAN SHIPYARDS, Seattle, Wash. (Anacortes) | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 25% to 94% |
| SLOAN SHIPYARDS, Seattle, Wash. (Olympia) | Ferris | 10 | 3500 | 23% to 99% |
| TACOMA S. B. CO., Tacoma, Wash. | Ferris | 8 | 3500 | 28% to 97% |
| WRIGHT SHIPYARDS, Tacoma, Wash. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 62% to 100% |
| COAST S. B. CO., Portland, Ore. | Ferris | 5 | 3500 | 73% to 99% |
| FEENEY & BREMER, Tillamook, Ore. | Ferris | 1 | 3500 | 94% |
| GRANT-SMITH PORTER S. CO., Portland, Ore. | Ferris | 16 | 3500 | 30% to 100% |
| McEACHERN SHIP, Astoria, Ore. | Ferris<br>Hough | 10 | 2500 | 5% to 100% |
| PENINSULA S. B. CO., Portland, Ore. | Penin | 11 | 4000 | 28% to 100% |
| GEO. F. RODGERS, Astoria, Ore. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 26% to 100% |
| SOMMARSSTROM S. B. Co., Columbia City, Ore. | Ferris<br>Hough | 6 | 3500 | 54% to 100% |
| G. M. STANDIFER CONST. CO., Portland, Ore | Ferris | 7 | 3500 | 48% to 99% |
| G. M. STANDIFER CO., Vancouver, Wash. | Ferris<br>Ballin | 5<br>6 | 3500<br>4500 | 95% to 100%<br>59% to 96% |
| ST. HELENS S. B. CO., St. Helens, Ore. | Ferris | 4 | 4500 | 1% to 96% |
| SUPPLE & BALLIN, Portland, Ore. | Ballin | 4 | 4500 | 45% to 96% |
| WILSON S. B. CO., Astoria, Ore. | Ferris | 6 | 3500 | 47% to 100% |
| **BARGE HULLS** | | | | |
| FRANCIS COBB S. B. CO., Rockland, Me. | Barges | 1 | 2500 | 11% |
| CROSBY NAV. CO., Richmond, Me. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 22% to 32% |
| RICHARD T. GREEN CO., Chelsea, Mass. | Barges | 1 | 2500 | 71% |
| KELLEY-SPEAR CO., Bath, Me. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 21% to 51% |
| MACHIAS S. CONST. CO., Machias, Me. | Barges | 3 | 2500 | 53% to 81% |
| SANDY POINT S. B. CORP., Sandy Point, Me. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 17% to 26% |
| JOHNSON S. Y. CORP., Mariners' Harbor | Barges | 1 | 2500 | 25% |
| COASTWISE S. B. CO., Baltimore, Md. | Barges | 3 | 2500 | 1% to 32% |
| H. E. CROOK CO., Baltimore, Md. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 17% to 19% |
| WHITE HAVEN S. B. CO., White Havens, Md. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 26% to 33% |
| ST. JOHNS RIVER S. B. CO., Jacksonville, Fla. | Barges | 3 | 2500 | 44% to 47% |
| AMERICAN LUMBER CO., Millville, Fla. | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 14% to 32% |
| BEAUMONT S. B. & D. D. CO., Beaumont, Texas | Barges | 2 | 2000 | 43% to 47% |
| MIDLAND BRIDGE CO., Houston, Texas | Barges | 2 | 2500 | 67% to 71% |
| UNION BRIDGE & CONST. CO., Morgan City, La. | Barges | 3 | 2500 | 42% to 71% |

Bids may be submitted for one or more hulls or any combination of hulls, by number.
Bids must be in by May 26th, 1919, and hold good for thirty days.
Notice of awards and date on which purchaser will be given possession will be announced.
All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid; made payable to the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.
This amount will be applied to the purchase price of the successful bidder, but in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase, deposit will be forfeited to the Corporation.
Balance of purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed and title taken to the hull or hulls.
*A representative of the Corporation is stationed at each of the above named yards, and will give every opportunity for the inspection of the hulls. If additional information is required communicate with the Secretary of The Emergency Fleet Corporation.*
*The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bids should be addressed as follows:—*

**Office of Secretary, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation**
**140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA**
*"Sealed Bid for Hull Number ..... DO NOT OPEN."*

# LEGENDRE OF GEORGETOWN WINS PENTATHLON TITLE IN PENN'S GREAT RELAY MEET

## PENTATHLON CROWN GOES TO LEGENDRE

### All-Around Championship Won by Georgetown Man at Penn Relays.

### BARTELS SMASHES RECORDS

### Makes New Marks with Javelin and Discus — Butler Takes Broad Jump.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Despite the fact that he won two events and smashed the collegiate pentathlon records in both of them, Johnny Bartels, the red and blue 1918 holder of the pentathlon championship, was forced to bow in defeat yesterday when Robert Legendre, the Georgetown University flyer, wrested the laurels from Penn's champion by a wide margin in the feature event of yesterday on Franklin Field.

Legendre scored 14 points, Bartels was second with 20. The others who finished were Lewis, of Missouri, 21 points; Butler, Dubuque, 24; Eckberg, Dartmouth, 25, and Ensign, Ohio Wesleyan, 28. There were more than a dozen starters.

Legendre won the 200 meters race and finished second in the broad jump, discus throw and 1,500 meter race, and seventh in the javelin throw. Bartels was last in the broad, first in the javelin and discus throw, fourth in the 200 meters and fifth in the 1,500 meters events.

It was a stinging defeat for Pennsylvania, the first since 1915 that a wearer of the red and blue had failed to come through a conquerer in the pentathlon, the event upon which rests the laurels for the all-around collegiate athletic championship of the year and the event upon which Penn followers had been long to reconcile any other reverses of cinder path and field.

Yesterday Bartels was not easily vanquished. Although he stood out brilliantly in the two events, the javelin throw and discus, in both of which he established new marks for the pentathlon event, it was a case of being forced to acknowledge supremacy to a less brilliant athlete, but one better able to measure up in all the events. While Bartels shone in his two favorites, he was woefully weak in the other three, the broad jump, 1,500 meter run and 200 meter race.

**Negro Breaks Jump Record.**

A third record also went by the boards when Sol Butler, the husky colored sprinter from Dubuque University, Iowa, gave the meet an auspicious opening by smashing the pentathlon broad jump record by 8¾ inches, when he won the opening event of the big festival with a leap of 22 feet 11¼ inches.

As Bartels barely managed to finish eleventh in the broad jump, Penn hopes started to go down, but when he hurled the javelin for 159 feet 3¾ inches, smashing the mark of 158 feet 6¾ inches, made by Howard Berry, and won this event by a margin of several feet, things looked better. His greatest feat came in the discus throw, when he smashed his own pentathlon discus record by nearly seven feet, hurling the heavy plate 120 feet 8½ inches. His old record, made last year, was 113 feet 10¼ inches.

Spectators and contestants were chilled by the cutting wind that blew across the field, helping the runners at the start as they raced down the south side of the track, but serving as an enormous handicap in the stretch when they were compelled to face its blasts in the struggles to the tape.

Although Bartels was defeated, Pennsylvania's athletes fared far better than had been hoped. George Harrison Frazier, the hurdler, surprised the field by romping away with the 440-yard hurdles when he took a big lead at the start and held it all the way, although Brickley of Pittsburgh made a strong finish.

**Penn Takes Medley Relay.**

The big victory of the day, however, came in the American college championship sprint medley relay, when the Pennsylvania team, composed of Fred Davis, C. Reed Haymond, Elmer Smith, and Marvin Gustafson, had an easy time defeating the State College sprinters, with Dartmouth third and Lehigh fourth.

The first two men ran 220 yards each, Smith covered the quarter-mile, and Gustafson wound up with the half mile. At the gun Davis took the lead, and handed over an eight-yard adantage to Haymond, who increased it to twenty yards. Smith held this lead, and Gustafson defeated Deming of State by nearly forty yards.

From the spectacular side, the American college championship distance medley relay furnished the real thrills of the afternoon. Teams went to the post from six colleges—Princeton, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Lafayette, Syracuse, and Iowa State—the Chicago team being the winner.

Pitt had held out its speedy quartet of sprinters from the short relay in order to make a bid for the distance event, and the mighty Frank Shea gave them a good start at the outset.

The summaries:

**Pentathlon.**

500-Meter Race.—Won by Eckberg, Dartmouth; time, 4:52 2-5; second, Legendre, Georgetown; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Ensign, Ohio Wesleyan; fifth, Bartels, Pennsylvania; sixth, Butler, Dubuque.

Discus Throw.—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 120 feet 8½ inches, (breaking Pennsylvania Pentathlon record of 113 feet 10¼ inches made by Bartels in 1918;) second, Legendre, Georgetown; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Gillo, Colgate; fifth, Eckberg, Dartmouth.

200-Meter Race.—Won by Legendre, Georgetown; time, 0:22 4-5; second, Butler, Dubuque; third, Lewis, Missouri; fourth, Bartels, Pennsylvania; fifth, McGrady, Villanova.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by S. Butler, Dubuque, distance 22 feet 11¼ inches, (breaking Pennsylvania Pentathron record of 22 feet 2½ inches made by Worthington of Dartmouth in 1915;) second, R. Legendre, Georgetown, 20 feet 11¾ inches; third, E. Gilllian, Notre Dame, 20 feet 4¾ inches; fourth, C. L. Lewis, Missouri, 20 feet 2⅝ inches; fifth, E. Eckberg, Dartmouth, 19 feet ⅞ inches. There were twelve starters.

Throwing Javelin.—Won by J. Bartels, Pennsylvania, 159 feet 6¼ inches, (breaking Pennsylvania Pentathlon record of 158 feet 6¾ inches made by Berry, Pennsylvania, in 1915;) second, Emory, Pennsylvania State, 161 feet ½ inch; third, Ensign, Ohio Wesleyan, 144 feet 6¼ inches; fourth, Lewis, Missouri, 140 feet 8 inches; fifth, Gillo, Colgate, 140 feet 4 inches.

**Track and Field Events.**

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by S. Landers, Pennsylvania, distance 44 feet ¼ inch; second, E. Gourdin, Harvard, 42 feet 8 inches; third, S. Friedman, Pennsylvania, 42 feet 6 inches.

440-Yard Hurdles.—Won by G. H. Frazier, Pennsylvania; A. J. Brickley, Pittsburgh, second; third, C. Stoll, Pennsylvania; fourth, W. K. Hitchcock, Lafayette. Time—0:60 1-5.

56-Pound Weight.—Won by Emory, Pennsylvania State, distance, 28 feet ¼ inch; second, Bevan, Dartmouth, 25 feet 11 inches; third, Weld, Dartmouth, 19 feet 10¾ inches.

440-Yard Hurdles.—Won by G. H. Frazier, Pennsylvania; second, A. J. Brickley, Pittsburgh; third, C. Stoll, Pennsylvania; fourth, W. A. Hitchcock, Lafayette. Time—60 1-5 seconds.

**Relay Events.**

American College Championship Sprint Medley Relay Race, (first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards.)—Won by Pennsylvania, (Davis, Haymond, Smith, Gustafson;) second, Pennsylvania State, (Taylor, Hocker, Demming, Orr;) third, Dartmouth, (Davis, Carto, Mann, Coakley;) fourth, Lehigh, (Shultz, Pengelly, Doan, Grace.) Time—3:38 2-5.

American College Championship Distance Medley Relay Race, (quarter, half, three-quarters, mile.)—Won by Chicago, (Harris, Speer, Moore, McCosh;) second, Princeton, (Clark, Jacobs, Terrell, Penfield;) third, Iowa State; fourth, Syracuse. Time—10:45 4-5.


Men's wear at McCutcheon's

*Athletic Underwear*

The New Summer Underwear has arrived at McCutcheon's Men's Wear Department.

Knee Drawers and Athletic shirts; materials "Nainchecks," Plaids and Madras.

Prices $1.00, 1.50 to 2.00 per garment.

Also Union Suits of similar materials.

Now is the time to lay in your Summer supply.

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Men's Wear Dept., 33d Street, Entrance

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WE LEAD IN STYLE AND QUALITY
Cordovan Wing Tip Low Shoes $8.50
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All Styles and Sizes.

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LEONARD vs. RITCHIE FIGHT
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Phone Bryant 7600.


**The Prince and American Duchess in the Slums.**

Sketches of the Duchess of Marlborough and the Prince of Wales making a tour of London slums, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.


Paying bills is good business! Subscribe to-day to the Victory Loan!

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## BASEBALL

**Yesterday's Results.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Boston at New York.**
(Postponed—cold weather.)
**Philadelphia at Washington.**
(Postponed—cold weather.)
**St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 3.**
**Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 2.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Philadelphia, 6; New York, 3.**
**Brooklyn at Boston.**
(Postponed—cold weather.)
**Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 5.**
**Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 1.**

**Standing of the Clubs.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Washington | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| New York | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | .000 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| New York | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 3 | .000 |
| Boston | 0 | 3 | .000 |

**Where They Play Today.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Boston at New York.**
(Game begins at 3:30.)
**Philadelphia at Washington.**
**Cleveland at Detroit.**
**Chicago at St. Louis.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**New York at Philadelphia.**
**Brooklyn at Boston.**
**St. Louis at Cincinnati.**
**Pittsburgh at Chicago.**

## STENGEL'S HIT BEATS CUBS.

### Pirates Defeat National League Champions by 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, April 25.—By bunching hits in the first and eighth innings, Pittsburgh today defeated Chicago, 6 to 5. Mayer opposed Martin, and although outhit was able to keep Chicago's runs scattered. A three-base hit by Stengel in the eighth with the score tied put the visitors in the lead and then Southworth singled, scoring Stengel. Chicago scored a run in the ninth when Flack drove out a homer.

The score:

| PITTSBURGH. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caton,ss | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Carey,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Stengel,rf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Southworth,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Boeckel,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mollwitz,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Schmidt,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Mayer,p | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 31 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 13 |

| CHICAGO. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,rf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Hollocher,ss | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Mann,lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Pasket,cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Merkle,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Pick,2b | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Kilduff,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Killefer,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Martin,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 5 | 12 | 27 | 17 |

Errors—Pick, Kilduff.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —5 |

Two-base hits—Boeckel, Merkle, Pick, Killefer. Three-base hits—Stengel, Hollocher, Kilduff. Home run—Flack. Stolen bases—Flack, Pick. Sacrifice hit—Caton. Double plays—Martin, Hollocher, and Merkle; Caton, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 3; Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 2.

## THREE STRAIGHT FOR REDS.

### Beat Cardinals Again by 5 to 1 with Rally in Fourth.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 25.—Cincinnati made it three straight from St. Louis today, winning 5 to 1. Eller was hit rather freely, but had good control and kept the hits scattered. Meadows was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning, when the locals scored three runs on four hits and a base on balls. The score:

| CINCINNATI. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rath,2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Neale,rf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Groh,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Roush,cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Magee,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Daubert,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Kopf,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Rariden,c | 4 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Eller,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 1 | 3 |

| ST. LOUIS. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotton,lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith,rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H'thcote,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hornsby,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Stock,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Paulette,1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Fisher,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| aMcHenry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snyder,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| bDillhoefer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meadows,p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Goodwin,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| cCruise | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| May,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| dSchultz | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 1 | 9 | 24 | 4 | 5 |

a. Ran for Fisher in ninth.
b. Ran for Snyder in ninth.
c. Batted for Goodwin in seventh.
d. Batted for May in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —5 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —1 |

Two-base hits—Fisher, Meadows. Stolen base—Heathcote. Sacrifice hit—Neal. Sacrifice flies—Daubert, Hornsby. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 1; Meadows, 1; Goodwin, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; Goodwin, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; May, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Eller, 8; Meadows, 2; Goodwin, 1; May, 1. Losing pitcher—Meadows.

## TIGERS WIN FIRST GAME.

### Defeat Cleveland by 4 to 2 in Belated Opener.

DETROIT, April 25.—After two postponements Detroit opened the American League season here today with a 4 to 2 victory over Cleveland, chiefly through timely hitting. Four hits in the third inning, one of them a double, coupled with Coveleskie's error gave Detroit a lead the visitors were unable to overcome.

The score:

| DETROIT. (A.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Jones,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cobb,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Heilman,1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | |
| Shorten,rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Young,2b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Ainsmith,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | |
| Ehmke,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 17 | |

| CLEVELAND. (A.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chapman,ss | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| Speaker,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Smith,rf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| W'rgnans,2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Gardner,3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Johnston,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| O'Neill,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| Coveleskie,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| aWood | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| bJamieson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Coumbe,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| cThomas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 32 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 11 | |

a Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
b Ran for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Coumbe in ninth.
Errors—Wambsganss, ONeill, Coveleskie, Ainsmith, Ehmke.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —4 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |

Two-base hits—Smith, Cobb, Chapman. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Double play—Wambsganss to Chapman to Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; Ehmke, 2. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 10 in 7; Coumbe, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ehmke, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Ehmke, 6. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

## BASEBALL ASKS NEW TRIAL.

### Motion Is Taken Under Advisement by Court.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Organized baseball's motion for retrial of the Baltimore Federal League Club's suit for $900,000 damages under the Sherman law, in which a jury recently gave a verdict entailing payment of $240,000, was taken under advisement today by Associate Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Oral argument of the motion was dispensed with and Justice Stafford gave counsel a week to file briefs, intimating, however, adherence to his previous ruling that he regarded organized baseball as a monopoly.

## SHIVERING GIANTS LOSE TO PHILLIES

### Cold Affects George Smith's Arm and Quakers Pile Up Runs for 6 to 3 Victory.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 25.—Cold weather and the Phillies were too much for the Giants at the Quaker's park today, and McGraw's men were subjected to their second defeat of the series. Featureless baseball was served the few fans who braved the biting winds and flurries of snow to see the Phillies repulse the Giants, 6 to 3.

George Smith was McGraw's selection to toss twisters to the Phils. Smith performed for four frames, and six runs and six hits were gathered off him during his stay on the mound. In the first round Smith could not thaw out, and his benumbed fingers could not put the necessary stuff in the ball. Between shivers his offerings were wobbly, and a base on balls with three hits that were made safe by the wind carrying the horsehide off on a tangent were passing incidents that brought in four runs.

Smith improved in the next inning and steamed some pretty stiff ones over. In the third he was nicked for two hits and a run, and Williams rapped out a fly in the fourth that was borne on the wind and carried clear over right field fence for a homer.

McGraw handed Gene Dubuc, his recently acquired hurler, a tough assignment, but the Giants' new twirler proved to be a regular cold weather performer. Not a run crossed the plate during his régime. Williams's double in the sixth and Watson's single in the eighth were the only hits that were collected off him.

George Burns, who in yesterday's game stood the fans on their toes when he made a sensational catch of Meusel's fly and crashed the bordering concrete left field, was the only New Yorker who succeeded in banging out a wallop that was good for more than one base. Burns did not appear to be a whit the worse for his accident yesterday.

Burns's double to right in the fifth scored Dubuc, who had worked Mule Watson for a pass. For the first time on behalf of the Giants the wind took a hand when it blew Chase's fly in three different directions, and the ball dropped between Pearce and Bancroft, who were running around in circles trying to catch the elusive pellet.

The winds must have got their work in on Kauff, for in the third, after limbering up sufficiently to make an excellent catch of Pearce's fly, Benny's fingers were so stiff that he threw wild, which was responsible for Meusel scoring.

While Smith was getting his arm thawed out, the Phils ran up a total of four runs in the first inning. Smith issued Callahan a pass, Williams rapped a single to right and Callahan raced to third, Bancroft smashed a single to centre and Callahan came home. Luderus smartly sniped a grounder to Sicking, and the latter failed to handle the sizzler. Williams went to third, and completed the circuit when Meusel hit to right for a safety. Bancroft romped home on Baird's sacrifice fly, and Luderus counted when Pearce connected with a single to left.

The Phils realized their next run in the third through Meusel's single to centre. Pearce walloped one of Smith's drives for a single to centre, and Kauff's wild throw enabled Meusel to score. The Coombs men called it a day with Williamson's home run in the fourth.

The lone run hung up by the Giants in the first was compiled by Burns, who reached first on a pass. Burns went to second when Young hit to centre, and came home when Chase forced out Young at second.

The Giants' other two runs came in the fifth, when King got to first on a pass, and reached home on Burns's double to right. Burns scored when the wind blew Chase's fly around in circles and fell unmolested to the ground.

The score:

| PHILADELPHIA. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Callahan,rf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Bancroft,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Luderus,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Meusel,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Baird,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Pearce,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Cady,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Watson,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 11 |

| NEW YORK. (N.) | AB | R | H | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns,lf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Young,rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chase,1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Doyle,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Kauff,cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Zimm'man,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Sicking,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| McCarty,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| G. Smith,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| aKing | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubuc,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 11 |

a Batted for G. Smith in fifth.
Error—Kauff.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Two-base hits—Burns, Williams. Home runs—Williams. Stolen bases—Young, Bancroft. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off G. Smith, 3; Dubuc, 1; Watson, 4. Hits—Off G. Smith 9 in 4 innings; Dubuc, 2 in 4. Struck out—By Watson, 1. Losing pitcher—G. Smith.

## BROWNS BAT OUT VICTORY.

### Drive Danforth from Box and Beat White Sox, 7 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—St. Louis drove Danforth to cover in the second inning and scored enough runs on Kerr, who relieved Danforth, to win today's game from Chicago, 7 to 2. Gallia pitched splendidly after the first inning, when a pass to E. Collins and Jackson's home run scored the White Sox's two runs.

The score:

| ST. LOUIS. (A.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobin,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| Gedeon,2b | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Sisler,1b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | |
| Williams,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Demmitt,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| Bronkie,3b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Gerber,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Severeid,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| Gallia,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | |
| Total | 31 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 10 | |

| CHICAGO. (A.) | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liebold,rf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Weaver,3b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| Collins,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Jackson,lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Felsch,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gandil,1b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | |
| Risberg,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | |
| Schalk,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lynn,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | |
| Danforth,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Kerr,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| bMurphy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 34 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 15 | |

a Tobin out, hit by Gedeon's batted ball.
b Batted for Kerr in ninth.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —7 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Tow-base hits—Jackson, Sisler. Three-base hit—Gandil. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Liebold, Sisler, Gedeon. Double plays—Gedeon, Sisler; Weaver, E. Collins, Gandil. Bases on balls—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Danforth, 3, Kerr, 1; Gallia, 3. Hits—Off Danforth, 3 in 1, (none out in second.) Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Kerr 2; Gallia, 2. Losing pitcher—Danforth.

## RUTGERS IS EASY VICTIM.

### Syracuse Nine Shuts Out New Brunswick Team by 12 to 0.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 25.—Ragged work on the defense and an inability to hit at timely instants proved fatal to Rutgers in its baseball game with Syracuse here this afternoon, and the New Yorkers shut out the local team by 12 to 0. George Rule had a bad day, being reached for sixteen safe hits.

The score:

| SYRACUSE. | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen,2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Ackley,ss | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | |
| Finat'w'd,3b | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Malone,1b | 4 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 1 | |
| Brown,cf | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Coughlin,rf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Hannon,lf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Kernon,c | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | |
| Dixon,p | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | |
| Total | 36 | 12 | 16 | 27 | 14 | |

| RUTGERS. | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Gargan,2b | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| Weller,lf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| Whitehill,1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | |
| Robeson,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Van Orden,ss | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| Tallaferro,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Mutch,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Rice,lf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| aDuffy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 29 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 15 | |

a Batted for Mutch in ninth.

| Errors—Einsterwald, (2.) Baker, (2.) Mutch. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | —12 |
| Rutgers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Home run—Kernon. Two-base hit—Coughlin. Struck out—By Dixon, 7; Rule, 2; Weller, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dixon, 3; Rule, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dixon, 2.

## PRINCETON GOLFER SURPRISES RISLEY

### Woolworth Defeats Atlantic City Player in Lakewood Tournament.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 25.—Spring golf with Winter trimmings tested the fortitude of the contestants in the first and second match rounds at the Country Club of Lakewood today. For all that, good golf marked the efforts of Max R. Marston of Baltusrol, R. S. Woolworth of Princeton, L. G. Spindler of Fox Hills, and William M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, the quartet which worked their way to the semi-final stage.

With so many strong players surviving for the match rounds, it was inevitable that some favorites would fall. The unexpected happened this morning when Woolworth took into camp Maurice Risley, Atlantic City's foremost amateur. Possibly Risley underrated the collegian, as the first named stood 2 up at the fourteenth, and then suddenly saw his advantage slip away as his opponent won three holes in a row. Risley worked hard to recover, but finished 1 down.

Following that, Woolworth met Richard A. Haight of Princeton, who grew too wild to get results. Woolworth steadied toward the end, and won by 3 and 1.

Marston played well all day through. In the morning J. S. Dean, the other Princeton entrant, gave him something of an argument for a while. After luncheon the Baltusrol golfer struck a fast pace against Martin L. Fearey of Garden City, making few mistakes. Marston reached the turn 6 up, having gone out in 40, with a 4 at the long ninth. The only hole Fearey won was the twelfth, where his man fell green shy on a short approach. The match ended at the thirteenth, when Marston drove the green and won 7 up and 5 to play.

Spindler kept going at a good pace all day, his start against L. A. Hamilton in the morning being entirely too much for the Deal golfer. Spindler won six out of the first seven holes, his card to that point showing two under 4s. Thereafter Hamilton began to cut down the other's lead, and did well to carry the match to the sixteenth. Spindler then defeated Pierre A. Proal, another Deal man, 4 and 2.

Reekie had an 80 in the morning against H. L. Bond of Baltimore, the first named putting in deadly fashion. A long putt at No. 9 gave Reekie a 4 there, a stroke under par.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round—J. C. Parrish, National, defeated A. J. Drexel, Jr., Lakewood, 6 and 5; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, beat L. A. Hamilton, Deal, 5 and 2; W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, beat H. L. Bond, Baltimore, 2 and 1; P. A. Proal, Deal, beat George Dixon, National, 3 and 1; R. A. Haight, Princeton, beat A. J. Mendez, Lakewood, 2 up; R. H. Woolworth, Princeton, beat Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 1 up; Max Marston, Baltusrol, beat J. S. Dean, Princeton, 4 and 2; M. L. Fearey, Garden City, beat Frank Barton, unattached, 4 and 3.

Second Round—L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, defeated J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, 7 and 5; R. H. Woolworth, Princeton, beat R. H. Haight, Princeton, 3 and 1; Max Marston, Baltusrol, defeated M. L. Fearey, Garden City, 7 and 5; William Reckie, Upper Montclair, defeated P. A. Proal, Deal, 4 and 2.

## FORDHAM WEAK WITH BAT.

### Maroon Nine Loses to Georgetown by 5 to 2 Score.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Fordham lost to its ancient rival, Georgetown, in a fast baseball game here this afternoon by the score of 5 to 2. The New Yorkers were unable to hit with men on the bases, and consequently lost several fine opportunities to score.

Finnegan, the Georgetown twirler, pitched good ball and received flawless support. Martin, the visitors' boxman, although hit for ten safeties, would have fared better had it not been for three costly errors by his teammates. The Southerners clinched the game by adding a brace of runs to their total in the closing innings:

The score:

| GEORGETOWN. | AB | R | H | P | O | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dolan,2b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | |
| Fees,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Dudack,ef | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kenyon,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | |
| Finnegan,p | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Sullivan,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Flavin,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 

# ASSERTS BURLESON RESORTS TO TRICK

## Mackay Replies to Postmaster General's Attack on Postal Company.

### DEFENDS FISCAL REPORTS

### Charges That Burleson "Maliciously Misrepresents" the Returns to the Commerce Commission.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, assailed Postmaster General Burleson yesterday for Mr. Burleson's assertion that the Postal Company had assumed a bitter attitude because Government control made it necessary to disclose the fact that its records had concealed figures affecting taxes in the various States. Mr. Burleson, moreover, asserted that the company's sworn statements to the Interstate Commerce Commission were in conflict with the company's sworn statements to the Postmaster General.

The Postal Telegraph Company, not including the Commercial Cable Company or any subsidiary, pays taxes in this city on $760,710, not including the building at 253 Broadway. The land on which this building stands is owned by the Trinity Church Corporation and is assessed at $1,023,000 and land and building at $1,800,000. The figures $760,710, it was said at the Tax Department, included all property subject to tax here, including the special franchise tax.

Mr. Mackay in his statement yesterday said at the outset that on Oct. 25, 1918, he wrote to Mr. Burleson, at the latter's request, and described the Postal Telegraph System and its plan of organization.

"As to our figures to the Interstate Commerce Commission," Mr. Mackay continued, "Mr. Burleson is resorting to the contemptible trick of telling half truths. He is persistently dishonest in his criticisms of our system. The Postmaster General knows perfectly well that our reports to that commission were made in accordance with the law. His solicitor had ample opportunity to prove Mr. Burleson's statements when he cross-examined our General Manager before the Senate Committee in January regarding our figures, but the solicitor was utterly routed in his attempt to show that any of the figures were not strictly in accordance with law.

"Our taxes in the various States are not based on reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission but are based on our property and business. All over the country our taxes are practically on the same basis as the Western Union, Mr. Burleson's favorite.

**Says Reports Are Misrepresented.**

"Mr. Burleson maliciously misrepresents our reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to divert attention from his own deliberate attempts in conjunction with the Western Union and the Bell Telephone Company to put the Postal Telegraph Company out of business.

"He cannot get away from the fact that he awarded the Bell Telephone and Western Union more than their lines earned for him, but that he awarded the Postal Telegraph Company only $1,680,000, while in 1917 our lines earned $4,269,000, the accuracy of which he or his committee cannot nor do not deny. With the increased rates which he has ordered our lines should earn about $7,200,000. No amount of explanation can explain such an outrageous act of brigandage as this. Why this discrimination against the Postal Telegraph System as against the handsome treatment he accorded the Bell Telephone and Western Union? What is he going to do with the $5,320,000 which he proposes to keep from the operation of our lines? Is he going to give it to the Western Union to make up his loss under his award to that company? Furthermore, he insists on basing his award to us on a so-called arbitrary physical valuation while his award to the Bell Telephone and Western Union was based on earnings. Here again, why the discrimination?

**Status of Other Companies.**

"Mr. Burleson says that of the 10,000 telephone and telegraph companies in the United States the Postal was the only one with which he 'has had controversy or even an unpleasant experience.' I would point out that of these 10,000 companies he has fixed compensation for but comparatively few, and the clamor of the great number of these companies, with which he came to no agreement, became so strong, due to the damage to their business caused by the uncertainty of their position, that Mr. Burleson was compelled to turn back 8,000 of them about two weeks ago. He has dealt only with the large companies and most of these have been Bell Telephone companies or independent companies with Bell Telephone affiliations, and, of course, with these his relations have been most pleasant because he has paid them more than they have earned. Why wouldn't they be pleasant?

"On the other hand we know of one large simon pure independent telephone company, which when it went to Washington to arrange its compensation, was compelled to deal with a Bell Telephone lawyer and when they protested about the impropriety of their being placed at the mercy of their competitor, their protest was overruled. One of the officials of that independent telephone company stated this to one of our officials, but said that his company was afraid to make outcry because of the fear that Mr. Burleson would remove its officers and try to wreck its property the same as he has tried to do with the Postal Telegraph Company.

"The entire attitude of Burleson has been to eliminate all competition which interferes with the Bell Telephone and Western Union. He has awarded them more compensation than their lines have earned, he has increased their rates, he has placed their officers in charge of the wires of their competitors, and he has forbidden the construction of wires in competition with the Bell and Western Union without such applications first passing through the hands of Bell Telephone and Western Union officials.

"Now one word as to Mr. Burleson suppressing our literature by forbidding the Postal Telegraph offices distributing our publication, The Postal Telegraph. These offices are our offices, and those employes are our employes, and are paid from our money. We have been accustomed for years to their distributing our Postal Telegraph, and now Mr. Burleson forbids it. He permits Bell Telephone and Western Union officers and employes making speeches and addressing Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in favor of Mr. Burleson and using all their influence to continue Mr. Burleson's control, and he forbids under threat of dismissal any Postal Telegraph employe doing the same thing as against Mr. Burleson.

"How long is the public going to stand for Mr. Burleson's high handed and un-American acts?"

**Post Makes a New Attack.**

Charles Johnson Post, Director of the Publishers' Advisory Board, in a statement issued yesterday disputed some of Postmaster General Burleson's assertions. Mr. Post said:

"If Mr. Burleson will refresh his recollection and refer to the records of his department, he will find that, so far from opposing the postal zone law before it became operative, he sent First Assistant Postmaster General Koons to the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in April and May of 1918 in order to support and argue for the revival of this outrageous and discredited postal zone system.

"Postmaster General Burleson, in further defense of his theories as to postal service, states: 'No secret motives underly the policies of this department. The truth about anything relating to the service can be had at any time.' This is an absolute misstatement of the conditions upon which he runs the Postal Department, as the following letters indicate. A letter was addressed to him reading as follows:

June 11, 1918.

The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I desire information as to the volume of mail delivered in cities having city delivery or village delivery; (a) the number of pounds; (b) the number of pieces. Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES JOHNSON POST,
Director Publishers' Advisory Board.

In reply the following communication was received:

June 22, 1918.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, which the Postmaster General has referred to me, I beg to advise you that the department does not furnish information of this kind. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

"The reason for the suppression of this information by the Postmaster General is because such information would probably lead to still further discrediting the utterly unreliable and condemned figures which he so boldly puts forth to deceive the public as to the costs of postal service. For the discredited figures he still offers were condemned by the United States (Hughes) Postal Commission as entirely unreliable in determining the cost of the separate classes of mail matter. This fact Mr. Burleson studiously conceals in discussing the zone law."

### BURLESON GIVES THE LIE.

### Postmaster General Assails C. J. Post and Attacks Some Publishers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Postmaster General Burleson tonight issued a statement denying the allegation that he had refused transmission over the Government-controlled telegraph wires of certain matter criticising him. Mr. Burleson's statement takes the form of criticism of Charles J. Post and certain members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Postmaster General Burleson's statement follows:

"The news reaches the Postmaster General this morning that 'Mr. Burleson's methods' as applied to the Postal and wire service will be the subject matter of discussion today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"While this association is putting in the entire day talking about Mr. Burleson and his methods, the thoughts of certain selfish members thereof, during that time, will not be on Mr. Burleson's methods or on desired improvements in the Postal and wire service, but on their share of the $72,000,000 they have been enjoying as an annual postal subsidy for many years, and as to how they may recover the part of which they were deprived by Congressional action, and how to remove the danger of losing more of it. There may be little said by them about this legalized graft, but it will be uppermost in their minds just the same.

"It is now insisted that this issue be not so obscured to deceive the American people. The real issue is whether certain newspapers and magazines shall continue to filch from the Postal revenue $72,000,000 each year and impose that burden upon other users of the mail. This presents a test well worthy of the consideration of Congress.

"Can a Postmaster General who has the courage to attack an evil denounced by many of his predecessors be driven from office because he will not acquiesce or aid in undoing an action that only partially remedied this evil? Charles Emory Smith, the great Philadelphia editor, said as Postmaster General that this subsidy was 'the one great overshadowing evil of the service, because it underlies and overtops all other reforms and advance.'

"It is noted that C. J. Post has promptly identified himself as the chief lobbyist of this coterie of selfish publishers to whom I referred in a recent statement. The others to whom I referred in that statement will be at this meeting. They are invited also to disclose their identity and to repeat what they said to me.

"Mr. Post actually developed hysteria about 'Prussianism and vicious one-man censorship established in the Post Office.' The basis for his panic is as infamous a falsehood as was ever published, to wit: the alleged refusal of the Postmaster General to have transmitted over the telegraph wires certain matter criticising the Postmaster General. The New York World knew that this was a base lie, when it published it.

"Mr. Post knew this was a base lie when he repeated it. As they well knew, the Postmaster General never at any time directed the exclusion of any matter offered for transmission on the wires, but, on the contrary, has ordered that even libelous matter, as against him, shall not be refused, though the sending of such matter is prohibited by rules of the companies enforced for many years.

"Mr. Post fails to disclose the amount of money raised by him to repeal this legislation, or in what manner it was spent. I am sure this would be very illuminating to the public. He indulges in much juggling of figures relating to postal subsidies and deficits. This shall avail nothing by way of confusing the public if the Postmaster General can prevent it. The issue is, shall certain newspapers and magazines enjoy a postage rate on their commodity, a large part of which is not only purely commercial, but highly profitable advertising, which entails on the postal establishment for its transmission an annual loss of $72,000,000, to be borne by other users of the mails in an unjust tax upon them? The Postmaster General believes that this is outrageous and indefensible, and has said so. The Congress has partly corrected that wrong. The Postmaster General has refused to acquiesce or aid in reversing this action.

"The Postmaster General asserts that the mail service during the war period has been maintained upon an exceptionally efficient basis and confidently believes that every fairminded, unselfish, honest American, judging by his own experience and considering the difficulties confronting the Postal establishment, recognizes this is a fact. But this is not the issue here. Keep that in mind."

### MAYO EXPECTED TODAY.

### Admiral to Name Patrol for Transatlantic Air Flight.

Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, is expected to return to his command today or tomorrow, and with his arrival the preparations for the departure of the fleet next week will begin. Admiral Mayo is expected to name the battleships and destroyers that will be used for patrol and guide services during the coming naval seaplane flight over the Atlantic. The Admiral will also announce the program for the Spring and Summer manoeuvres of the fleet.

Tomorrow will be the fleet's last Sunday in New York, and if weather conditions are good it is expected that many people will take advantage of the opportunity to spend an afternoon on the dreadnoughts and destroyers. Every ship in the fleet is prepared to entertain its maximum quota of visitors and everybody will be made welcome.

The program arranged for entertainment of the men of the fleet today is as follows:

Sightseeing by the W. C. C. S., Y. M. C. A., K. C., and S. A. Buses will leave Forty-sixth Street and Broadway at 9 A. M., Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive at 10 A. M., 1 P. M., and 2:45 P. M.; 30 East Forty-first Street at 10:30 A. M.; 55 West Twenty-seventh Street twice during the day, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue at 2:30 P. M.

Theatre tickets will be distributed by the W. C. C. S. for both matinee and evening performances from the hut near Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Circus by K. C. at Madison Square Garden, 10 A. M., for 6,000.

Luncheon and entertainment by the J. W. B., 89 Park Avenue, at noon.

Dinner by the League of Catholic Women from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Afternoon tea by Y. W. C. A., Headquarters, Hostess House, 30 East Fifty-second Street, from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

Entertainment and refreshments by the K. C., Longacre Square hut, Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Dinner and entertainment by J. W. B., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue and 89 Park Avenue, both at 6 P. M.

Officers' dinner and dance, Y. W. C. A., Studio Club, 35 East Sixty-second Street, at 6 P. M.

Dancing and refreshments by K. C., 307 West 125d Street, from 2 to 8 P. M.; 157th Street and Broadway, from 8 to 11 P. M.

Dinner by the W. C. C. S., 53 West Twenty-seventh Street, 6 P. M.; by the K. C., 15 East Thirtieth Street, from 5:30 to 9 P. M.

Dinner dance by the J. W. B., Essex and Canal Streets, 6 P. M.

Party by the Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

Dance by the W. C. C. S., 12th Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, partners provided, 7 P. M.; Y. W. C. A., Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8 P. M.; J. W. B., 31 West 110th Street, 8 P. M.; K. C., 641 Lexington Avenue, 307 West Fifty-fourth Street, and 351 West Forty-eighth Street, all at 8 P. M.

The superdreadnought Idaho, the newest addition to the fleet, is now at sea in a shake-down cruise that will take her as far south as Cuban waters. On her return the Idaho will take her place as a first line unit of the Fourth Squadron, under Vice Admiral Wilson.

# ERLANGER MAY BUY OUT KLAW INTEREST

## Two-thirds Owner, if Purchase Is Not Made, to be Director of Reorganized Company.

### KLAW AS SILENT PARTNER

### Shubert and K. & E. Booking Agencies to Continue as Now—Producers to Guard Against Abuses.

Although there continue to be many conflicting rumors regarding the realignment of the big theatrical booking interests as the result of the break between Marc Klaw and A. L. Erlanger and their prospective dissolution of partnership, it was said authoritatively yesterday by one who is close to both these men that the present situation can have but one outcome. Mr. Erlanger, who is a two-thirds owner of the Klaw & Erlanger interests, and has long been the more active of the partners, will either buy out the interests of Mr. Klaw or else become sole managing director of a reorganized company. In this latter event Mr. Klaw would remain in the firm as a silent partner.

On no account, however, will Mr. Erlanger withdraw from active business. If Mr. Klaw sells his interests in the firm of Klaw & Erlanger he will thereafter make only a few productions, and these will be largely on behalf of his son, Joseph Klaw.

There has recently been considerable irresponsible speculation regarding the future of the booking situation. A report current yesterday was to the effect that Mr. Klaw would become associated next season with Cohan & Harris, and that that firm would accordingly swing its attractions to the Shubert offices. Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, one of the younger producing firms, were also said to have received an offer from the Shuberts to transfer their attractions. The meeting of the managers at the Hotel Claridge on Wednesday night was cited as having been inspired by the fear that the Shuberts would thus become all-powerful.

It was learned upon positive authority yesterday, however, that such a turning over of interests will be impossible for many years, and that the two booking exchanges will continue as before, no matter what becomes of the Klaw & Erlanger firm. Cohan & Harris, Smith & Golden, and David Belasco, three of the Klaw & Erlanger allies, made long-term contracts with that firm a year ago, in which they bound themselves to book their plays through the K. & E. exchange for many years. These contracts, it is said, are so worded that they will be in no way interfered with by the withdrawal of Marc Klaw from the booking syndicate.

The steps now being taken by Oliver Morosco toward the formation of a circuit of theatres to be controlled by him, together with the increasing number of playhouses controlled solely by small producers, were cited as showing that the tendency of the times is not in the direction of a more unified control, but away from it.

There is no doubt, it was said, that the organization of the new Producing Managers' Association has been inspired largely by the booking situation, but it is argued that this association would have been formed even though the dissolution of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger were not threatened. It is intended solely to guard the strictly producing managers against the minor abuses which result when some managers are both producers and booking powers.

### ALLEN CONSOLES NEW YORK

### Governor of Kansas Says Prohibition Will Make Friends Here.

Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas told the members of the Kansas Society of New York, which gave him a dinner at the Waldorf last night, that they needn't worry about Bolshevism ever gaining a foothold in this country, because it was merely a symptom of a nation passing from autocracy to democracy, and America had already lived through it.

"Bolshevism," he said, "is the most infectious word that ever struck the country, but there is no danger of it coming here as Bolshevism is expressed in Europe. I do not know how long it will last, but we are merely seeing the birth pangs of a people passing from autocracy to democracy. England, France, and America have already won the right to govern themselves at the ballot box."

Governor Allen said it wasn't necessary any more to refer to his State as "bleeding Kansas." He said: "Kansas hasn't had a hemorrhage for nearly forty years."

The Governor encouraged New Yorkers to cheer up over the prohibition news. His State, he said, had been dry so long that the people liked it, and in time New Yorkers would reach the same state of mind.

United States Senator Arthur Capper also spoke. He told his hearers that he did not like New York very well, and wished he were back home. The Senator said he had a hard time finding his way around the city. Plausible young men who asserted they had voted for him when he ran for Governor have been trying, more or less successfully, she said, to separate him from his wallet since he came here last Monday to help welcome the returning Kansas troops.

Charles W. Price, editor of The Electrical Review, a former Kansan, acted as toastmaster.

### MEDAL TO COL. HAYWARD.

### Distinguished Service Cross Given to Captain Walker.

At Corbin Hall, on Governors Island, yesterday morning, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding General of the Department of the East, presented eight Distinguished Service Medals and one Distinguished Service Cross to army officers. The cross went to Captain Joseph Walker, and medals were awarded to Colonel William Hayward of the old "Fighting 15th," the negro regiment; Brig. Gen. Williams C. Davies of the Coast Artillery Corps; Brig. Gen. Guy E. Tripp of the Ordnance Department; Colonel Grayson M. P. Murphy of the General Staff; Colonel J. S. McKernon of the Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles H. Peck of the Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. Burton J. Lee of the Medical Corps, and Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Shreeve. General Barry made a short address, telling of the deeds which had led to the award of the decorations.

**Settlement Plays This Morning.**

Mme. Sembrich, Messrs. George Barrere, Louis Svecenski and Iwan d'Archambeau, newly elected as Advisory Council of the Music School Settlement in East Third Street, as announced by Mrs. F. B. Rowell, the President, will attend the school's annual concert today in Aeolian Hall. A program by young soloists and several hundred children of the Settlement orchestras will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Music School Settlement, and will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning. Every box has been sold and each provides a whole year's tuition for some fortunate child.

**British Embargo Modified.**

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Trade Board announces for the information of American exporters that it had been informed of a modification in the British import embargo permitting the importation of automobiles and other motor vehicles on a pro rata basis of 50 per cent. of the rate of import previous to Sept. 1.

Religious Notices on Page 16.

### MILK SHOW CLOSES TONIGHT

### Today Is Children's Day—Mayor Will Present the Prizes.

The second annual National Dairy and Farm Exposition, which opened Monday in the 71st Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, will be brought to a close tonight. The attendance record of the first exposition was broken, the armory being crowded every day, and the show in every way exceeded the exhibition of last year.

Today will be known as Children's Day at the exposition. At 3:30 o'clock Mayor Hylan will present the $50 Victory bonds to the best baby under 2 years and the best child between 2 and 6 years in New York City. Also the Mayor's gold medal will go to the child under 6 years who, in the opinion of the committee, is the nearest perfect. Addresses will be made by the Mayor and Commissioner of Health Copeland.

A feature of the exposition yesterday was the luncheon given at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Financial Sensation, the $60,000 bull, who was present. Apparently he enjoyed the luncheon as much as the other 200 guests, and even had a special menu served consisting of hay salad and a dessert of bran meal pudding. The luncheon was given by John Andrews, President of Kimball's Dairy Farm; Hugh Van Pelt of Waterloo Jersey Farms, who bred the famous bull; S. M. Sharples and Dale Andrews of Greystone Farms. Among the guests were Dr. Copeland and Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the Health Department, M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, which is representative of all phases of the dairy industry and also President of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and Professor Hugh G. Van Pelt were the principal speakers. Mr. Munn said that the bull was not brought to the luncheon for any spectacular reason, but as an object lesson to impress upon the public the importance of the dairy industry of the United States and the vital necessity of the proper development of cattle. Mr. Van Pelt, pointed out that the reason the prize bull is valued at $60,000 is because it took fifty years to develop him.

### NEW YORK CHAPLAIN KILLED

### Father Gallagher Dies of Injuries Received in Collision in France.

Chaplain Patrick Gallagher, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, died April 3, as the result of injuries he received in an auto truck collision the day preceding. His name is included in the casualty list issued by the War Department yesterday.

At the headquarters of the Chaplain Bishops, at 142 East Twenty-ninth Street, it was said that Father Gallagher was born in Ireland on April 4, 1881, and was ordained a priest on May 20, 1910, at the Order of St. Augustine at Villa Nova, Penn., and assigned to a charge at Lawrence, Mass. Later he came to Tompkinsville, S. I., and when the war broke out he was assigned to one of the Knights of Columbus chapters and sent to the training camp at Pelham Bay. He left the United States on Nov. 9 of last year, and worked at the front with the boys in France.

On April 2, while riding in an auto truck to a supply station to obtain cigarettes for the soldiers, he was seriously injured when the truck on which he was riding collided with another truck.

His mother lives at 266 East 169th Street, the Bronx.

### CROSS-EXAMINE WHITMAN.

### Senator Thompson Engages Frank Moss for "Slush Fund" Hearing.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman will be cross-examined before the Senate Judiciary Committee in the "slush fund" investigation next Thursday when the inquiry is to be resumed. It was reported yesterday that George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, would also be called next week should his health permit. He is recovering from a severe attack of influenza at the Republican Club.

Senator Thompson has engaged Frank Moss to question ex-Governor Whitman, Chairman Glynn, and any new witnesses that may be called.

### MAY FIGHT USE OF ARSENAL.

### Park and Playgrounds Association Contemplates an Injunction.

Injunction proceedings to prevent the city from turning over the Arsenal Building in Central Park to the American Institute of Safety are being considered by the officials of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York, it was learned last night. Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, after a public hearing on the matter, signed the lease on Wednesday, and the institute is preparing to take possession.

Officials of the Playgrounds Association said last night that a majority of the members of the organization are in favor of beginning court proceedings to determine whether the Park Commissioner has the power to allow the Arsenal to be used for a museum of devices for the prevention of accidents to workers. Some members doubt if such use of the building really constitutes an invasion of the park. Eugene A. Philbin, a former President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, is one of the prime movers in the plan to bring legal proceedings.

George Gordon Battle, president of the association, pointed out last night that as long ago as Feb. 7 the association adopted a resolution to bring legal proceedings if necessary to prevent the American Institute of Safety from getting possession of the building. The resolution read:

"Resolved: That it is the sense of this meeting that the association resort to legal steps, if necessary, to prevent the occupancy of the Arsenal Building, in Central Park by the American Institute of Safety, or any other enterprise, for any purpose whatsoever, except in direct connection with the maintenance of the park."

In a letter to Commissioner Gallatin, Mr. Battle said that at the February meeting of the association the question of allowing the institute to occupy the building was discussed and that twenty-three members of the Board of Directors expressed themselves as opposed to the occupation of the Arsenal by the institute; seven were in favor of it and three did not vote. It was also recommended at the meeting that steps be taken to have the Arsenal Building demolished and the space occupied restored to park purposes.


AVIATORS' BALL
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
TO-NIGHT
Auspices of
AIR SERVICE MEMORIAL FUND
The proceeds of this entertainment will go toward the establishment of a fund to provide a Memorial Club House for the use of the officers in the Army and Navy Air Services.
Major THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, Chairman.
Major GEOFFREY BONNELL, Secretary.
Lieut. Col. GRATSON M. P. MURPHY, Treasurer.
Tickets may be had at the Ritz.

LAST 2 TIMES
To-Day, 2.15. To-Night, 8:15.
Madison Square Garden
RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY COMBINED
CIRCUS
POSITIVELY and OBVIOUSLY THE EARTH'S GRANDEST EXHIBITION
GIGANTIC ZOO—CONGRESS OF FREAKS.
Admission to Everything, incl. seats, 50c to $2.75 according to location (WAR TAX INCLUDED)
April 28 ONE WEEK ONLY Brooklyn
5th Ave. & 3rd St.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily Pop. Prices Irwin's Big Show

Father Duffy to Tell the Story of the 69th!

And who could tell this story in the way Father Duffy can! And where is there a more thrilling story to be told than that of the Fighting Irish regiment that went over the top in defence of God given Liberty? Well, come to Carnegie Hall next Tuesday night (April 29), and if you can get inside you will have it to say that you were present at the first public appearance of the famous Chaplain of a world-famed regiment.

The foundlings have an enviable place in the heart of the Chaplain of the 69th, which prompts him to give them the benefit of his first public appearance on a platform. The lecture is under the auspices of Archbishop Hayes and the Campaign Committee of the New York Foundling Hospital. United States Senator David I. Walsh will preside.

Seats on sale Saturday at Carnegie Hall box office and at all of the McBride Theatre Ticket Offices at box office rates. Lecture begins at 8:30 P. M.

She would be beautiful but for that skin trouble

To have a beautiful face marred by unsightly blemishes robs one of social position, opportunity, and enjoyment. Facial defects can be overcome usually by the proper use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. By adopting Resinol Soap for toilet purposes, the way is made more easy for the healing action of the ointment—it sinks in quicker and results are more satisfactory.

This treatment is admirably suitable for overcoming chappings and general skin disorders.

Resinol

Sold by all druggists. For free samples write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
A Carnival of Travesty in 2 Acts and 16 Scenes.
"The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
"The World is Mine"
MONTE CRISTO, Jr.
Astonishing assemblage of artists.
A diamond mine of entertainment
The most beautiful women in the world.
Holiday Mat. Next Monday at 3

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 5300

39th St. Theatre, near B'way. Evs., 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. Smartest & Brightest of All Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! GOOD SEATS 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.00

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT. With RICHARD BENNETT. 9TH BIG MONTH. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. UNKNOWN PURPLE

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13. MOVES TO REPUBLIC THEATRE NEXT MON.

BOOTH—OPENING MONDAY. G. M. ANDERSON Presents. I LOVE YOU. A new farce comedy by WM. LE BARON. SEATS NOW SELLING

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

ELTINGE THEA., W. 42d St.—Tom'w Night, 8:30. WILBUR SWEATMAN'S WONDERFUL JAZZ BAND. Prices 50c to $2.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD FRIENDLY ENEMIES

CLEF CLUB ORCHESTRA. E. GILBERT ANDERSON, Conductor. Special Features: CLEF CLUB QUARTET, COMEDY SONGS BY WILLIAM PAQUETTE, TROMBONE MELODIES by WILLIAMS & COVINGTON, GEORGIE HINES, ANDREW COPELAND, CHAS. WATERS, GEO. JACKSON. SELWYN THEATRE SUN. NIGHT SEATS 75c to $2.00.

TOBY'S BOW. With NORMAN TREVOR at the COMEDY THEATRE, 41st St., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs.

TEA for 3 with ARTHUR BYRON, MARGARET LAWRENCE, FREDERICK PERRY and Others at Maxine Elliott's Thea., W. 39th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 sharp. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:10. JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE In "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. COME-ON CHARLEY "Chalk lightning action with slices of humor."—Sun.

EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.

SPANISH THEATRE 59th Street and Columbus Circle. (Park Theatre) Phone Col. 9390. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. MARUXA. Followed by Spanish Musical REVUE. Next Week: "Tu Zarzuela Las Bohemios, Marina & Maruxa"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE "Barrie's Best Play."—Herald. DEAR BRUTUS

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 10 Mats. Today & Wed. TIMES. Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER IN THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents DARK ROSALEEN. A COMEDY OF IRISH LIFE

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., B'way & 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN CHARACTER COMEDY. A Prince There Was. with GRANT MITCHELL of "A Tailor-Made Man" fame

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine, Meanness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St. E. of B'way. THIS MORNING AT 11, "PURE DELIGHT." THIS AFTERNOON AT 3, "PURE DELIGHT." THIS EVENING AT 8. —Eve. Sun. TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES in Thackeray's "THE ROSE & THE RING." Every Eve. at 9. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. at 3. Sat. A. M. at 11. (Next Week the Last.)

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome. Matinee Today 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15.

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REPUBLIC Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last 2 Last Mat. Today, 2:30. (Times ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER" Next Week "The Woman in Room 13"

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Maxine Elliott Thea., Tom'w (Sun.) Eve. at 8:15.

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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## VICTORY LOAN PROGRESS.

New York's subscription to the Victory Loan is only something more than twice that of the next largest district, and the loan is said by some to be "lagging" here. New York's relation to the loan is about what it ought to be, and when the loan closes there will be no talk of lagging. That there is no lagging elsewhere is the best sign of all. The list of States which have filled their quota has already begun, with Iowa and Michigan disputing the leadership. Even that is not the most encouraging thing about the canvass. The proportion of the loan placed among the smaller subscribers was only one-third on the First Loan, but was over one-half on the Fourth, and promises to be larger on the Fifth and last. It is possible that the number of subscribers may fall off, the total of the loan being smaller, but relatively it seems assured that this will be the most popularly placed loan of all.

It ought to be, for the terms are the most attractive, and the conditions have been made such that those who want it most must bid for it in the open market. Only bidders for $10,000 or less are assured of the acceptance of their offers, and those who are refused must go without, or bid enough to take it away from those who have it after the subscription is closed. A premium on the natiqnal bond offered at the world's lowest rate for the best credit would be a triumph, and a wonderful stimulus for the issues now at a discount, making their yield in the market about the same. A rising market for the Victory bonds has been looked for with the close of the series, and the excellent progress of the canvass makes it more likely.

The country has learned by this time that New York is to be depended on, although slow in starting. There are apparent reasons why the contrary is true about the country. There the neighborhood can be canvassed in an hour or two, and acquaintance is so general that the result of the canvass can be told easily and quickly. When the country has filled its quota the "drive" is as good as over. It is good policy to say that the loan is lagging, for it stimulates both the country and the city, but the country need not be downhearted about New York any more than it is downhearted about the loan which it is taking with both hands. It is well that it is so, and it is to be hoped that there will be no occasion for New York to bring up its reserves to make sure that the last loan will be the easiest and best placed.

## TRAINING THE YOUNGSTERS.

Secretary BAKER, it seems, is against universal military training. He seems to think it smacks of militarism, although he proposes instead a large increase of our standing army, which seems to be more militaristic. As The Milwaukee Sentinel points out, President WILSON declared two years ago in favor of "a citizenry trained to arms," which is quite the reverse of Mr. BAKER'S ideas both on the subject of military training and of letting a standing army do our work for us. The Sentinel comfortingly alleges that "the Republican Congress may be depended upon to enact a law to carry "out that principle, even though this "time propounded by a Democratic "President."

But before it does, it will have to wade through rivers of debate. For instance, we find our ordinarily sensible friend The Duluth Herald solemnly disputing the obvious fact that military training will be of physical benefit to young men, a thing which was conclusively demonstrated by the war, and nowhere more so than in this City of New York. The fact that nearly a third of the men who were examined during the war were [illegible] physically unfit, and therefore under a handicap in industry, had been pointed out by The Kansas City Star, and The Herald replies that military training is no remedy for that, since the 30 per cent. would be rejected under such a system and therefore could not be cured of their defects.

It remains to be seen what kind of law Congress will enact on the subject. But what of the 70 per cent.? Is there a middle-aged man of weak muscles and soft hands who hasn't looked at these graceful young men of steel muscles and brown faces and said to himself: "How I wish I could have had that training in my youth"? The "soft" man who has reached middle age is under a handicap which no amount of golf and fishing will entirely remove, and the youth who has no chance of military training will follow in his footsteps. The 30 per cent., true, got no benefit from the war, but the young men who were in danger of becoming "soft" got a benefit which will last all their lives, will make them more efficient, no matter what career they may take up.

## AN ARMY FOR ARMENIA.

There seems no reason why our Government should not approve the request of the Armenian National Council that it be allowed to raise a force of 10,000 men from the Armenians who have served in the United States Army to act as a police force for Armenia and a protection against the Turks. Recent dispatches have indicated that Turks, Kurds, and Tartars are as hostile to the Armenians as ever, that they have considerable forces concentrated in Armenian territories, and are restrained only by fear of allied troops from continuing the policy of extermination so notoriously exemplified in the massacres of 1915.

It will be difficult, after the formal conclusion of peace, to maintain allied forces in Armenian territory, but it would be unthinkable that we should let the Turks continue a private war against the Armenians. It appears, however, that they are quite able to defend themselves, if they have a proper supply of war material. The history of the defense of Van in 1915 shows what Armenians can sometimes accomplish even when almost without munitions. Unless we are ready to guarantee Armenia against Turkish aggression by allied forces, we should not only give immediate consent to the organization of an Armenian Army, but should agree to supply it with some of the surplus of war materials which our own army at present does not need.

## LENIN PONTIFICATES.

Noble and proletarian, mystic and fanatic, full of wild dreams, yet implacably resolute to carry out in action his plan of a Bolshevist world, LENIN is one of the strangest characters in history, strange even in Russia, where a certain element of madness has existed in so many rulers, great patricians, great figures of literature. The talk of such a man, given in a Geneva dispatch to THE TIMES, is of extraordinary interest. "The first aim of every political party," he says, with that complete absence of humor inevitable in the subject of a long obsession, "must be to convince the "majority of the people that its pro"gram is right." "This task," he continues, "is now in a great measure solved." He omits to add that it has been solved in Russia, so far as it has been solved, by the shooting, drowning, hanging, impaling, starving of the majority. Machine guns and their adjuncts are necessarily convincing for the time. It appears, however, that the majority has not been really convinced, as Mr. LENIN believes. It is reasserting itself. It cannot be kept down permanently by the terrorism of the minority.

"The second problem is the con"quest of political power and the "suppression of resistance on the "part of the capital class. This "problem could only be solved by "means of a dictatorship of the pro"letariat, which consists, so to say, "in a permanent state of war "against the bourgeoisie." He omits to mention that the "bourgeoisie" consists not only of the capitalistic and educated classes. A Menshevik, a Social Democrat, a peasant, or proletarian in any commune who resists the Soviet imposed upon it, is, in effect, a "bourgeois," a "counter-revolutionary," and is treated accordingly. We must not expect Mr. LENIN, from the majestic isolation of his single purpose, to mention little details like that. He admits that the dictatorship was severe at first. "Today it is "considerably less and we can almost "dispense with terrorism." It has not been observed that the dispensation has yet begun. Mr. LENIN admits that many errors have been committed, but they were inevitable, "for it was impossible to foresee how "the social philosophy of MARX, "which had never been put into "practice before, would work out in "actual government."

As Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER said the other night, the "doctrine of "class struggle is the savage teaching of KARL MARX, a man whose "consuming passion is hate. It is "the extreme form of the doctrines "of MARX which LENIN and TROTZKY "have been applying in Russia for a "year and a half past with such terrible results." MARX'S "iron law of wages" and other of his doctrines have been discredited by time. The organization of the proletariat, the organization of social hate and terror, are carried on by his belated disciples in Russia.

LENIN'S theory of money and of the right means for the destruction of capitalism is singular. Confiscation will not work permanently. However rigorously applied, it will be evaded by "astute speculators and obstinate survivors of the capitalist classes." So the "simplest way to exterminate "the very spirit of capitalism is to "flood the country with notes of "high value without financial guar"antees of any sort." Therefore the printing presses of the Treasury work day and night. Hundreds of thousands of ruble notes are issued every day. Money must become valueless "as a means of payment." In the Bolshevist State money must be paid for "by work alone." Mr. LENIN says with evident pride that already the hundred ruble note is "almost valueless." Pretty soon the peasant will see that a note is only a bit of rags. Finding that it is valueless, that it won't buy anything, people will learn not to care for it, seek it, hoard it. Thus the root of all evil is destroyed.

While the printing presses are doing this fruitful, educational work, practical illustrations of the Lenin theory are given in the factories. In a certain porcelain manufactory, for example, the workmen are paid in cups and saucers. In a cloth factory they would be paid in cloth. If the porcelain workman wants a suit of clothes, presumably he will tender sets of cups and saucers in payment. One form of work must be legal tender for another form of work. We return, in short, to a primitive system of barter.

In LENIN'S conception the world cannot exist half capitalistic and half communistic. It must be all one or the other. It is regrettable to notice that he waters the sincere milk of his fanaticism by consenting to the employment of "bourgeois specialists." This, however, is a mere transitional compromise. He is inconsistent, too, in looking to the development and intensification of agriculture by scientific methods and improved machinery. With one hand he commands Russia to go back into the barbarous ages. With the other he beckons her to a place among modern States.

## A HOOSIER CANDIDATE.

Certain distinguished Indiana Republicans, come to New York to welcome the Indiana soldiers in the Rainbow Division, have not been able to refrain from looking into the seeds of time, for 1920 is getting near, and without a Hoosier candidate for President it would be a lonely and an unhappy year. Therefore, this Indiana delegation solemnly declares that Governor JAMES P. GOODRICH of Indiana will be the choice of the delegates of that State in the next Republican National Convention for President.

It would be wrong to class Governor GOODRICH with Mr. HARDING of Ohio and Mr. SUTHERLAND of West Virginia, and we know not how many other favorite sons, a-booming or yet to be boomed. It is the historic mission and duty of Indiana to furnish to both parties candidates for Vice President. Even at this early date it is a happiness to shout for BLANK and GOODRICH.

## ARE JUGOSLAVS ENEMIES?

Some of the Italian propagandists have attempted to justify their annexationist program by the assertion that the Jugoslavs are the enemies of Italy, that they are likely to combine with the Germans against Italy, and that the annexation of Fiume as well as of the territory allotted to Italy by the treaty is justified as a precautionary measure, no less than as a reward for Italy's sacrifices in the war.

It is undeniable that many Croatian troops and some Bosnians were the most implacable enemies of Italy in the fighting from the Isonzo to the Piave. But are the Serbs enemies? The Italians did not think so in the Winter of 1915, when they transshipped the remnants of the Serbian Army from the Albanian ports to Corfu. And so far as a reward for sacrifices is concerned, Serbia's sacrifice is proportionately greater than that of any other country in the alliance. Of the 12,000,000 Jugoslavs, 5,000,000, the populations of Serbia and Montenegro, were formally and openly allied with Italy and the rest of the nations combined against Germany. Of the 7,000,000 Jugoslavs under Austro-Hungarian sovereignty in 1914 many thousands deserted like the Czechoslovaks and joined the armies of their enemies. There were Jugoslav divisions in the Russian Army and in the Serbian Army; there would have been a Jugoslav division in the Italian Army last year if the Italian authorities had permitted it. Their refusal to permit it was a precaution perhaps necessary, since many of the Austrian spies were Italian-speaking Slavs from the Adriatic coast who professed to be deserters; but along with the deserters was a far larger number of Jugoslav rebels who had definitely gone over to the enemy and who wanted to fight the Hapsburgs. As to the revolutionary movement in the Jugoslav provinces corresponding to these manifestations, we know that it numbered hundreds, if not thousands, of martyrs, hanged, shot, or starved to death by Austro-Hungarian officials.

In other words, none of the Jugoslavs were enemies of the rest of the Allies, but a minority of them regarded themselves as enemies of the Italians. In Croatia, where the percentage that remained loyal to the Dual Monarchy was the largest, the enemies of Italy were most numerous. But there is no question that this hostility was largely due to the fact that long before publication of the Treaty of London it was generally understood that Italy intended to annex large territories where the population was almost entirely Slav. It is not surprising that many Croatians, thus forced to choose between two foreign and unwelcome dominions, preferred the old master, whom they saw visibly weakening and easy to displace, to the new one, whose rule would be hard to disturb.

If hostility to Italy among the entire Jugoslav people has increased since last November the fault is chiefly with the Italians. Jugoslav leaders and Jugoslav populations in the disputed territory have done many things calculated to inflame feeling, but the Italians have done more. The behavior of the Italian authorities in most of the territories occupied under the armistice—territories which were held provisionally, pending the final disposal by the Peace Conference—would have made enemies of any people. Moreover, Italian official and semi-official propagandists have loudly trumpeted to the outside world a great deal of false news about dissensions among the Jugoslavs; it seemed to be the desire to convince the world that the new State would not and could not hold together, and there was not lacking suspicion that Italian influence was doing what it could to inflame dissension as well as to give the new State a bad name. The Jugoslav propagandists have not dwelt with joy on labor disturbances in Italy.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING.

A great opportunity presents itself today to the men of wealth in this city. The employment of thousands of men now out of work in the construction of housing which is so badly needed is the rôle which might very properly be filled by an institution similar to the Rockefeller Foundation. At the present time, according to Dr. KIRCHWEY, there are a hundred thousand men unemployed in New York City. We are faced with the aftermath of war. Private industry and enterprise are for the moment perplexed. So great has been the upset in price levels and in production to meet the general peace-time requirements that cautious men of business think it best to wait until prices come down, until conditions become more stabilized. Meanwhile, by this very process unemployment becomes greater, and that, too, in spite of the fact that there are not enough homes to shelter the city's population. Here is an opportunity for work of real beneficence.

To provide proper homes for the people is one of the worthiest objects of human endeavor. Proper housing conditions have been regarded as the basis upon which all other reforms and betterments must rest. Without decent home surroundings, light and air, proper sanitation, we do not have good citizens. All of this has been said many times before. The surprising thing is that in this country, at least, there has been comparatively little interest in it among the well-to-do who desire to aid with their wealth the well-being of their fellow-men. Money expended now in building serves a double purpose, meets a coincident need, the need for employment and for housing.

The public clamor against the increase of rents was directed a month ago to the Legislature for laws to prevent undue increases. Today the demand is being made on the City Government to provide homes for the people. Nothing of the kind will be necessary if the great leaders, the broad-visioned and far-seeing men of wealth, can be brought to see the pressing need for housing. Such men, so quick to apprehend the needs of industry and commerce in all parts of the world, should see the need rapidly developing into a hardship at their very doors. Perhaps it is because investments in real estate have heretofore been regarded as outside the scope of or beneath the notice of captains of industry and commerce. In the new world that is dawning, such fundamental matters as proper housing are assuming the importance they deserve.

One great corporation has built over twenty thousand houses in the last ten years as a matter of business because it could not afford to depend upon the speculative builder properly to care for its employés. If this "enlightened selfishness" pays, we believe that enlightened unselfishness will pay also. The great achievements of American business enterprise and initiative in the past are a sound basis for the belief that a means will be found to provide necessary housing without calling upon the State or the municipality to engage in the building business.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Soldiers Asking for Farms.** Secretary LANE, in his speech at the dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was eloquent in the expression of his belief that many thousands of our returning soldiers not only might, but would, respond to the Government's invitation to bring under cultivation the great areas of now unproductive land open to them on terms that make the ultimate attainment of ownership dependent only on their own industry and determination.

This, if done, will have two highly desirable results—it will solve, in considerable degree, the problem of unemployment that is causing not a little of anxiety, especially as regards the men to whom the country certainly owes an immediate opportunity to earn a living, and it will in like degree help to meet the world's eager, almost desperate, demand for more and cheaper food.

Were it not for Secretary LANE'S statement that he has in Washington letters from 37,000 soldiers asking for permission to go on the land it is proposed to reclaim, there would be doubt about the readiness of many of these men to take part in an undertaking that means, besides a lot of hard work, its performance in conditions for which young Americans of this day are commonly supposed to have little liking. But 37,000 is in itself a good many, and the men who already have applied for allotments are probably much exceeded in number by those who can be drawn into the enterprise by a further presentation of its possibilities and advantages.

It would be interesting, and perhaps important, to know how many of the applicants have had previous experience in agricultural life—whether, that is, they are farm bred and well aware of what is involved in the reclamation of swamp and arid land, or town and city products, who see in the Government's offer only a continuation, in a way, of the adventurous life they have been leading as soldiers. The prospects of success would be appreciably greater in the former case than in the latter.

**Community Life Proposed.** A somewhat novel feature of the reclamation plans announced by Secretary LANE—novel for this country, that is—appears in the proposal to group the settlers in small villages instead of having them live widely scattered, each on his own farm. This is the common plan on the Continent of Europe, but it has never been the American fashion, and just how it would work out is something of a question.

The advantages in a social way of the village system of agriculture are obvious, especially for the women, but it involves not a little waste of time in going back and forth between home and the individual holdings, and, at least in other days, our frontiersmen, who were engaged in tolls somewhat similar to those demanded from the successful conquerors of our remaining wildernesses, seemed to like isolation and to become discontented when neighbors came too near and were too many. A preference for loneliness is not to be expected in the modern pioneers, however, and probably the pioneering women folk always hated it.

Be that as it may, the terms of purchase formulated in the Lane bill are easy and attractive—for men of exactly the right sort—and it is to be hoped that there are many of them.

**War Shows More Sides Than One.** With all the praise that has been bestowed on Dr. GEORGES DUHAMEL'S "Civilization" as a literary production no fault can be found. The book is admirably written, its descriptions are vivid and no doubt accurate, and the author is evidently a man of high and fine feelings, keenly interested in the betterment of the world, and doing now in peace, as he did in war, his utmost to lessen its terrible aggregate of hardship and pain. But there is more to the book than that, and, with regard to that more, adverse criticism is certainly possible and may be useful.

Underlying "Civilization," and constantly coming close to its surface, are the assumption and the implication that what a surgeon saw in the military hospitals where he did his terrible and beneficent work was—war. That, now, simply is not true. Both the assumption and the implication ignore the great and all-important fact that war is not one of its parts or phases, but the whole of it, including its plans, its purposes, and its objects.

Dr. DUHAMEL is not exactly a pacifist, but the horrors and the sufferings that were almost constantly before his eyes as an army surgeon have caused him, comprehensibly enough, to arrive almost at the pacifist conclusion that peace is worth any price, and war, regardless of its motives, a crime and a disgrace to humanity. A humiliation perhaps it ought to be, in a sense, for all who engage in it, but a crime and a disgrace for them all it most assuredly is not—never has been, and will not be until the millennium arrives, which will not be tomorrow or next day.

That the Russian "intellectuals," almost without exception, cannot see in battle anything except a slaughter of men by men, none of whom knows what the fighting is about—that is no great wonder, as there are so many things that Russian "intellectuals" either cannot see or see wrong. It is lamentably different when a Frenchman shows an approach to the same sort of blindness.

**Hydrophobia Appears in England.** So fond of dogs are the English that when, some years ago, their Government determined to rid the island once for all of rabies by forcing every British dog to wear a muzzle until all danger of further infection by any dog then mad had passed, discontent rose almost to the point of revolution, and innumerable and vehement were the protests against what thousands and thousands of English dog lovers agreed with the dogs themselves in regarding as useless and unnecessary cruelty. None the less, the muzzling law was sternly enforced, and, together with a rigid quarantining of all dogs imported, England was wholly freed from one of the most terrible of diseases.

And free it has remained till now, when an outbreak of rabies has occurred, and with it, of course, have come cases of hydrophobia. This calamity is ascribed, and presumably with justice, to evasion of the quarantine law by soldiers arriving—according to some accounts by airplane—with canine mascots from the Continent. Unless instant and vigorous measures are taken the whole hard battle against rabies in England will have to be fought over again, and another long period of wearing their hated muzzles is in store for the British dogs. But the work was so successful before, that doubtless it will be undertaken once more, and again there will be the bitter protests from the unwise of too tender hearts.

The situation has been complicated in England by the fact that there vivisection is so "regulated" that the one means of saving a human being bitten by a mad dog is not available. Our own would-be "regulators" of animal experimentation would put us in the same painful predicament if they were allowed to have their way.

## HOUSING PROBLEMS.

### The Situation as It Appears to Builders of City Homes.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Apropos of your Thursday editorial article titled "The Housing Problem," may I take up enough of your valuable space to set forth some of the problems of builders who are engaged in or who contemplate construction of multi-family houses, the only type of housing that will meet the demands of this rapidly growing city?

The following are real, and not imaginary, difficulties that can be verified by ample data in our possession.

We are at this time engaged in building accommodations for 160 families—ten sixteen-family apartment houses—doubtless the largest operation now under way in the Borough of Brooklyn. This is but a small fraction of our program. We are undertaking operations under conditions that should, and actually do, prevent 90 per cent. of the professional builders from venturing into the construction field at this time.

Let us detail some of the deterrent features of the situation, and ask you or your readers to point a way out of the multiple dilemma.

Cost of Material and Labor—We have scraped the market for figures on materials, and find the following minimums:

First—Common brick on job, $18.50; face brick, $45; hard brick, $20 to $25 per thousand, against prices 40 per cent. lower a few years ago.

Second—Lumber: Averaging $64 for spruce, against $40 three years ago, and corresponding prices for other materials of the same sort.

Third—Plumbing: Twenty-five per cent. below the prices six months ago, and still 35 per cent. higher than in 1914.

Fourth—Labor: Common labor costs $4 per day, and is hard to get at that. Carpenters and bricklayers are receiving 50 per cent. above the average prewar rates. In short, at a conservative figure, costs are not less than 50 per cent. higher than a few years ago, and the fifty-foot sixteen-family house, which then cost $35,000, will now cost $50,000, if not $55,000.

Fifth—Loan Market: Loans are definitely limited and restricted, and are based on pre-war costs, with a prevailing insistence on amortization. This feature may be good banking, but absolutely chokes off the ordinary speculative builder, although it does not seriously affect our operations.

Sixth—Rents: Rents are ample if the market is permitted to find its natural level, but if it costs 50 per cent. more to build, the rentals must correspond, and real estate operators who have any consideration for their standing in the community are frightened at the present attitude of the public respecting so-called "rent profiteering"—a term so inclusive as to embrace all rental increases that are sufficient to make new construction profitable.

The cost of construction will doubtless go down slowly. This is, however, a deterrent feature of minor significance, for, as your article so well sets forth, builders can set up a depreciation fund to cover the item of depreciation. The paralyzing factor that, in my opinion, is interfering to the greatest degree with the construction of low-priced apartment houses is the fact that all self-respecting builders are fearful of an effective and humiliating interference with the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, in which event New York is destined to go through the worst congestion in its history.

A year ago I repeatedly called attention, through the columns of THE TIMES and other papers, to the growing shortage of housing, and now am confident that the rises in rents are only beginning unless the situation can be relieved by encouraging construction, rather than making it more hazardous, as well as distasteful, to men who value their reputations.

WILLIAM E. HARMON.
New York, April 24, 1919.

### Rail and Water Lines.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Referring to your recent editorial, headed "Traffic by River Reviving," you seem to be of the opinion that inasmuch as waterway traffic is improving, that it is seriously injuring the railroads of the country. I wish to assure you that such is not the case. Of course, at the present writing, it is true that the railroads need additional freight, and it would help out if they could secure the business which is now moving by water, but this is only a temporary condition which may only last for the next few months.

The writer feels that the day of destructive competition between water lines and railroads has passed, and there is sufficient tonnage in the United States for both the railroads and the water lines, and that the future policy of the country should recognize the water lines as feeders to and supplementary parts of the rail system of the country. It is the belief of the waterways men that where direct service by water is in effect between two ports that the freight should be sent via the waterway, and that, furthermore, where a joint water and rail route is in effect and the through freight charge is lower than direct all rail, or the service is quicker than all rail at rates no higher than rail, that the joint water and rail route should be favored, and, on the other hand, certain classes of tonnage which do not lend themselves readily to water lines should be sent via rail and likewise on business to interior points which cannot be handled conveniently by water lines should be sent by rail. The development of such a plan as this would in times of heavy shipping prevent to a considerable extent the old time congestion and trouble which we have experienced.

It appears now that the public authorities, as well as the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, have recognized that the water lines are absolutely needed and should be encouraged, and they are lending their assistance to this movement.

R. A. HISCANO,
General Manager Catskill Evening Line.
New York, April 23, 1919.

## SERVICE FLAGS AND LIBERTY NOTES.

Nine service banners on our street
Still flutter in the sun,
Telling their prideful meaning to
The passers-by, each one:
"From out this home a fighting-man
Did battle with the Hun!"

(They've done their part, these men of ours,
Without complaint or moan—
Shall we at home not share with them
And help the Victory Loan?)

Eight of these flags show stars of blue,
The ninth a star of gold,
For one brave lad will not come home—
A gallant heart and bold,
He died in France as heroes die,
Scarce twenty Summers old!

(For home and country, forth they went!
A green mound, poppy-sown,
Cradles this boy, in whose dear name
God speed the Victory Loan!)

By day, by night, these banners small
Their constant witness bear:
"Nine soldiers from this neighborhood
Are serving Over There!"
Nine? Yes, for even dead, we know
They "carry on" somewhere!

(They summon us to comradeship—
Our splendid dead—our flesh and bone.
Their gold-starred service flags point on
To duty—and this Victory Loan!)

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

## DENIES FAVORING UNIONS.

### Secretary of Labor Wilson Replies to Employment Service Critics.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Speaking today before the National Conference on Employment Legislation, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson flatly denied charges which have been made that the Department of Labor and its Employment Service were controlled and operated in the interest of union labor and had practiced discriminatory methods to aid in bringing about a nation-wide closed shop.

"Since we have been engaged in a Federal way in the placing of workers in the different lines of industry," said Secretary Wilson, "we have met with some criticism that I feel I ought to bring to your attention and to make some statements concerning them.

"One of the criticisms is that the United States Employment Service is a union labor employment service and gives preference to the placement of union labor. That statement is made incidentally in connection with the allegation that the Department of Labor, of which the Employment Service is a part, is a union labor department, giving preference to union labor. Of course any employment service that is a union labor employment service and that gives special preference to union labor as against non-union labor would not meet the employment situation of the United States.

"It is not a function of any branch of the Government to promote trade unions. It is not a function of any branch of the Government to promote corporations, but it would be folly to say that because it is not a function of the Government to promote corporations therefore the Government must not deal with corporations, and it is just as much folly to say that because it is not a function of Government to promote trade unions therefore the Government must not deal with trade unions."

He said the department made efforts to supply the demand—union labor in some sections and non-union labor in others; that this was done after the criticisms began and is continuing now.

## FINLAND'S LIBERTY PLEA.

### Washington Hears That Premier Has Appealed to Entente.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—News reached Washington through diplomatic channels today that Finland is seeking recognition by the Entente. The Premier of Finland has expressed the hope that Finland's independence will be recognized.

According to the information received today, the Finnish Premier stated that the Government should without delay submit to the Landtag a proposition, based on republican principles, for a Government answerable to the Landtag. The Premier also stated that the Government means to satisfy the claims of both the national language groups.

The program outlined by the Premier further includes the moderating of penalties for political offenses and wider amnesty, strict observance of the prohibition law, and a budget system regulated by imposing direct and indirect taxes.

## RUSSIANS HONOR OUR MEN.

### Government at Archangel Decorates Officers for Bravery in Action.

ARCHANGEL, April 24. (Associated Press.)—Decorations for gallantry in action have been conferred by the Russian Government at Archangel on a number of American officers, many of whom already had received British and French medals. Those decorated are:

Major Michael Donohue of Holyoke, Mass.; Captains R. P. Boyd of Eau Claire, Wis.; O. A. Objard of Portland, Ore.; C. S. McArdle of Homer, Mich., and William Knight of Beresford, N. D.; First Lieuts. A. M. Smith of Kalamazoo, Mich.; H. J. Costello of Bridgeport, Conn.; G. B. Rees of Milford, N. H.; H. S. Steele of Saginaw, Mich.; F. B. Little, Medical Corps, of Uniontown, Penn.; J. R. Donovan of Waupun, Wis.; C. J. Primm of Manitowoc, Wis.; D. W. Stoner of Munroe, Mich., and W. S. Giffels of St. John's, Mich.; Second Lieuts. L. P. Keith of Chicago; H. M. Dennis of Ashland, Wis.; H. T. Ketchum of Suring Green, Wis.; C. B. Roan of Detroit; J. A. Commons of Madison, Wis.; H. D. McPhail of Petoskey, Mich.; W. K. Wright of Chicago; R. J. Wieczorek of Cleveland, Ohio; B. A. Burns of Edgewater, N. J., and Dwight Fistler of St. John's, Mich.

Russian decorations also have been awarded to Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, commanding the American naval forces in Russian waters; Colonel James A. Ruggles of Springfield, Mass., Military Attaché and Chief of the American Military Mission in Russia; Lieutenant Sergius M. Riis of 154 Vermilye Avenue, New York, American Naval Attaché, and the following officers of the Military Mission:

Captain Hugh Street Martin of Meridian, Miss.; Captain Eugene Prince of Boston; Captain J. A. Hartzfeld of Kansas City, Mo.; First Lieut. A. W. Fleifoth of Fond du Lac, Wis.; First Lieut. M. B. Rogers of Lebanon, Ky., and First Lieut. E. L. Packer of Ogden, Utah.

## HOLD MISSION CENTENNIAL.

### Methodist Union Celebrates Founding of Work in America.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Social Union of New York, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Methodist Episcopal missions in America was celebrated last night at the John Street Church, the oldest church of that denomination in this country. The Rev. Lewis R. Streeter, pastor of the congregation, presided.

Following an address by Mortimer C. Hewlett, First Vice President of the Methodist Social Union, addresses were made by Dr. H. K. Carroll, President of the New York Methodist Historical Society; Dr. Fred B. Fisher, Executive Secretary of the joint Centenary Campaign Committee, and Professor Howard C. Greene of the Department of History, College of the City of New York. The speakers dwelt upon the beginning of Methodism in New York City and the centenary movement.

After the exercises the following officers of the Methodist Social Union were elected: President, Carl F. Price; First Vice President, Mortimer C. Hewlett; Second Vice President, F. C. Walker; Third Vice President, Edward P. V. Ritter; Fourth Vice President, W. P. Panner; Secretary, Willis R. Davis; Treasurer, Harris A. Dunn.

### A Needy Case.

Influenza not only robbed a house in a west side street of its mother, but also left Mr. F. so sick and weak that for several months he could not work. Angelina, 11 years old, assumed the burden of house management with the necessity of stretching every cent to its utmost. Obviously this could not continue, for the child was breaking down under the strain of being both mother and schoolgirl. Until Mr. F. can regain his strength and establish a home again, the four children have been placed in a good family home, where they can romp and play out of doors every minute they are not in school. Mr. F. is paying as much as he can toward the expenses of their maintenance, but $143 additional will be needed before next October. Contributions sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

# WALTER HINES PAGE LAUDED AS PATRIOT

### President and Secretary Lansing Send Messages of Appreciation to Meeting Here.

### READING TALKS FOR BRITAIN

### Says King, Government, and People Learned to Revere the American Ambassador.

Tributes to the memory of Walter Hines Page and to his efforts in the cause of the Allies and Anglo-American ideals while he was Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, were paid yesterday at memorial services in the Brick Presbyterian Church by Lord Reading, the British Ambassador; William G. McAdoo, President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia, and Lyman Abbott. British army and navy officers attached to the embassy in Washington attended the services in a group, and the church at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street was filled with friends who had known Dr. Page while he was a publisher in this city and while he was representing the American Government in London.

After his eulogy of Dr. Page, President Alderman, who presided, called upon Herbert S. Houston to read the messages received by the committee from President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, Admiral Sims and others who knew intimately the work accomplished by the American Ambassador in the days when the country was striving vainly to preserve its neutrality and when it was seeking to bring its full strength into the fight for the allied cause. The President's cablegram said:

"It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I cannot be present to add my tribute of friendship and admiration for Walter Page. He crowned a life of active usefulness by rendering his country a service of unusual distinction and deserves to be held in the affectionate memory of his fellow countrymen. In a time of exceeding difficulty he acquitted himself with discretion, unwavering fidelity and admirable intelligence."

Secretary of State Lansing in his message said:

"It is with mingled feelings of sorrow and admiration that I am privileged to bear witness to the greatness of Dr. Page's service, to his loyal devotion to American principles, and to the zeal and earnestness with which he performed his arduous duties. It is in the record of such a life that Americans find their loftiest ideals translated into fact and are given inspiration to serve their country to the very end. This is the lesson we should learn from the life of Walter Hines Page, a great diplomat and a great patriot."

Lord Reading said he attended the memorial services not only because of his own desire to pay personal tribute to the memory of Dr. Page, but because of the expressed wish of King George and the British Government.

"The King, Government, and people speak with one voice when they speak of Dr. Page," continued Lord Reading. "He came to us comparatively unknown and he left us with a name honored and revered, beloved of all who had the knowledge of intimacy or personal intercourse with him. His thoughts were lofty, his language distinguished, and his ideals noble. His name will remain forever among the most distinguished of the many distinguished men you have sent to us.

"He had a difficult and very responsible position when war came, because of many anxious, portentous questions. He observed throughout that strict neutrality that it became his duty to observe. He never forgot he represented a neutral administration. He settled questions, smoothed difficulties, expressed sympathy, and it was always his thought that cleared away complexities.

"But his whole soul was centred in the allied cause. It was the crowning moment of his life when America entered the war, when he could work for that cause. He gained affection as time progressed. He loved to say he was only a worker for democracy, only a soldier in the field."

Mr. McAdoo told of his acquaintance with Dr. Page while they were trying to "achieve a common aim" by having Mr. Wilson made the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in 1912 and of his recommendation of Dr. Page when the President was considering the appointment of an Ambassador to Great Britain. He said that Ambassador Page had seen the justice in the allied cause from the first, and had toiled unremittingly in the common cause after this country entered the war.

The members of the committee in direction of the memorial services were: Charles W. Eliot, Wallace Buttrick, Cleveland H. Dodge, Hamilton Holt, Herbert S. Houston, Lawrence F. Abbott, Charles R. Miller, Dwight W. Morrow, George Foster Peabody, George A. Plimpton, Edwin A. Alderman, Frank Presbrey, Ellery Sedgwick, Albert Shaw, and Talcott Williams.

## GIFT FOR BISHOP OF BRAZIL.

### Women Present Fund to Kinsolving for Work in His Diocese.

At a reception given under the auspices of the Brazil Committee in honor of Bishop Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Protestant Bishop of Southern Brazil, yesterday at the studio of A. A. Anderson, 80 West Fortieth Street, a gift consisting of part of a fund raised by the committee was presented to him, in behalf of the women of the committee, by the Rev. Dr. Judge, Rector of St. Matthew's Church.

On the anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Kinsolving in January last a fund was started by the Brazil Committee to be presented to Bishop Kinsolving for the use of his diocese in Brazil. The fund will continue during the Summer and Fall and contributions are solicited by the committee. In an address before the meeting Bishop Kinsolving expressed his heartfelt thanks for the kindness of the committee and gave an outline of the work and progress of his diocese. Bishop Kinsolving will sail for Brazil today and will return to this country in October to attend the Convention of Bishops in Detroit

# EARLY REMBRANDT SOLD FOR $60,000

## "John the Baptist" Goes to Kleinberger After Spirited Bidding, Starting at $30,000.

## BRETON'S 'GLEANERS,' $9,100

### Corot's "Environs de Ville d'Avray" Brings $7,000—$292,945 Paid for 160 Paintings.

John Stewart Smith's famous Rembrandt, "John the Baptist," with a long pedigree back of it, sold last evening at the Hotel Plaza under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby in the auctioneer's chair, for $60,000, going to the Kleinberger Galleries.

"It is not often you have a chance to bid on a Rembrandt; what is your pleasure?" said Mr. Kirby in putting the picture up, and Knoedler & Co. made the first bid of $30,000. The bids ran up quickly from that—$35,000, $40,000, $41,600, then $45,000 and ran largely in thousand dollar bids up to the selling point. There was applause when the final bid of $60,000 was made.

The picture is of a man in the prime of life, with thick dark hair and beard, the dark brown mantle thrown open at the throat, showing the gray hair shirt beneath. It is said to be one of the ten earliest Rembrandts in this country. It has been in many famous collections, that of Lord Palmerston, the Right Hon. W. Cowper Temple, at Broadlands, and in the collection of Lord Mount Temple. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876, and in the Hudson-Fulton collection in New York in 1909. The picture is sold with others for the heirs of the Smith estate.

A large and beautiful Jules Breton, "The Gleaners," also belonging to the Smith estate, brought the second highest price of the evening, going to John Stevenson, Jr., for $9,100; Corot's "Environs de Ville d'Avray," property of Harold Somers, went to Bernet, agent, for $7,000, and a fine picture by William Morris Hunt, "The Rapids, Sister Islands, Niagara," from the William Macbeth estate and purchased of the artist's daughter and considered his masterpiece, went also to Bernet for $6,000.

The pictures, which were largely those of the Smith estate, last evening brought $156,365, making a total for the two evenings of $292,945. A large and beautiful Van Marck, the last number in the catalog, property of Mrs. Hilda C. Flower of New York, went to the Knoedlers for $3,600. It was from the Jefferson collection and was sold by the American Art Association in 1906 for $10,000.

**The Pictures and Prices.**

Following are the pictures bringing the higher prices:

87—Marche en Hongrie—August von Pettenkofen; Kleinberger Galleries ..... 230
89—Spanish Inn—Francisco Domingo; J. C. Willerer ..... 320
90—The Trumpeter: Louis XIII.—Meissonier; John Levy ..... 2,500
91—The Message—Eduard Charlemont; Bernet, agent ..... 625
92—Death of Polonius — Eugene Delacroix; Klefstahl ..... 575
93—Ducks—Jacque; S. Putnam ..... 375
94—San Giorgio Maggiore—Francesco Guardi; Kleinberger Galleries ..... 1,850
95—Meditation—Josef Israels; Kleinberger Galleries ..... 1,350
96—Cottage Landscape with Figure—Jules Dupre; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 1,375
97—Venice—Felix Ziem; Knoedler & Co. ..... 330
99—Arab at Prayer—Charles Bargue; John Levy ..... 400
100—Boys and Dogs in Autumn Woods—Diaz; Bernet, agent ..... 1,750
101—Seascape—Andreas Achenbach; H. C. Smith ..... 225
102—Still Life: Vase of Flowers; Millet; Seaman, agent ..... 500
103—Reading the Decameron—Diaz; Bernet, agent ..... 1,100
104—Cavaliers Gardant des Chevaux—Fasini; Knoedler & Co. ..... 800
105—Palazzo Bragadin, Venice—Martin Rico; B. Allen ..... 1,050
106—Landscape at the Watersido—Jules Dupre; John Levy ..... 1,800
107—Cows in Pasture—Emile Van Marcke; Bernet, agent ..... 800
108—Sheep at Rest—Troyon; B. Allen .. 5,175
109—The Bather—Charles Joshua Chaplin; L. Elwyn ..... 675
110—The Flute Player—Leloir; Walter Backman ..... 75
114—A Mountaineer—Ludwig Knaus; Holland Galleries ..... 445
115—Brick Sheds near Arnheim—Jacob Maris; C. Fiermans ..... 200
113—Landscape—John Constable; Seaman, agent ..... 525
114—Dutch Landscape—Weissenbruch; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 475
115—The Winding River: Morning—George Inness; Bernet, agent .. 600
118—Landscape with Town, by the Sea—Rousseau; Kleinberger Galleries .... 1,150
119—Autumn Landscape—George Inness; Henry Reinhardt ..... 1,850
120—Marine—Jules Dupre; Kleinberger Galleries ..... 525
121—Cows at Well—Van Marcke; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 2,250
122—Woodland Symphony—Monticelli; Bernet, agent ..... 625
123—The Lonely Road—Adalf Schreyer; Bernet, agent ..... 1,000
124—Riverside Landscape — Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 300
127—Landscape; Late Afternoon—Henri Harpignies; Arlington Galleries ..... 1,350
126—Landscape: The Cart — Thomas Gainsborough; Seaman, agent ..... 1,250
127—On Ills Way—Raffaelli; F. Snow .. 210
128—A Street in Paris—Stanislas Victor Edouard Lepine; Bernet, agent .. 725
129—Marine—Gustave Courget; Seaman, agent ..... 1,100
130—The White Cow—Emile Van Marcke; Clapp & Graham ..... 2,100
131—Venice—Felix Ziem; B. Allen ..... 800
132—Meal Time—Kever; Clapp & Graham ..... 375
134—Landscape at Evening—Weissenbruch; Holland Galleries ..... 2,100
135—Un Vieux Pont—Harpignies; Bernet, agent ..... 485
136—Heath Scene with Peasants—James Stark; Seaman, agent ..... 625
137—Landscape with Cattle—Jacque; Holland Galleries ..... 750
138—The Winding River—Thaulow; L. E. Ellis ..... 1,000
139—Golden Autumn—Monticelli; McDougal Hawkes ..... 320
140—Venice—Boudin; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 1,950
141—Wood Interior, Fontainebleau: The Pagot Gatherer—Diaz; Bernet, agent. 1,850
142—Portrait of a Young Man—Gainsborough; Seaman, agent ..... 2,600
143—Portrait of Richard Brinsley Sheridan—Gainsborough; Bernet, agent .. 2,200
144—John the Baptist—Rembrandt; Kleinberger Galleries ..... 60,000
145—Harvest Field at Eventide—Cazin; Seaman, agent ..... 3,600
146—Peasant Girl and Cattle—Courbet; C. W. Kraushaar ..... 1,150
147—The Flag of Truce—de Neuville; Holland Galleries ..... 2,525
148—Reconnaissance de General Ducrot—de Neuville; H. C. Smith ..... 2,100
149—Leaving Home — Boughton; M. Tannenbaum ..... 275
150—The End of a "Maylag"—Boughton; B. Allen ..... 325
151—Calling the Roll of Prisoners—Detaille; John Levy ..... 2,700
152—Environs de Ville d'Avray—Corot; Bernet, agent ..... 7,000
153—Landscape with Figures—H. Harpignies; Clapp & Graham ..... 2,400
154—On the River Escaut at Evening—Clays; Arlington Galleries ..... 1,600
155—The Rapids, Sister Islands, Niagara—William Morris Hunt; Bernet, agent ..... 6,000
156—The Gleaners—Jules Breton; John Stevenson, Jr. ..... 9,100
157—The Pharisee—Munkacsy; Henry Schulthels ..... 500
158—Landscape with Sheep: Twilight—Bouche; Mrs. S. Knight ..... 1,125
159—After the Ball—Doucet; William A. Burnett ..... 500
160—Cattle on the Plains—Van Marcke; Knoedler & Co. ..... 3,600

**Oriental Objects Sold.**

Returns for the first day's sale of the Charles Stewart Smith Oriental Art Collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday brought $4,848. Howard Mansfield paid $160 for a Japanese long sword, with a gold lacquered scabbard, silver mounting and silver guard with pheasant and crest motif. A gold lacquered inro, a medicine chest, went to Yamanaka & Co. for $120, a pair of Shakudo sword guards and mounts for $105. A collection of fifteen Japanese knife handles went to S. Kaldenberg for $120. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

## BATTLESHIP MEN DANCE.

### Wyoming at the Waldorf and Mississippi at Commodore.

Several dances enlivened the social program last evening.

The officers and crew of the battleship Wyoming gave a dance at the Waldorf-Astoria, more than two thousand attending. Spotlights were played on the dancers in the Grand Ballroom in the numbers called shadow dances. Arrangements were made for this ball by wireless several weeks ago while the ship was far out at sea, in a message sent to William Hamilton of the hotel.

The Columbia Juniors held a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, which was largely attended. At the Phi Gamma Delta clubhouse, 34 West Forty-fourth Street, there was a dance for members of the fraternity serving on the ships of the great fleet.

A dance followed the National Fencing Championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America in alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union, which took place last evening in the Hotel Astor ballroom. The Honorary Committee in charge had Colonel Robert M. Thompson as its President, and included Samuel J. Dallas, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; Charles Tatham, President of the Fencers' Club, and Major Graeme M. Hammond, the President of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Others were A. J. Drexel Biddle, F. R. Coudert, J. Sanford Saltus, and Matthew Astor Wilks.

The ball of the batleship Mississippi was held at the Commodore. The prize band of 150 pieces of the battleship played.

The Junior dance of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, was held on Thursday evening at the Hotel Plaza.

The family unit of Company M, 307th Infantry, are to give an entertainment tonight at their headquarters, 6 East Thirtieth Street.

The Glee Club of the Hamilton Institute for Girls gave a concert and dance last night at Bretton Hall, for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund.

## FAREWELL TO DE BILLY.

### France-America Society Also Welcomes Maurice Cazenave.

Oscar Cauchois of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, or French Line, was invested with the Cross of an Officer of the French Legion of Honor by the French High Commissioner yesterday. The ceremony took place at a luncheon held by the France-America Society at the Bankers' Club in honor of Edouard DeBilly, acting High Commissioner of France, and Maurice Cazenave, Minister Plenipotentiary and newly appointed Director General of the French Services in America.

The luncheon was held to bid farewell to M. DeBilly and to welcome M. Cazenave back to this country. Cunliffe Owen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, presided in the absence of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Frederic R. Coudert, Vice President, delivered an address of farewell and welcome. M. DeBilly, in responding, said that his two years in America had proved to him that France was held in the highest esteem in this country, and that the love and admiration he had found existing here for France had increased his own appreciation of his native country. M. Cazenave also responded to Mr. Coudert's address, expressing pleasure at being again among his old friends in America.

The guests included a number of distinguished Frenchmen and Americans, among them being the French Consul-General, Charles P. Alexander and Cornelius Vanderbilt were also among those present.

**Cheney-Bell Engagement.**

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Judith Calkins Cheney, the widow of Thomas Langdon Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., to Captain John Thomas Bell, U. S. A., son of Isaac Bonaparte Bell of Millburn, Ky. Captain Bell recently returned from the front, with the Machine Gun Company, 4th Infantry. He served at the front on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Winchester Sladen, 5th Brigade Infantry, and also on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles Crawford, 6th Infantry, when the two brigades composed the infantry of the Third American Division, under Major Gen. J. T. Dickman, and stopped the Germans at the Chateau-Thierry Bridges on May 30-31, 1918, and later crossed the Marne and drove them back. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1913 and from West Point in the 1918 class.

**Miss Andrews Weds W. P. Mason, Jr.**

The marriage is announced of Miss Mary Bartow Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews of Englewood, N. J., and William Pitt Mason, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., head of the chemistry department of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which took place on Thursday afternoon, in St. Paul's Church, Englewood, the very Rev. Dean Howard Chandler Robbins of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, officiating. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The bride's father is Vice President of the Bank of New York. Mr. Mason is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Mason of Troy.


**Free Synagogue**

CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING
APRIL 27TH: 10:45 O'CLOCK
DR. WISE:
"Felix Adler's Apologia Pro Vita Sua"
ALL ARE WELCOME

*Just a little bit of Heaven in the heart of old New York.*

**THE RESCUE SOCIETY**

OLD CHINESE THEATRE, 5-7 DOYERS STREET
*A Wonder of Wonders in a Wonderful Town*
26TH ANNIVERSARY WEEK
Sunday, April the 27th, to Saturday, May the 3rd. Nightly 9:30 P. M.
Rousing program of Pep, Punch and Power.
Wm. E. Trotter, President. Dr. Thos. H. Spence, Vice President.
James B. Nimmons, Treasurer, 485 Fifth Avenue.
THOMAS J. NOONAN, Superintendent.
*Nothing like it in the world.*


# DISCOVERS NATURE OF LIVING MATTER

## Dr. D. T. MacDougal Describes Composition of Protoplasm to Philosophical Society.

## COMPONENTS DO NOT UNITE

### But Mix in Finely Divided Form—Mechanism of Plant Growth Also Explained.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The most marked advances in the last fifty years in the knowledge of the mechanism of growth in organisms, based upon studies made at the desert laboratory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, at Tucson, Ariz., were discussed by Dr. Daniel Trembly MacDougal, Director of the Department of Botanical Research of the institute at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society here this afternoon.

These discoveries are founded upon newly acquired knowledge of the composition of protoplasm. In addition some highly ingenious and extremely accurate pieces of apparatus have been designed for making the measurements of changes in volume which constitute growth.

Dr. MacDougal in his experiments found that the living matter of plants was composed of three principal substances: The pentoses of mucilages, the albumens or their derivatives, and some fatty substances. The protoplasm of most plants is composed largely of the first-named group of substances, of which a comman example is gum arabic. These three main components do not dissolve or diffuse into each other, and hence exist simply as finely divided particles intimately mixed, and the surfaces between the particles of different kinds of matter give opportunity for the play of molecular forces which constitutes the essential energy of protoplasm.

Protoplasm made up in this way is sometimes misicle or soluble in water and at other times not, depending upon the proportions of the main components present, a neglected fact, said Dr. MacDougal, responsible for many acute controversies among biologists, who study the minute structure of cells.

Growth was defined as consisting of two separate processes, one of hydration or swelling due to the absorption of water, which is generally accompanied by the accretion of solid material. It has been regarded hitherto as a universal law that as a cell grows older or approaches maturity the proportion of water present decreases and the dry matter increases. This has been established by numerous detailed analyses, of which a large number have been made upon the human body.

Contrary to this supposed general law Dr. MacDougal has found that in some families of the higher plants growth of the stems and leaves may take place in such a way that the proportion of solid matter actually decreases during development. Not only is this illustrated by such plants as the cacti, but also by nearly all of the fleshy fruits, such as tomato, melons, berries, etc., mushrooms, or other fungi are other striking examples of this same kind of growth. Such growth in which large proportions of water are absorbed generally indicate the presence of a high percentage of mucilagen in the cells. It is probably not generally know Dr. MacDougal says, that living matter consists of about 950 parts of water to 50 parts of solid material and when the proportion of solid matter rises much above this point activities slow down.

In discussing the condition of sap or the juices which affect growth, it was pointed out that acidity would tend to decrease growth, while the presence of certain amino compounds seems to be absolutely necessary for increase in living matter, and these complex substances may not be replaced by sugar or salts or any other substances.

Artificial mixtures have been made in the chemical laboratory which show some of the swelling and hydrating properties of living matter. The measurement of the action of sections of this material and of the growth of leaves, shoots, and other organs has been made by means of the newly designed auxograph, which was illustrated in the course of the lecture. This instrument has been used to keep a continuous record of the growth and variations of an organ continuously for periods as long as twenty months and is sufficiently delicate to record changes no greater than a hundredth of a millimeter.

The studies in growth described were carried out on a wide variety of plants, and during 1918 a special form of the growth-measuring apparatus known as the Dendragraph was perfected for the purpose of measuring the seasonal growth of trees. The Dendragraph consists essentially of a metal frame constructed of a special alloy which does not expand or contract with changes in temperature encircling the trunk of the tree and carrying a delicately pivoted lever on one side. Any change in the dimension of the tree is traced directly by a pen on the sheet of recording cylinder. The entire apparatus is ingeniously supported by a belt of blocks which does not affect growth.

Records of the growth of oak and pine trees were displayed in which it was to be seen that the latter tree shows great daily variations in growth, while that of the oak tree is steady and continuous.

The discovery of Dr. MacDougal that the protoplasms of all organic matter are identical brings to a common point investigations which have been conducted independently in both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

As far back as December 24, 1905, in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dr. MacDougal proved that the Darwinian theory as to the development of species, if not erroneous in the nature of organic evolution, was, at least, at fault in the length of time required by nature for such evolution. By injecting into the ovaries of certain plants strong osmotic reagents and weak solutions of stimulating mineral salts he had, in 1905, succeeded in creating changes in the egg cells before fertilization so that the altered eggs gave rise to a new form or species. It was at this time that Prof. Jacques Loeb of the University of California was experimenting with the lowest forms of animal life—the mollusk—in a similar manner but without conclusive evidential results.

Dr. MacDougal has now apparently succeeded in doing what Professor Loeb failed to do, for he has proved that the most minute form of life in the animal kingdom is identical with the most minute form of life in the vegetable kingdom, or, in other words, that all protoplasms are the same but develop differently according to various conditions imposed by nature.

Dr. MacDougal is a native of Liberty, Ind., where he was born in 1865. He has degrees from half a dozen universities and is the author of a score of books on botany. In 1904-7 he was director of the laboratories of the New York Botanical Garden and, since 1905, has been director of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is the member of several American and foreign scientific societies.

**Herrick-Hall Wedding on May 10.**

Miss Louis Scott Hall, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Hall and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Captain Gerardus Post Herrick, son of the late Elias J. Herrick and Mrs. Margaret L. Post Herrick, will take place on May 10 in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother there will be no attendants, and the reception at the Hall residence, 33 East Sixty-first Street, will be small.

**Religious Notices on Page 16.**

## FLIERS PARTY CAUSES STIR.

### Members of Flying Club Say Feast Is Not Intended to be "Wild."

The American Flying Club, at 11 East Thirty-eighth Street, is not responsible for the activities of the "Ancient and Dishonorable Members of the Montmartre and Rue Brev Club," which issued invitations a few days ago to aviators hereabout to attend some time next month "the greatest souse party of the century." At the clubhouse it was denied over and over again that the club was in any way, shape or manner concerned, although it was frankly admitted that some of the club had been concerned in sending out the invitations for the celebration, the cost of which, per aviator, is given as "eight measly little beans."

It was said that 150 of the invitations were mailed to as many fliers, most of them former officers of the army, and some of them still in the service. But, the club members concerned solemnly aver, the invitations were not intended to be taken literally. It was not to have been the "orgy" indicated and there were not to have been any "wild persons" present as it was said there would be. Instead it was to have been a jolly reunion of men who had served at home or abroad in the great war, the invited guests including some of the most famous of the American aviators who served under Pershing in France.

"All the fuss is due to the Aero Club of America, which is trying to put us out of business," said one of the men who issued the invitation. He said there was a "merry row" on between the two flying clubs and that the Aero Club of America was suffering, among other things, from a severe case of jealousy.

At the Aero Club of America, it was officially denied that a "merry row" is going on. It was announced, however, that the Aero Club had taken action and that it called the attention of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to the proposed celebration which the club informed Messrs. Baker and Daniels (the Secretaries being in Europe the complaint will go to the Assistant Secretaries) "disgraces the air service" and adds that it is up to them, the war and navy officials, to take steps "to prevent further reflections on the service."

## NELLA BERGEN DEAD.

### Once Prominent Musical Star Was Fourth Wife of De Wolf Hopper.

Nella Bergen, at one time a popular comic opera star, died of pneumonia on Thursday at Freeport, L. I., where she had made her home since her retirement from the stage. She was in her forty-sixth year.

Nella Bergen was born in Brooklyn, the daughter of the late Captain John E. Reardon, a prominent police official of that borough. She made her earliest public appearances as ballad vocalist under the direction of the late P. S. Gilmore, the bandmaster, and her first appearance on the professional stage was made in 1895, when she toured in "The Fencing Master." Subsequently she appeared in "El Capitan," "The Bride Elect," and "The Charlatan."

In 1899 she made her first appearance in London in "El Capitan," and a few months later she appeared in "The Charlatan," at the Comedy Theatre, London. In the same year, after she had obtained a divorce from James Bergen, she became the fourth wife of De Wolf Hopper, and from then until 1904 she appeared with him in "Wang," "Panjandrum," "Happyland," "Mr. Pickwick," and other plays. She was divorced from De Wolf Hopper in 1913. In 1906 she toured as the Princess Yolande in "The Free Lance," and in the following year she toured in "The Talk of New York." Her last appearance was with Sam Bernard in "He Came from Milwaukee," in 1911.

## C. A. HANSON KILLED IN AUTO

### Hemp Broker Pinned Under Car Overturned in Collision.

Charles A. Hanson, 64 years old, for more than forty years in the brokerage business in this city, a member of the firm of Hanson & Orth, hemp brokers, 27 Cedar Street, whose home was at 45 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., was killed yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock in an automobile accident in Park Avenue, Newark. Accompanied by Mrs. Hanson and their daughter Miss Marjorie Hanson, they were returning home from a trip to Newark, and, according to Miss Hanson, the chauffeur was driving the car along at a cautious speed when they were crashed into by a large automobile, which did not stop to see what damage had been done.

The Hanson car was knocked over on one side and then turned completely over, pinning the occupants underneath. Mr. Hanson is thought to have died instantly. Mrs. Hanson received a number of serious bruises, while Miss Hanson escaped unhurt.

Mr. Hanson was a member of the Essex County Country Club and a veteran of the Seventh N. Y. Regiment. He was born in this city.

## JULIUS LESZYNSKY DEAD.

### Owner of Arizona Copper Mines Stricken in the Street.

Julius Leszynsky, 70 years old, a pioneer in the copper mining industry of Arizona, owner of the Leszynsky Copper Mines, through which he is said to have accumulated a considerable fortune, died suddenly last night of heart disease at Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Mr. Leszynsky lives at 294 Central Park West and had been attending a synagogue in West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. Leszynsky several years ago discovered the copper mine in Arizona, which bears his name, and located at Clifton, on the outskirts of Douglas.

Born in Germany, Mr. Leszynsky came to this country when he was 13 years old. He went to California, where he became interested in gold mining. Mr. Leszynsky had an office at 32 Broadway, and of late years he divided his time between this city and Arizona. He was an active operator on the curb. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Arlita Eisendrath of 316 West Ninety-third Street, and a son, Leonard J. L. Rich, who had his name legally changed to Rich when this country entered the war.

**Ex-Police Captain J. W. England.**

John W. England, a retired Police Captain, died Thursday night at his home, 1,906 Valentine Avenue, at the age of 73 years. Mr. England retired from the police force in 1903, after thirty-three years of active service in the department. He was a veteran of the civil war and also of the Spanish-American war.

## Obituary Notes.

CHARLES W. HALLENBECK, 52 years old, a marine engineer, is dead at his home, 172 Adams Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hallenbeck was formerly in the insurance business and was a member of Columbus Lodge No. 401, International Association of Machinists.

Captain CLAUS JUNGE, for many years a tugboat master for the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died of heart disease on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, 92 Pine Street, Brooklyn. Captain Junge was 64 years old, and after retiring from the sea six years ago he bought a farm at Ramsey, N. J.

JAMES T. MOORE, a writer on foreign trade, finances, and world markets, who recently completed a book, "American Business and World Markets," died Thursday morning at his home, 139 East Thirtieth Street. He was born in Ireland.

GEORGE E. WOODWARD, 41 years old, for the last eleven years steward on the yacht of Paul Rainey, big game hunter, is dead of pneumonia at his home, in Jamaica.

MICHAEL B. WALLACE, for many years part owner of The Cohoes Dispatch, died suddenly Thursday night in that place at the age of 65 years.

WILLIAM P. TOWNE, for thirty-three years a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, died yesterday at his home in that place. He was 89 years old.

ARTHUR M. BOWMAN, father of John McE. Bowman, New York hotel man, died in Toronto yesterday. He was a member of an old Toronto family.

# A. D. JUILLIARD, CAPITALIST, DIES

## Director of Railroads, Banks, and Life Insurance Companies Succumbs at City Home.

## PROMINENT IN CIVIC LIFE

### Dry Goods Commission Merchant Was Head of Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

Augustus D. Juilliard, capitalist and senior member of the firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., 70 Worth Street, and a Director of many railroad and life insurance corporations, died last night from pneumonia at his home, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, after a brief illness.

Mr. Juilliard came of a family of French Huguenots and the American branch of the family was founded at Canton, Ohio. One of its early members in France was the celebrated ecclesiastic, poet, and orator, Laurent Juilhard du Jarry, who was born near Saintes, France, in 1685, and died in Paris in 1730. So the younger Mr. Juilliard inherited the qualities of his ancenstors and made himself felt in the affairs of New York City. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Jean Nicholas Juilliard, natives of Burgundy, France, who settled in Ohio in 1836.

Mr. Juilliard was for many years the head of a dry goods commission house that bore his name, and he had also been for many years a notable factor in banking and insurance companies. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, the Chemical National Bank, the Bank of America, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Realty Associates, and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. He was a trustee of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Central Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Juilliard was also President of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital, and a member of the, American Geographical Society, American Fine Arts Society, and the Ohio Geographical Society. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Juilliard was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Tuxedo, City, Republican, Merchants', and the New York Athletic Clubs, the Ohio Society of New York, and the Huguenot Society of America.

**Emmons-Du Bois Wedding Today.**

The marriage of Miss Katharine Du Bois and Roger Blake Emmons, a Lieutenant in the 7th Field Artillery, First Division, U. S. A., who recently returned here from nineteen months' service overseas, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride's father, Cornelius Du Bois, 47 West Seventy-sixth Street. Miss Eleanor Du Bois will be her sister's maid of honor, and little Miss Mary Winthrop Wheelwright, a niece of the bridegroom, is to be the flower girl. Kintzing Emmons will be his brother's best man and the ushers will be Theodore T. Whitney, Jr., of Boston, Robert Wheelwright, John F. H. Perry, and Delafield Du Bois. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons are going to Pasadena, Cal., to live. Mr. Emmons is a son of the late Mrs. J. Frank Emmons.

## Born.

KEMPNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kempner (nee Berenice Des Pres) of 203 West 81st St. announce the birth of a son on April 25, 1919.

KRAMER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sam B. Kramer, (nee Mamie Spiesberger,) a daughter, at 523 West 112th St., on April 24, 1919.

VALENSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Valenstein, (nee Minnie Harris,) a son at Flower Hospital, 64th St., Eastern Boulevard, on April 23, 1919.

## Engaged.

BLICK—EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Epstein, 1,105 Forest Av., announce the reception and dance in honor of the betrothal of their daughter Elizabeth to Louis L. Blick on Sunday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Ritz-Carlton.

## Married.

FIELD—HOWE.—Mr. Thomas G. Field and Miss Ethel Adelaide Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Howe, April 24.

NASH—BISHOP.—On Wednesday, April 23, 1919, at St. Mark's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Moore, Evelyn Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bishop, to Percival D. Nash.

## Died.

BARSKY.—On Friday, April 25, 1919, Rebecca Barsky, beloved wife of Dr. Joseph Barsky. Funeral private on Sunday.

BARTLETT.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Norwalk, Conn., April 25, 1919, Lydia A. Bartlett, wife of the late George W. Cram. Funeral services from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hubert E. Bishop, 87 East Av., Norwalk, Conn., Monday, April 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Riverside Cemetery.

BASSER.—Malka, on April 24, 1919, at her residence, 21 West 110th St., widow of the late Henry Basser. Burial services were held at her late residence Friday, April 25.

BERLS.—Entered into rest, on the 24th, our beloved mother, Luise Dorothea Berls, in her 81st year. Funeral from her late residence, 2,177 8th Av., on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

BERNHEIMER.—Lulu, suddenly, beloved wife of Alex Bernheimer, 500 West 140th St. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

BEST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday, April 24, 1919, Helene Brown, wife of Conrad J. Best. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,118 Anna St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, April 26, 1919, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BEST.—The members of the Ladies' Club of the Arion Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late President, Mrs. C. Best, on Saturday afternoon, at 1,118 Anna St., Elizabeth, N. J., at 3 P. M. Jersey Central train leaves foot of Liberty St. 1:30 P. M.
MRS. A. SCHONHARD, Vice Pres.
Mrs. I. BIERLING, Secretary.

BLACKFORD.—On April 25, at his residence, 408 West 150th St., John H. Blackford, in the 62d year of his age. Service at his late residence on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BLACKFORD.—John H. Officers and members of St. John's Lodge, 1, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services of Brother John H. Blackford on Monday, at 8 P. M., at 408 West 150th St. No Masonic service.
DE WITT C. VAN ZILE, Master.
JOHN J. BULLEID, Secretary.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Larchmont, N. Y., Friday, April 25, 1919, Cynthia Maria Earle, widow of John Brinckerhoff, M. D., in her 88th year. Services at the residence of her niece, Emily Earle Lindsley, Chatsworth Av., Larchmont, Sunday at 4 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

BURTON.—On April 24, 1919, at her residence, 36 West 130th, Sarah Burton, widow of Thomas Burton, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held in the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., on Monday, April 28, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of the family.

BUXTON.—Esther Frost, widow of Jeremiah Buxton of Yarmouth, Me., on Friday, April 25, 1919, at Mountainside Hospital, Glen Ridge, N. J., in her 80th year. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Charles C. Oakes, 41 South Hillside Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., Sunday, April 27, at 3:30 P. M. Burial at the convenience of the family. Maine papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Lester Douglas. Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DRUCKER.—On April 25, Bertha, (nee Nordenschild,) devoted wife of Henry and beloved mother of Chester A. and Irving and loving sister of Joseph Nordenschild, Mrs. Laura Bernstein, Mrs. William Schloss, and Mrs. James Jackson. Funeral from her late residence, 1,121 Fulton Av., Bronx, Monday, April 28, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

## Died.

DUFFEY.—On April 24, Michael J. Duffey. Funeral from his late residence, 1,642 70th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, April 26. Mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St.-15th Av., 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

ENGLAND.—John W., retired police Captain, at his residence, 1908 Valentine Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Mary J. (nee Day,) father of John W., Charles and Edwin England. Funeral service Sunday at 1 o'clock at Tremont M. E. Church, 178th St., Washington Av., Bronx. Members of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. & A. M.; Amity Chapter 160, R. A. M.; Union Council, Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, Square Club, Fast and Most Excellent Master Association; Past High Priest Association, Winfield Scott Hancock Post, G. A. R., Abraham Lincoln Camp No. 91, United Spanish War Veterans' Association, Police Veterans' Association, Alma Council R. A. C., and members of Masonic fraternity are requested to attend. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FAMILTON.—April 24, Mary A. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 2 P. M.

FULLER.—Albert Clark, formerly of Boston, passed away in his 68th year on April 24, 1919, at his home, 606 West 191st St. Services at the home Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GEDDES.—On April 23, Ella May Geddes, age 27 years, youngest daughter of David T. and Ella D. Geddes. Funeral services Friday evening, April 25, at 8:45, at her late residence, 215 West 91st St. Interment Saturday, Woodlawn Cemetery.

GILPIN.—On April 25, 1919, at his residence, 148 West 123th St., Thomas Gilpin, aged 53 year. Funeral service at his late home, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Interment private.

GRAEF.—On Friday, April 25, 1919, Theresa M. Graef, widow of the late Frederick W. Graef, aged 73 years. Funeral services at the residence of Herman Kind, 91 Marion Av., Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, April 27, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

GRAHAM-WOODWARD.—Robert, of Essex, England, suddenly at 221 West 105th St., New York City, aged 52 years. Funeral private.

HAGUE.—Frank B. Entered into rest April 24 at his home, 92 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J. Funeral private. Montreal and Toronto papers please copy.

HALL.—April 24, Sarah Hall. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 1 P. M.

HANSON.—Suddenly, on April 25, 1919, Charles A. Hanson of 45 Chestnut St., East Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILGEMAN.—Wednesday, April 23, Edward, beloved husband of Cornelia Hilgeman. Funeral from his late residence, 493 Kimball Av., Yonkers, Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HINMAN.—On April 25, 1919, at her home in Summit, N. J., Louise Erwin, wife of the late Russell Hinman. Notice of services in tomorrow morning's paper. Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers please copy.

HISCOX.—At her residence, 38 Essex Av., Orange, N. J., Thursday, April 24, 1919, Annette Tremper, widow of Gardner Dexter Hiscox, in her 87th year. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

HOPPER.—On Thursday, April 24, 1919, Mrs. Nella Reardon Hopper, at her home, Freeport, L. I., daughter of the late Police Captain John E. and Margaret Reardon and sister of Mrs. Mary Shayne and Mark and George Reardon. Funeral on Sunday, April 27, at 2 P. M. Interment at Westbury, L. I.

LAKE.—W. J., suddenly, April 25, beloved husband of Fannie Y. Lake. Services Sunday evening at late residence, 915 Morris Av., Bronx. Interment at Oswego. Deceased was Eastern manager of Bruce Pub. Co., Milwaukee.

LESZYNSKY.—Suddenly, April 25, 1919, Julius, beloved father of Leonard J. L. Rich and Arlita L. Eisendrath. Funeral Sunday, April 27, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 294 Central Park West.

LEWONTIN.—On April 23, in her 26th year, Esther, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Lewontin, 972 Simpson St., dear sister of Max and S. Helen and beloved fiancee of Benedict Gordon.

McMAHON.—April 22, Elizabeth. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday,

# FIND MORE SCHOOLS THAT MENACE PUPILS

## Public Education Association Draws Attention to Buildings That Are Firetraps.

## SOME UNSANITARY AND OLD

### Children Study by Artificial Light in Houses That Were Erected Eighty Years Ago.

The Public Education Association yesterday continued its reports on school buildings in the city, criticising the sanitary conditions in several and pointing out that in at least three on the East Side it was necessary to use artificial light constantly, a menace to the eyes of pupils. Announcement also was made that the Board of Education had decided to hold a public hearing on the sanitary condition of school buildings in the hall of the Board of Education Building at 500 Park Avenue at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, May 7.

In beginning its new bulletin the association calls attention to the spotless ships of the Atlantic Fleet in the Hudson, and declares that it is possible to keep public buildings just as clean. Public School 51, in Forty-fourth Street, west of Tenth Avenue, is the first one considered in the new report:

"This dilapidated old structure is located right in the heart of the so-called 'Hell's Kitchen' district," says the report, "where one would imagine that pedagogic foresight at least would suggest the importance of providing every possible incentive to high standards of cleanliness. For years the windows have 'waved' with every breeze. The sashes are so old and shrunken that they no longer fit the window frames, and nothing except nails can keep them from banging around. The wood is so rotten that the panes of glass cannot be fastened in them. The floors have been worn into ruts, many of the boards sag at every footstep, and protruding splinters and ridges make tripping an ever-present danger.

"Or visit, if you will, three ancient buildings on the lower East Side, erected some time in the forties of last century. Public Schools 130, 108, and 106, are all firetraps. They are all near an empty lot at Hester and Baxter Streets, which was purchased by the city years ago as a school site. Meanwhile, hundreds of children, year after year, are compelled to study daily in dark and dingy classrooms.

"In Public School 130, for example, which was built in 1845 in Baxter Street, right next to the lot in question, the smallest children are huddled into improvised classrooms which have been sectioned out of a much larger room divided up by blackboards, screens and curtains. Artificial light is continuously necessary. The ventilation is extremely poor. The fire hazard is naturally great. There are no rest rooms whatever for the teachers. The principal has no office at all.

"In Public School 108, around the corner in Mott Street, conditions are even worse. In every classroom artificial light is always necessary. Nearly 800 children are crowded into stuffy rooms, that would accommodate comfortably scarcely 350. There is no room to separate defectives from normal children.

"In Public School 106, in Lafayette Street, nearby, the same general unsanitary conditions prevail—artificial light, bad ventilation, inexcusable toilet facilities, walls that have not seen paint for years, woodwork rapidly degenerating into kindling, and fire hazards that make one's hair stand on end."

The report concludes with an appeal for inspection of the schools mentioned and for attendance at the meeting at the Board of Education Building on May 7.

# AMERICAN LEGION PLANS.

### Manhattan Soldiers' Caucus Postponed to Monday Evening.

The committee of soldiers directing the organization of the State unit of the American Legion announced yesterday that the caucus in Manhattan that is to elect twenty-two delegates to the November convention in St. Louis had been postponed to Monday evening, April 28, at the request of officers and men of the 77th Division who will not be able to attend before that. The preliminary meeting is to be held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, and the speakers are to be Colonel William J. Donovan and Sergeant Robert L. Clark of the 165th Infantry.

Messages reaching the caucus Chairman, Lieut. Col. Wade H. Hayes, said that the men of the 77th were anxious to take part in the organization. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey of the 308th Infantry and commander of the "Lost Battalion" will attend the caucus and may address the men. Postponement of the caucus date in Manhattan will not affect the original caucus date for Long Island. That meeting is to be held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn tonight, and the speakers are to be Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Berry and Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, commanding officer of the artillery brigade of the 27th Division.

"Any soldier or sailor who has worn the uniform of the United States since our entrance into the war is entitled to a vote at the meetings unless he has been dishonorably discharged or dismissed from the service," said the announcement of the committee. "A representative attendance is essential to preserve the purpose of the American Legion to be nonpolitical and in accordance with its tentative by-law that no action can be taken unless the majority present consists of enlisted men."

# ACQUIT FRICKE OF TREASON.

### Jury and Counsel Thank Court for Fairness of Trial.

Albert Paul Fricke was found not guilty of treason by a jury in the Federal Court yesterday. This result was foreseen several days ago when Judge Mayer struck from the indictment all of the thirteen allegations of overt acts in the first count and all but five of a similar number in the second count.

In his charge Judge Mayer briefly reviewed the evidence and referred to Fricke's apparent friendship with Hermann Wessels, an alleged German agent, also awaiting trial for treason, who is better known as Karl Rodiger. The jury was cautioned to confine its consideration to allegations in the indictment that Fricke had supplied Wessels with money to be spent for the comfort and aid of Germany.

Fricke was held in $5,000 bail to $5,000 bail to answer an indictment charging him and Emil Kipper and Jeremiah A. O'Leary with conspiracy to violate the Espionage law. For the present he was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

After the trial the jury and counsel thanked Judge Mayer for the fair methods employed in conducting the trial. Judge Mayer, responding, said the case had proved that persons accused of crimes in this country could be sure of fair and impartial trials.

# CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

## Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"The Baptists and Their Contribution to Civilization."
12—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
3—"Judas Iscariot: or Treason to the Highest."
Seventh in Series: "Men Whom Jesus Met."
The Georgia Society of New York, of which Dr. Straton is Chaplain, will attend the evening services.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor of the Central Church of the Disciples, will preach in exchange with Dr. Goodchild, who will preach at the Disciples Church, 140 West 81st St.
8—Seventy-sixth anniversary of the Bible School.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Mr. J. Howard Ardrey, Leader Men's Class, 9:40. Women's Class 10. Ishihara San speaks on Japan.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. CHAS. H. DAY, D. D.,
of Watertown, Mass.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, pastor, preaches 11 A.M., "The Fundamentals of Achievement." 8 P. M., "Home, Sweet Home, and the Rent Profiteers."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.,
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.
FAREWELL SERMON.
MEMBERS REQUESTED TO ATTEND.
8 P. M.—PATRIOTIC MEETING.
U. S. SENATOR BURTON WILL PRESIDE.
SPEAKERS: DR. EATON, ITALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER QUATTRONI, and LIEUT. ROSELLI.
Eaton Class for Men, 10 A. M. Led by Dr. Eaton. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Peace Conference."
8 P. M.—"A Program, Not a Creed."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"Death and What Afterward."
8—"A Threefold Ideal."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
175th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

## Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1365 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 52d St. 11 A.M. only.
Eighth Church—52 East 78th St.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

## Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wm. T. McElveen, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. Jefferson of Broadway Tabernacle,
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

## Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

## Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, April 27, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker: Prof. NATHANIEL SCHMIDT.
Subject: "RECOGNITION OF NEW NATIONS."

## Interdenominational

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th Street.
DON O. SHELTON, PRESIDENT.
3:45 P. M.—"GOD'S POWER TO RE-MAKE MARRED LIVES."
Spring term of the National Bible Institute's EVENING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS opens Tuesday, April 29th, at 8 P. M. Everybody welcome. The Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, will speak on "Conquest for Christ."

PATRIOTIC MEETING
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, AT 8,
MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.
Corner 31st St. and Madison Av.
DR. EATON'S FAREWELL SUNDAY.
U. S. SENATOR BURTON WILL PRESIDE.
ITALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER QUATTRONI, DR. EATON, LIEUT. ROSELLI, SPEAKERS.
PATRIOTIC MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA, CHORUS, QUARTETTE.
SIG. FERRETTI WILL SING.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
Minister—REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
11 & 8—REV. DAVID ROSS.
GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.
Commencing next Lord's Day Captain Gypsy Pat Smith of Northumberland Fusiliers will preach every night.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av. between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. ALEXANDER MACCOLL, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
REV. F. H. SENFT
OF PHILADELPHIA
Will preach morning and evening.

## Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "How Can Your Religion Help You?"
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Rudolph Grossman on "The God in History."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon) 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
"THE AGE'S IDOLATRY OF WORDS."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, 10:45 A. M.
DR. WISE:
"FELIX ADLER'S APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA." ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, 116th St. and 5th Av.
Sun, 10:45 A. M., Gen. David Shanks speaks.

## Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preacher: Rev. Edwin F. Keever, D. D., Chaplain 107th Infantry, 27th Div.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, AT 8 P. M.
MUSICAL SERVICE: First rendition of Booth's Mass in F Minor (No. 4).

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
11 and 8—Anniversary Services.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

## Methodist Episcopal

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. JOSEPH W. CHASEY, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Rev. O. F. Baketel, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. C. F. Sitterley, D. D. Subject: "Jerusalem Delivered."

## Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, WEST 104TH, NEAR COLUMBUS
11 A. M., DR. HARRIS.
7:45, LOWELL THOMAS TRAVELOGUE,
WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE.
LAST TIME IN NEW YORK.

OLD JANE ST. M. E. CHURCH
Jane St., near 8th Av., and 13th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. MELVIN E. LEWIS, Evangelist, from Terra Haute, Ind., will speak. Revival Services every night during the coming week.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—"Who Shall Inherit the Earth?"
8—COMMISSIONER R. S. COPELAND:
"Drug Evils and Health Problems."
6—Social Tea. Soldiers, sailors, strangers.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH,
ALLAN MACROSSIE, MINISTER.
11—"What Money Will Do in New York."
8—Arthur Bruce Moss, Illustrated Lecture, "Life in India." Beautiful Views.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Towards Evening."
8 P. M.—"Paying the Piper."
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. Strangers Welcome.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, (4th St., west of Square.)—J. Sumner Stone, 11; Social Tea, Soldiers, Sailors; Salvation Army Doughnuts, 7; Adj. Hammond of Argonne, France, 8.

## New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:15. Service, 11 A. M. Easter Music.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"A SURE WITNESS OF THE REALITY OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

## New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
220 STREET.
Sunday, 9:45 A. M.—Truth Sunday School.
11:15 A. M., "Fairyland," Mrs. CANNON.
3:30 P. M., ANNA C. NOLLE.
8:15 P. M., Judge Wilson Day of Seattle.
Monday, 3:30 P. M., "Good Words Club."
Mrs. ADDIELEEN STEVENS.
8:15 P. M., Healing, Miss MARTIN.
Tuesday, 3 P. M., Miss JULIE M. COOKE.
Wed., 3 P. M., Healing, MRS. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., Miss MARY ALLEN.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. C. E. Bennett.
8 to 11 P. M., May Day Festival.
With New Trustees and Officers.
Music. Addresses. Dancing.
Fri., 3 P. M., Healing, MRS. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., DR. O. S. MARDEN.
Saturday, 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant.
Every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, April 27th.
"REGENERATION AND REJUVENATION."
MUSIC. ALL WELCOME.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
HOTEL ASTOR,
Sunday Morning at 11,
"HOW TO MAKE YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE."
All welcome. Bring your friends.

BUSINESS CHURCH OF NEW YORK,
(Church of Silent Demand,)
Hotel McAlpin, (Grand Ballroom,) 11:15.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP.
The Business Man and Master Workman.
HOW TO TOUCH THE RIGHT BUTTON that will bring Health and Success.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY,
163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall.
Final Services of the Season.
Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 3 P. M.
KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.
Mme. Marione, Soprano, Sunday, 4 P. M.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Speaker,
REV. W. JOHN MURRAY, PASTOR.
Subject: "Seeing What We Look For."
Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 38th St. Subject "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE COMMODORE BALLROOM. Service, 11 o'clock.
"WHAT THE WORLD WANTS OF YOU."
Judge Wilson Gay of Seattle will also speak.
Public Cordially Invited.
Residence, The Biltmore.

## Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11.
Memorial Service for the dead of the 9th Coast Artillery at 3:30. Dr. HOWARD DUFFIELD, Chaplain, will preach.
Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—Memorial Service for those who have died in the service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Avenue and 55th Street.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph. D., Minister.
11 A. M., REV. JOHN KELMAN, D. D., of St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh.
4:30 P. M., REV. JOHN McNEILL, D. D., Pastor-Evangelist.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10.
Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., in the Chapel.
REV. JOHN McNEILL, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
Fifth Av., 11th and 12th Sts.
11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.
8 P. M.—Colonel Henry W. Hodge on "EXPERIENCES IN FRANCE."

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Where Are the Dead?" (The first of a Series of Post-Easter Addresses.)
7.45 P. M., REV. JOHN McNEILL, Scotland's Famous Preacher.

DR. JOHN McNEILL,
Famous Scotch Preacher,
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
Dr. Work preaches 8 P. M.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
13th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.
WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, D. D., Pastor.
SERVICES AT 11 AND 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
DR. FREDERICK W. EVANS, Pastor.
11 A. M., "Sanctuary Blessings."
8 P. M., "What All Want, May Have, Yet Will Not Take."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. JOHN KELMAN, D. D., of St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, Scotland.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.,
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister.
11 A. M.—Rev. Edgar P. Hill, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Graham C. Hunter.

PRESBYTERIAN
(WEST END), AMSTERDAM, COR. 105TH.
11 & 8—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches.
8—"The Gold Star" solos by Anna Fitziu and Andres de Segurola (auspices New York Mozart Society).

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY R. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Eve. Subject: "THE BRIGHTER ASPECTS OF RELIGION," with selections from "The Redemption."

## Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M., The Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Preacher, Archdeacon Greig of Worcester, England.
4 P. M., Preacher, Dean Robbins. (71st Regiment Memorial Service.)
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
Evensong, (ev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—"The Arisen Man" (Rector).
4—Music: "The Creation," Haydn.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
8—Forum: "The Profiteer, the Common Enemy of Labor and Capital," MR. BEN HOWE, Sec. for Labor & Industrial Relations of the Community Councils, expert on Co-operation.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas;) 4 P. M., (Rev. Vincent C. Bonsteadter.)
SPECIAL MUSIC, instrumental and vocal, at 4, including anthem, "Light's Glittering Morn," by West, and "Largo," by Handel, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, and ORGAN. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Ave. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 and 10:15 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Service of Music (Rector)..... 8:00 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH—Founded 1793 A. D.
Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, Rector.
Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 8 and 9 P. M.
9 P. M.—Prof. Ostrander, Illustrated Lecture: "Jerusalem Up to the Present Time."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service (Dr. Karl Reiland)..... 11 A. M.
Evensong (The Archdeacon of Worcester.) 8 P. M.
Daily Service with Sermon, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
REV. HERBERT SHIPMAN, RECTOR.
Lately Senior Chaplain First Army, will preach at 11 o'clock service,
"MILITANT MORALITY."
Cornet solo by
Lieut. FRANCIS W. SUTHERLAND,
Bandmaster 104th Field Artillery.
8 P. M., Cantata, "VICTORY DIVINE."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th St.
Rev. L. A. DIX EDELBLUTE, Rector.
Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.
MEMORIAL SERVICE.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon by the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, D. D.
4 P. M.—Service of Confirmation by the Bishop of New York.
8 P. M.—Memorial Service for the men of the 27th Division who died in service. Address by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon; 4 P. M., Italian Service; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th Street.
Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Communions, 8, 8:45. S. S., 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon by Chaplain J. B. McCormick, U. S. A., 11 A. M., 4 P. M., 22d Engineers, Defendam Association, 102d Engineers Auxiliary, all veterans of 102d invited. Chaplain Gates will preach the sermon. Chaplain Carstenson will read the Roll of Honor and offer memorial prayers. Choral Evensong 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:00 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, 11 and 4:30 o'clock. Rev. Edward Taylor Sullivan.
5:30 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS ARE FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
8, 11 and 8.
11 o'Clock Service, Preacher, DR. CHARLES L. SLATTERY, Rector of Grace Church.

SAINT IGNATIUS,
West End Ave. & 87th St.
REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR.
Masses: 7, 8, 9:30, 11.
Vespers and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M. (Rector). 4 P. M., Memorial Service for Members of Squadron "A," New York Cavalry, who gave their lives in the Great War.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
4—"Do the Dead Really Live or Rest?"

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11:00—Sermon by the Rector, "The Prayer for the Divine Perfection."
4:00—Readings by American Poets.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 9:15. 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 10:45, Vespers and Procession, 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Communions at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
FOSTER'S MASS in C at 10:30 A. M.
CHORAL VESPERS—PROCESSION, 4 o'clock.
Luthin's "Magnificat," Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."
Chorus, Granier's "Hosanna." Benediction Office.
Communion Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,
Broadway and Fulton Street.
Services 8, 10:30 and 3; also
8 P. M. Service: Sermon, Dr. Gates.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway.
Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4 P. M.—Service for the 71st N. Y. Inf.
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Broadway and Wall St.
7, 8, 9—Holy Communion.
10:30—Morning Prayer.
11:00—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Herbert Kelly, S. S. M.
3:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon. (Vicar.)
4 P. M.—Confirmation.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., B. D., Rector.
8, 11—(Rev. W. F. Thompson), and 8 (Rev. Henry Smart).

## Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Little People."
8 P. M.—"David and Jonathan."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD, D.D., Minister
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MacLEOD will preach at both services.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Rev. Thomas McBride Nicholas will preach.
Easter Music repeated: Joseph Heindl, 'Cellist

## Reformed

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BENG, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Bearing the Cross."
8 P. M.—"A Basis for Reconstruction."
At the evening service, special music.
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

CONVENT AND 149TH
(Hamilton Grange), near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John A. Dykstra, 11 A. M. "Recognition in Eternity." 7:45, Evangelistic meeting, "The Herry Call of Christ."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Easter music will be repeated.

## Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 13th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn. Wilson S. Doan of Indianapolis will attend meeting tomorrow.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

## Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
"Genealogical Hall,
226 West 58th St.
Services—Sundays, at 8 P. M.
Fridays, at 2:30.
Speaker and Message-Bearer next Sunday, Mrs. S. O. Hilbert.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Circle Studio Bldg., 5 Columbus Circle.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

## Theosophy

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway, 67th St. Central Lodge, T. S. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT.
Sunday, April 27, 8:15 P. M.
Mrs. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR.
"THEOSOPHY AND DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY." (by request.)
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Class in "The Secret Doctrine." Friday, 8:15 P. M.:
"ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY."
Public Cordially Invited.

AT 2,228 BROADWAY.
N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1897.
Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT.
SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 8:15 P. M.,
MRS EMILIE WELTON,
"THEOSOPHISTS OF ANCIENT GREECE."
FREE PUBLIC CLASSES.
Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent.)
25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, "Reincarnation," Mrs. Henry P. Tuze.

## Unitarian

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
corner 121st St. and Lenox Av.
Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, Minister.
10 A. M.—LECTURE CONFERENCE—FRANK BAKER, "SIN AND EVIL IN MORAL EVOLUTION."
11 A. M.—SERMON: REV. MAXWELL SAVAGE, "OUR FAITH AND THE NEW ERA."
8 P. M.—FORUM: CLOSED.

ALL SOULS,
FOURTH AV. AT 20TH ST. FOUNDED 1819.
WM. L. SULLIVAN, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP. Sermon by Chaplain ALBERT LEO, French Army. Subject: "The Spiritual Condition of France."

## Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M.
"HOW ALL MIGHT BE RICH."

## Y. M. C. A.

"THE DEAD SOLDIER AND IMMORTALITY."
A gripping question answered by one of America's Great Thinkers.
DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.
4 P. M. Men Only. Special Music.
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.

Fred B. Smith, Sunday, April 27, 3:30 P. M., Bronx Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st St., "Is the War Won?" Ladies invited to attend.

DR. FRANK CRANE.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., Sun. 4 P. M. (Men Only.)

## Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av., (53d St.)
4:30 p. m.—"OBSTACLES THAT STEADY."
MISS MARGUERITE PRESBREY, Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—DR. M. L. ROBINSON, Speaker.

HARLEM BRANCH, 13 Mt. Morris Park W.
4:30—MRS. JONATHAN DAY, Speaker.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 501 West 50th St.
5 p. m.—MISS ADELIA SCHELLY, of Central Branch Y. W. C. A., Speaker.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th Street.
DR. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, Lecture on "Modern Reconstruction Problems" at 4:30.

## Other Services

S

# CAPITAL AND LABOR HONORED AT DINNER

## Social Sciences Institute Awards Medals to Charles M. Schwab and Samuel Gompers.

## PRAISE THEIR WAR WORK

### Federation Head Says Workers Are Strongest Barrier Against Menace of Bolshevism.

Charles M. Schwab, one of the largest individual employers of labor, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, were seated side by side at the annual dinner last night of the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Astor, and later, when they had each addressed the assembly, it was found that they agreed in general on the rights of labor and capital or employers to combine for mutual interest and all lawful purposes. Each of them, too, received a gold medal in recognition of his services during the war.

Another speaker was George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the United States. Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, President of the institute, presided as toastmaster. George Gordon Battle, in his presentation of the medal to Gompers, said:

"The institute esteems it a high privilege to extend this medal to you, Mr. Gompers. There is no name that stands higher in the cause of humanity than yours. The fate of the world depended during the war on the attitude of labor. American labor took the correct position and you stood in the forefront. You have not only won the confidence of the people of the United States, but of the whole world. From the first there was never a doubt of your position. By your great influence, guidance, and advice you led the cohorts of labor."

President Gompers in his reply, declared that labor must be treated fairly, and that it deserved the confidence and support of every one, not only because of its united service for war purposes, but because it was the greatest bulwark against the menace of Bolshevism. Asserting that the country had wealth and land enough to provide properly for every jobless soldier returning from France, Mr. Gompers said:

"I am in touch with all corners of this country and I cannot forecast what will happen if the employers of this country become antagonistic to organized labor. I speak tonight in plain terms, so that there may be no misunderstanding of what I say. It is the common duty that devolves upon the people of this country to see that the cause for which we fought shall not be lost or frittered away.

**Plea for Industrial Democracy.**

"It is your duty to see that the tranquillity of our nation is preserved, and further, that we may not alone offer the nations of the world an example of political but also industrial democracy. If we fail the light of hope will go out over our land. Men and women, don't let that happen. You labored over seas and on this side for the cause of humanity. You have glorified yourself."

Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who was General Manager of the Shipping Board during the war, referring to Mr. Gompers's mention of the section of the industrial resolution offered for inclusion in the compact of the Peace Congress to the effect that employers and workers should be allowed the right of association for lawful purposes, said:

"I am obliged to say that I consider this paragraph more important than all others combined. The time has arrived when employers and employes must act together as one. Although originally opposed the first of such propositions when made, I am now bound to confess that it offers the way and solution of some of the big problems of the industrial progress. I would not have had it otherwise."

He pictured the plan now in force at the Bethlehem mills, where the employers and representatives of the employes gathered around a table and discussed the affairs affecting both sides, particularly the questions of labor and wages.

"One thing I would urge," continued Mr. Schwab, "is that of financial preparation to meet new conditions. While millions have been spent for war and other millions must yet be expended for that purpose, the great social and industrial changes we are now undergoing in this country will require of us preparation to spend more millions for peace industry—problems that include among a great multitude of things that of the railways and of public improvements."

**Discusses Rail Problems.**

Ex-Senator Theodore L. Burton of Ohio, who spoke yesterday before the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Hotel Astor, said that the public did not approve of Government ownership of railroads because of the experience of Government operation of the roads, but he said that many students of the problem had found that Government ownership was necessary, because the Government alone had the power and prestige to stand in the way of excessive demands for wages and to secure popular acceptance of adequate rates.

"If we can correctly interpret expressions of popular opinion," he said, "the great majority of the people are not in favor of Government ownership. The experiment of temporary Government operation, though accepted as a necessity arising from the war, has by no means given general satisfaction.

"The immediate measures which are necessary are the establishment of a régime of co-operation instead of one of competition, also the readjustment of rates so that capital invested may afford a proper return and may be sufficiently provided for efficient operation and the very important enlargements and betterments which are required. For a long period railway charges, freight and passenger, did not increase in proportion to the price of commodities and other expenses included in the cost of living. The necessity for very substantial increases in rates is very generally recognized. It is also essential that there be an adjustment of interstate and intrastate rates. There can be no separation between the two: each should be fixed upon the same general scale. It would be most disastrous to return the railroads to private management until questions of such vital importance are settled. There is urgent need for a just and intelligent settlement of all these problems. If the settlement is a wise one we may have confidence that the railroads will perform their duties in a manner which will safeguard the rights of investors, give fair yet liberal response to the demands of employes, and keep pace with the ever-growing requirements of commerce and industry."

# SLEIGHBELLS JINGLE IN APRIL COLD WAVE

## *Seventeen-Year Record Broken as Yesterday's Frost Nips Banner Crop Hopes.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25.—The jingle of sleighbells was heard in Northern New York today—the coldest April day in seventeen years. The mercury dropped to 10 degrees, and with a heavy snowfall conditions were ideal for sleighing. Forty-eight hours ago the temperature was 72 degrees, and under a warm sun the fruit trees had started to blossom. These now have been damaged by the sudden drop, and farmers report their hopes for a banner crop this year have vanished.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A general cold wave, with snow flurries and freezing temperatures, prevailed today over nearly all of the territory east of the Mississippi River. Although no April records were broken, so far as reports received here indicated, the cold was unusual and will not begin to shade off before tomorrow and Sunday.

## COLDEST APRIL 25 HERE.

### Yesterday Temperature Also Lowest for Month Since 1874.

Yesterday was the coldest April 25 in the history of the Weather Bureau and the lowest in point of temperature of any April day since April 5, 1874. The day was unusual, too, in that no less than half a dozen snow flurries were recorded. The general discomfort and damage done to crops and home gardens was increased by a sharp northwest wind which came in gusts and attained its highest speed, sixty miles an hour, about 6 o'clock in the evening. The prediction was for fair and continued cold today and it was not expected that the wind would diminish much before this afternoon.

The day began with a temperature of about 32 degrees. At 7 o'clock it was 27, which was the low mark for the day. After that it began to move up slowly. The highest points was 42 degrees, at 4:15 in the afternoon. At 9 at night it had again dropped to 36 degrees. The wind record was 36 miles at 8 A. M., 28 miles at noon, and 36 miles at 3 P. M., with gusts of increased force in between.

The snow flurries took place from 11 o'clock to noon, 4:45 to 5:05, 6:22 to 6:30, 6:53 to 6:55, 7:40 to 7:44, and 8:33 to 8:40.

### Printcloth Prices Tighten.

Business in printcloths continued active in the local gray goods market yesterday, with prices higher on several constructions. About all the 38½-inch 64-60s available at 11¾ cents were reported cleaned up, and the general asking price for this construction is now 12 cents. Large sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 13½ cents, and most of the mills are now holding out for 13¾. Additional business was reported on 38-inch 80 squares at 17 cents, but sellers are showing a disposition to tighten up on them. Narrow goods are held on the basis of 8 to 8¼ cents for 27-inch 64-60s. Sales of these goods have been made at 8 cents.

### Flemish Tapestry Sold for $1,000.

An early seventeenth century Flemish tapestry, "The Siege of Pisa," brought the highest price, $1,000, at the sale of the Coopman collection of antiques at the Clarke Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to L. Green. Mrs. George Brewster paid $100 for an interesting old lead garden figure; Mrs. Grimmon $165 for a pair of eighteenth century Sheraton half-round side tables; J. Kerr Branch $120 for a slant-top seventeenth century walnut desk; Miss M. K. Warren $300 for a dwarf mahogany Heppel white sideboard, seventeenth century, and E. W. Burgess $240 for six old mahogany Chippendale leather-covered side chairs. Returns to date are $24,960.


TODAY EXCELLENT LUNCHEONS

Janssen wants to see you

Formerly the Famous Hofbrau

30th Street and Broadway

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

With Elaborate Entertainment Changed Nightly.

TO-NIGHT—FAVOR NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT!

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE

HOTEL HAMILTON

73D STREET

bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway

An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Cuchow's

14th Street near Fourth Ave.

Accountancy

Opening Lecture

Wednesday, Apr. 30, 8 P.M.

You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.

Pace Institute

30 Church Street, New York

Hotel Bretton Hall

Broadway, 85th to 86th St.

Subway station at 86th St. corner.

NEW YORK

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For Either One or Two Persons.

Room and Private Bath,

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Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day

RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

HOTEL NEWTON

2528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.

SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.

RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.

Phone 3934 Riverside.

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SECRETARIAL SCHOOL

20th Year. Enrollment at any time.

37 WEST 39TH STREET, N. Y.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction; advanced registration and references required. Must be over 16 years old. All year.

FRENCH taught by young Parisian lady; conversational method. Private and class lessons. 687 Lexington Av.

BRONX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 833 Westchester Ave. Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Day, night. Catalog.

Mme. Henriette, evening classes, 50c; rapid progress, French, 850 Lexington.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

MODERN SOCIETY DANCING

taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 9. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 56 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 3023.


# WILL MEET TO SIFT RENT PROBLEM HERE

## Chairman Hirsch Announces Hearing for Wednesday to Consider Suggestions.

## LANDLORD IS DEFIANT

### Asks Hirschfield at Inquiry What Is to Deter Him from Making 30 Per Cent. Profit.

The mass meeting to be called by Mayor Hylan to consider the rent profiteering problem and shortage of apartments will be held at 1:30 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, in the Board of Estimate Chamber, according to announcement made yesterday by Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. Mr. Hirsch said that the Mayor would preside and that heads of city departments would attend.

"This is not to be a meeting to hear complaints," Mr. Hirsch said. "Its purpose will be to hear suggestions as to how the problem can be solved, and there will not be time for complaints that are not accompanied by suggested remedies."

In the meantime, however, dozens of complaints, some by telephone, many by mail, and a number delivered in person by individuals or indignant groups of apartment or tenement dwellers who have suddenly had their rents raised, continue to reach Chairman Hirsch's office in the Municipal Building every day. To assist in solving these individual problems, Chairman Hirsch yesterday decided to call for lawyer volunteers who will be formed into committees to hear and investigate complaints from different sections of the city. The lawyers will then be expected to act as intermediaries between tenants and landlords in cases where they decide that the increases demanded are extortionate. In the event that amicable settlements of these disputes cannot be arranged, the full details will then be reported to the Mayor's Committee.

To plan the organization of these legal committees, Robert L. Luce of 1 Liberty Street held a long conference with Chairman Hirsch yesterday afternoon.

"We propose to have at least one legal representative in every Assembly district of the greater city," Mr. Luce said after the conference. "In Washington Heights, the Bronx, and Harlem, from which a majority of the complaints emanate, it probably will be necessary to have more than one lawyer per district. Complaints from each district will be referred to the lawyer of the district, who will make an investigation and attempt a fair adjustment."

As there are a number of different agencies working toward the same end in the effort to combat extortionate rents and shortage of apartments, an effort toward co-ordination was made yesterday by the Housing Committee of the New York State Reconstruction Commission, which is headed by Abram I. Elkus. This committee announced that in future all of the complaints it received would be turned over to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering for investigation, after first making such notes as were necessary for the housing survey of the Reconstruction Commission. A statement was issued by the commission yesterday afternoon expressing the hope that it would be able to solve the housing shortage, to which it ascribed the present high rentals.

While these various developments of the day's rent fight were in progress, Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield quizzed two more landlords against whom complaints had been received, in his office next to Chairman Hirsch's office in the Municipal Building, to ascertain whether the city would be justified in increasing the assessments on their properties in view of the fact that the income from the properties had increased materially through increased rentals. The first of these to be examined was Isaac Lowenfeld, President and Treasurer of the Monmouth Holding Company. He testified that he had opened the property at 265 East 181st Street but one month and that the site included two stores and twenty-five apartments, the latter containing in all 105 rooms. One of the city's expert accountants examined the records showing the cost of the property and its maintenance. After consulting the computation Commissioner Hirschfield said:

"There is no question in my mind but that, considering all possible losses, possible repairs, deterioration, and so forth, you will be making over 25 per cent. on your investment."

"What is there to stop me from making 30 per cent.?" the landlord replied.

Commissioner Hirschfield admitted there was nothing, but that the city would have to be paid a proportionate rate on the taxes.

Max N. Natanson, a real estate dealer of 170 Broadway, and President of the Mason Realty Company, was the second witness of the day's hearing.

Commissioner Hirschfield's hearing of landlords and tenants will be continued Tuesday morning.

# LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—April 23, small chamois roll, containing gold and platinum bar pin, with square sapphire in centre; oval-shaped filigree platinum, with diamond in centre, and pin detached; gold ring. Return and receive liberal reward to Pennsylvania Hotel lost and found department.

LOST—In or about the Waldorf-Astoria, on Nov. 25, gent's plain gold open-face watch; gold dial; minute repeater; No. 137005; monogram—"L. L." Return to cashier Waldorf-Astoria. Handsome reward.

LOST—One onyx and gold earring, with two onyx and gold drops. Thursday evening, between Vanderbilt Hotel and 4th and Madison Ave., 33d St. Reward return to Vanderbilt, cor. 4th Ave.

LOST—Monday, silver Waltham watch, open face, between 17th and 130th Sts., probably on bus; valued as keepsake; reward. M. Blacker, Lying-in Hospital, City.

LOST—In Eden Musee, Coney Island, Monday evening, April 21, small gold watch; reward for return. G. W. Stickler, 2,202 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 679 Kenmore.

LOST — Gold overseas identification wrist chain, engraved F. M. Mitchell, &c., 70th-80th Sts., West; sentimental value; reward. Miss Stickney, Evelyn Apts., 76th St. and Riverside Dr.

LOST.—Between Christopher St. and 71st St. and Broadway, two large pieces of jewelry. Liberal reward for return. Mrs. Florence Quinn, 171 West 71st St., third floor.

LOST—Diamond cluster dinner ring at concert, Astor Gallery, Thursday, April 24th; liberal reward. Notify E. S. Barber, 46 Fulton St., Brooklyn; telephone Main 2181.

LOST—Passbook No. 2948, Hudson Trust Co., (Provident Dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.; payment has been stopped on same; please return to bank.

LOST—April 23, small corded silk card case, containing bills, addresses, on uptown side Times Square subway platform. Telephone Audubon 2700. Reward.

LOST—A platinum bar pin, 13 diamonds, Stern Bros. or vicinity; liberal reward. Mrs. Robert T. Haines, Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th St.

LOST—Silver bag, initialled "R. C., '09," vicinity 181st Street and Broadway; liberal reward. Inquire Superintendent, 90 Pinehurst Av., New York City.

LOST—Monday, heavy carved antique gold bracelet, Chinese engraving; relic of family; great sentimental value. Mrs. Schumm, 14 Butler Pl., Brooklyn; Prospect 4537.

LOST—Passbook No. 3157, Hudson Trust Co., (Provident Dept.,) Broadway and 39th St., N. Y.; payment has been stopped on same; please return to bank.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, crescent of diamonds, at Broadway and 179th St., 1:30 P. M., April 25th. Reward. A. C. Smith, 661 West 179th St.

LOST — Bengaline brown beaded handbag; little money, keys, and handkerchief; reward. Finder please return to 330 West 79th St., Apt. 114.

LOST—A large sapphire stone, set high in platinum, and diamond ring. Phone Plaza 980. Liberal reward! No questions asked! Return!!

LOST—Will taxi driver please return umbrella left in his car, 12 o'clock Thursday night, at 462 West 146th St.; reward. Bowen.

LOST—Solitaire diamond stud earring, on the 23d inst., near 84th St. and 5th Av.; suitable reward for its return. L 295 Times.

LOST—Sunday night, 118th St. on Riverside Drive or bus, skunk fur neck piece; reward. Franklin, 617 West 118th St.

LOST — Gold wrist watch, monogrammed; down town, Friday noon; reward. E. H. Boeg, 168 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Wrist watch, on 66th or 43d, West, or on Broadway car between points. Notify 940, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LOST—Bank book number 30836 and 31575; payment stopped; finder please return to City Savings Bank.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin. A. D. Williams, 309 Lafayette St.; telephone Spring 8747.

LOST—Beaded purse, in Flatbush; reward. Tel Morningside 1840.

$1,000 REWARD.
NO QUESTIONS ASKED

for the return of white pasteboard box containing one diamond shell comb, diamond chain and diamond heart, fancy diamond bracelet, pearl and diamond collarette, diamond barrette, and envelope containing three loose pearls; lost Tuesday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton or between Ritz and Fifth Avenue and 47th Street.
Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Avenue.

ALICE JOYCE.
LOST—Diary in phone booth at Grand Central Station. Finder may keep money. Reward for return of diary. 31 West 71st St. Columbus 9780.

$250 REWARD,
no questions asked, return silver Vanity case, monogram "S. A. G.," diamond-solitaire gold ring, lady's gold watch and chain, set with diamonds, lost April 18 on 5th Av.; proportionate reward return of any one piece. Black, Starr & Frost, 548 5th Av.

$500 REWARD,
NO QUESTIONS ASKED,
return gold pin, emerald in centre, surrounded by diamonds, lost April 14 at or between Metropolitan Opera House and East 70th St. or in taxicab. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for the return of diamond bar pin left in fitting room at Saks & Co., 34th St. and Broadway. Communicate with Mr. Pratt, jewelry department, John Wanamaker, N. Y.

# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Retired merchant is prepared to finance legitimate manufacturing business that will stand investigation; no brokers. Claxtos, 225 Times.

EXPORTERS WILLING TO DISPOSE OF FOREIGN DIRECTORIES ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH TRADE PUBLISHING CO., 289 WEST 39TH ST.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SALES ORGANIZATION.—The undersigned company has financial means and a plant capacity of about 200 men for the manufacture of light mechanical devices or specialties in metal, wood or composition. We solicit inquiries from parties who having a salable product, desire plant facilities or sales organization, as well as financial assistance. No product will be considered unless it can be produced in large quantities and is actually on the market. Beaver Machine & Tool Co., Inc., 625 North Third St., Newark, N. J.

**CAPITAL TO INVEST.**

Have $5,000, and more when necessary, to invest in hosiery jobbing with practical hosiery man as partner; one experienced in buying and selling, with small capital, required. D 297 Times.

Christian young man, nine years' business training, wishes to invest up to $2,000 with services in new or established legitimate business standing thorough investigation. J 702 Times Downtown.

CHEMICAL PLANTS.—Needing money for expansion or immediate market for chemicals produced. Address in confidence to Advertiser, H 210 Times.

Garage wanted in city, either to buy or rent. Write regarding particulars, A 284 Times.

**CAPITAL WANTED.**

Auto supply store, with modern equipped vulcanizing plant, downtown commercial district; established three years; no competition; doing healthy business; rated Dun's and Bradstreet's; open for gentleman with unimpeachable character, thorough knowledge of business as partner, to assist further development same; $5,000 required. D 878 Times Annex.

Motor truck Eastern wholesale and retail agency, with exceptional organization and management, desires $50,000 additional capital to finance increasing business; sound and profitable proposition with an established reputation. Address Confidential, R 314 Times.

Export-Import corporation, established number of years in business, with connections, wants partner with $50,000 or more; preferably man with import-export experience. Address X 392 Times Annex.

Large installment furniture store seeks partner with $20,000 or more; good chance to make big money and establish yourself in legitimate business, long established. H. P., 217 Times.

Partner wanted to invest $20,000 in a paying manufacturing business; salesman preferred.

**BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.**

Andrade Baptista & Co., Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, and has branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo, wishes to get in touch with corn, coffee, sugar, leather, ironwares, machinery, automobiles, oils, &c.; will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, transport companies, and exporting houses. Best references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South Africa, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

Chemical engineer, prominent; thoroughly familiar with both the technical and commercial branches of the chemical industry, is leaving for England May 1, expecting to spend some months there and elsewhere in Europe. Is willing to undertake a few commissions for individuals or firms in the chemical industry requiring the services of an agent of unquestioned ability and reliability. References exchanged. Requests for appointments mailed to L 324 Times will receive immediate attention.

Young business man, shortly returning to England, wishes to represent important American manufacturer in British Isles. X 409 Times Annex.

Jobbing house for special art goods with first-class selling and financial standing wants to add striking line of stamp goods. D 303 Times.

**FOR SALE.**

Specialty Shop for Sale.—In one of the smartest residential districts of New York City; present owner wishes to devote entire time to wholesale business; 2,100 active accounts; featuring millinery, gowns, and blouses. Write M. H., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

FOR SALE.—Chance lifetime; auto supply store and established modern vulcanizing plant, downtown commercial district; no opposition; doing healthy business; service station, Goodyear, U. S., Goodrich tires; rated Dun's and Bradstreet's; owner must retire; no brokers. D 877 Times Annex.

A going wholesale business, with fully equipped factory, making and selling fancy and novelty furniture, cabinets, humidors and novelties; selling all large establishments in U. S.; at least $8,000 cash wanted. S. N. Freedman, 135 Broadway.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

SOUTH AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT.—Skilled or technical men, seeking positions in South or Central America, Porto Rico, Cuba, Philippines or Spain, can reach over 15,000 possible employers through "Want" columns of INGENIERIA INTERNACIONAL. McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., New York. Want ad rate five cents a word; minimum charge, $1.50.)

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 245 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 678.

## FOR SALE.

Two floor skin rugs, one polar bear and one tiger skin mounted, full size; very beautiful; purchased from leading concern in this city for shipment abroad for foreign buyer, but difficulties arose, leaving goods on our hands, which we are now anxious to sell at sacrifice. If interested write immediately to Chipman Limited, 8 Bridge St., New York City.

SECOND HAND CYLINDER MACHINERY wanted for making cardboard and pasteboard from straw, in sheets and rolls; width 37 to 50 inches. Carr Brothers, 65 Broadway.

**Furniture.**

Private party will sacrifice seven rooms almost new furniture. Phone Columbus 9204.

**Purchase and Exchange.**

JAPANESE BOOKS WANTED.

Fine books in Japanese text on art, design, costume, ornaments, arms, &c., wanted; liberal prices paid; will call and give estimates at once. Saiyah Jokichi, P. O. Box 485, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Wanted, one 100-H. P. Scotch Marine type boiler, also three 125-H. P. and four 150-H P. horizontal return tubular boilers; all to be good for 125 lbs. pressure. Wm. H. Wilson Iron Works, Rochester, N. Y.

Furniture Wanted—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

Wanted—To buy mandolin and small wardrobe trunk; give particulars. L 291 Times.

**Government Sales.**

GOVERNMENT SALE.—U. S. Government Public Auction Sale.—Wm. Jacobus will sell at Public Auction at Camp Mills, L. I., time 2:30 P. M., April 28th, for the account of Waste Material Section, Salvage Division, Zone Supply Officer, New York Depot, salvaged material from garage destroyed by fire representing the remains of 63 motor trucks, 19 automobiles and 4 motorcycles. It is understood that this equipment is not available for use in original state, and will be sold "AS IS." Also approximately 3 cars tin cans. Inspection can be made either before or date of sale. Terms will be cash down, circulating medium or certified check. Removal will be started within 24 hours from date of sale and completed as soon as possible.

# YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Wanted.—Nicely appointed steel passenger steamer, accommodating at least 200 first and second class and more third class; cargo capacity besides; size 1,000 to 1,500 tons; lowest possible price. Address 1610 A, Hotel Pennsylvania.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*Ten cents per word each insertion.*

BROADCLOTHS Wanted; — Velours, Silvertones, pom pom, Bolivia, &c.; also odd and off pieces. Irving Fingerlatein, 70 West 35d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, brown, taupe, burgundy. Chelsea 9950.

CHADDAH CLOTH Wanted.—Open for fine Chaddah cloth, also 50 or 54 very fine white serge. Glns Bros., 100 W. 26th.

CHILDREN'S COATS wanted for Fall. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber exclusively looking all week Fall cloth coats and mercerized cotton plush, medium and better kind. 48 West 22d, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better end of infants' and intermediate coats. 137 West 27th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wantrd.—Buying children's pile fabric and cloth coats. Newman, 137 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, suits, and dresses. Call 48 West 22d; top floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, also pile fabrics. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

CREPE-DE-CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, white and flesh, plain finish. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured georgettes for cash. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Better Merchandise, 38 West 32d, Room 1311.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton; immediate orders; bring samples. Paramount, 132 Madison Av.

FLANNEL Wanted.—Navy and scarlet, 28 or 56 inch width. Beach Bathing Suit Co., 58 East 19th.

GEORGETTE Wanted. — Open to buy 500 pieces domestic quality georgette flesh and white. Crown Waist, 45 Lispenard.

POPLINS AND TWEED Wanted.—Cash; 99610 navy, Kelley's 242-8, Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Dobson 503, 774; also broadcloth 110, 315, Columbia. Gramercy 3725.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or Stevens; Fall colors. Benjamin, farragut 6161.

REMNANTS Wanted.—Broadcloths, velours, serges, mixtures, &c., 1 yard up. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—0609 or similar; also American poplin, high shades, for cash. Stuyvesant 5562.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 or 519, any quantity, cash. Samuel Ullman, 28 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—M. F. L. navy. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any kind of silks, velvets, novelties, or tender silks, in any quantity; highest prices paid. Madison Square 2675.

SILKS Wanted.—100 pieces Eagle plaid Louisenes, spot cash. P. Pressman Co., 423 4th Av. 376 Mad. Sq.

SILVERTONES Wanted. Telephone Chelsea 8080.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—5800, 7161, navy Reads; pay cash. Madison Square 509.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Georgette waists. Call 9-12 noon, Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

## Offerings to Buyers

*Ten cents per word each insertion.*

BROADCLOTH. — Stevens's black cheap. Gramercy 6726-1899.

CAPES.—Opportunity to buy merchandise for special sales; come up; pick them off the racks; reasonably priced; gabardine, serge, satin duchess. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES! Capes! Capes! Capes!—Flappers, girls', infants'. Immediate shipments. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES.—Best selling serge capes for immediate delivery. Mohawk, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

CAPES.—Children's capes; immediate delivery; reasonable. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS.—600, from $5.50 up. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, DOLMANS. — Closing out entire stock. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES.—Jobs of capes, Dolmans; closing out sacrifice price. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

CAPES.—Dolmans, immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES and SUITS to close out. Hoffman, 27 West 24th St.

CHECKS AND PLAIDS.—Black, blue and brown; also white honeycomb cotton piece goods, below market value. Phone Mad. Sq. 5270.

CHILDREN'S CAPES.—Immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Straight line American poplin; all shades, sizes; many styles, also stouts at sacrifice. L. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS, straight line; also capes and dolmans at sacrifice price. Charnay & Freed, 158 West 27th.

COATS, CAPES.—Children's, closing out to dissolution of firm. D. Kantor & Co., 48 West 22d.

COATS to close out; sacrifice prices. Goldsheln Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—Saltz pile fabrics in every style. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Straight line coats, all wool poplin; reasonable. Newmann, 137 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 snappy styles, taffetas, Georgettes, satins, very cheap; 300 suits, capes, dolmans; slaughtering prices; big bargains. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Best selling serge, satin, and Georgette dresses; immediate delivery. Mohawk Dress & Costume, 41 Division St. Orchard 7674.

DRESSES.—Georgette beaded and princess, crepe media, satin; also jobs; immediate delivery. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—To close out at price, Georgettes, satins, taffetas, printed Georgettes, serges, and jerseys. I. Rand Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful taffeta dresses, $5.75. Immediate delivery; jobs, close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Jobs in samples; prices from $5 up. 837 East 28th, Room 503.

PAULETTES and Fancy Tricolettes.—Fine quality; all shades, cheap. Madison Square 2080.

PERCALES.—6872, soft finish, plain colors; below market. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna, 171, file lustre, all colors. Sidney Reisman, 826 Broadway. Stuyvesant 5594.

POPLIN.—All wool navy and black, $1.50 net. Chelsea 7545.

SERGES.—7614, 3000, 6002, 812, 7301, 7008, V. S. L., tricotines, silvertones, American poplins, navy and all high shades, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—Botanys, French and mannish style, 824 and 821, also Jamestown's French serge and Gilbert's 9240. Gramercy 6726-1899.

SERGES, Velours, Poiret Twills.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—104, 519, 1464, 2004; others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES.— 09070 blacks, also 528, 11433 black. Dover Woolen Co., Mad. Squ. 8797.

SERGES.—7301, navy and black; immediate delivery. Gramercy 4783.

SUITS.—Desirable Spring styles at sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

TRICOTINES.—Have U. S. navy tricotines cheap. Greeley 1044.

TRICOTINE. — Navy, U. S. Gramercy 6775.

VOILES.—150 pieces Normandy voiles, all colors. Madison Square 2125.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

**Allied Industries.**

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Shoes for Export.—25,000 United States Navy shoes and large quantities of army shoes from cancelled contracts at very low prices. Elias Berlow, 108-110 Duane St. Phone 399 Worth.

TRUNKS Wanted. — Wardrobe and flat sample trunks suitable for coats. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

**Situations Wanted.**

YOUNG MAN, (25,) business office experience, desires connection promising future. L 294 Times.

## Gray Goods Sales Were Active.

Practically all varieties of gray goods were active in the local market yesterday. In the fine-yarn cloths, business was done on 96-100 seven-yard combed lawns at 22½ cents, as well as on 70-72 nine-yards at 16½. Sheetings were in demand at prices slightly firmer than on Thursday. For 38-inch 5.50s prices ranged from 9¾ to 9½ cents, according to the views of the selling house, while for 37-inch 48-square four-yard sheetings the quotations ranged from 12 to 12¼ cents. Specialties for the clothing trades had another active day, despite the advances that have been made in these cloths recently.

### Banks and Emblems Are Sellers.

The loan drive, combined with the thrift campaign, has helped the makers of toy banks. They are produced in a number of varying shapes ranging from the old moulds of regular banks to the latest design, a war tank. The numerous parades have also put life into the making of lapel flags and buttons. Liberty statues, the emblem of the returning Metropolitan Division, made in imitation bronze have also been large sellers with the novelty dealers.

### A Grasshopper That Hops.

A novelty just originated by a leading house that specializes in novelties and favors is a celluloid grasshopper that hops. The legs are made so that when the insect is moved over a tablecloth they appear to have volition of their own. By pushing down on the attenuated body of the hopper a cleverly designed celluloid spring, that is simplicity itself in construction, gathers force for the spring that happens as soon as the article is released. The grasshoppers are produced in a number of brilliant color combinations.

### Sales of Rubbers May Show Drop.

The snowless Winter recently closed was said yesterday to have left stocks of rubber overshoes in the hands of retailers in several sections of the country so heavy that the business now being done in this footwear for Fall may show quite a sharp dropping off. Especially is this true of the retailers in the Metropolitan district, where snowstorms of importance have been missing for some time. The effect on the manufacturers and jobbers, however, is not so bad as it might be were stocks in their hands as heavy as they were in pre-war times. It is asserted, however, that supplies of these goods are subnormal, and that it might not be possible to meet the demand were it of the usual proportions.

### Simple Method to Handle Tax.

One of the simplest plans of handling the luxury tax is that to be followed by a local department store. Instead of figuring and refiguring the tax on goods as they are marked up and down, the method calls for providing each salesperson with a card to fit the salesbook. This card will call attention to the fact that, when goods in a department are sold at higher than stipulated prices, a tax of 10 per cent. on the excess amount must be collected. This will eliminate the trouble of marking the whole stock of taxable goods for May 1. In the few cases where the salespeople may neglect to collect the tax, it is thought that there will be less loss than the cost of marking and remarking the goods.

### Salesmen Late in Starting.

For one reason or another, the clothing salesmen are finding more than the usual delay in getting out on the road this season. In some cases, lines have been held up through labor trouble, and in the Chicago market the end is not in view in this respect. The mills are somewhat behindhand in the shipment of sample pieces, out of which the bound samples of the salesmen are made. Some of the road men have already left with only reference samples. Because of the unsettled conditions in many manufacturing plants, the clothiers are finding troublesome work to get lines into the shape necessary before they can be taken on the road.

### Fall Shoe Sales Continue Big.

Advance orders for Fall shoes continue to be received in a large way in this market from men now on the road with sample lines. Not only is this true in the case of manufacturers who sell direct to the retail trade, but also in that of the jobbing trade. Business with the latter is well ahead of last year, both in the number of dozens sold and in the dollar and cents total. The large Easter business had by the retail trade—some reports assert that it was the largest ever done—has not caused them to re-stock very heavily on Spring goods. Individual duplicate orders were said to be small for the most part and to show cautious merchandising by the merchants. Collections are good from all accounts.

### Coal Trade Now Going Strong.

Saward's Journal will say today that a good example of the coal market's propensity for going from one extreme to the other overnight is found in recent developments in anthracite. The closing days of March saw the trade badly depressed, whereas April nears its end with collieries running full time and the producers' order books so well filled that at least another month of maximum activity is assured. The greater part of the May output of domestic sizes has already been sold, so that only a very moderate amount of additional

## InVest

"REMEMBER: That Victory Notes are YOUR debt of honor—a debt which helped save the lives of thousands of our boys now safely home."

*Write to us for full information about Victory Notes. Our services are free.*

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

## Reserve Stocks

OF OIL are at the lowest point since 1909. During last year consumption of crude oil in the United States exceeded production by over 58,000,000 barrels.

**Cities Service Company** is one of the largest producers of oil in the United States.

**Its Preferred Stock yields** about 7½% at present prices. Dividends of over four million dollars were paid on the Preferred in 1918, and the Company's earnings were over five times the Preferred dividend requirements.

Monthly Dividends

*Write for Circular T-107*

**Henry L. Doherty & Company**
60 Wall Street, New York

## Andrade Baptista & Co.

Head Office, Rua 15 de Novembro

Sao Paulo, Brazil

House founded in 1904 and has Branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo.

Is open to do business in

CORN, COFFEE, SUGAR, LEATHER, IRONWARE, MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES, OILS, Etc.

Will also accept agencies for

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
TRANSPORT COMPANIES
AND EXPORTING HOUSES.

For references apply to the following Banks:

**London & Brazilian Bank, Limited**
**British Bank of South Africa**
**National City Bank of New York**

or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

## Wilson, Cranmer & Co.

Denver

*MEMBERS*
*New York Stock Exchange*
*Chicago Board of Trade*
*Correspondents of*

**Logan & Bryan**

With our direct private wires to the Wyoming oil fields, we are in constant touch with the developments there.

*All of the stocks of these fields bought, sold and quoted.*

## Savings Deposits

Go on Interest Last Day of Each Month

**Last Dividend 4%**

Largest Savings Department in New England

Deposits Received by Mail

**Exchange Trust Co.**
124 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

## National Tin Corp.

*Circular on Request*

**J. Robinson-Duff & Co.**
*Members New York Stock Exchange*
Telephone 8700 Bowling Green
61 Broadway New York

## Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

Stock & "Rights"

**J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.**
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.


# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Business Lighter, with a Few Sensational Advances—Paris Exchange Breaks.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday failed to equal in volume that of other days of the week, but it was sufficient to maintain the "million-share day" sequence, which has now been in progress for about three weeks. Had it not been for a decided quickening in the last hour, however, the sequence would have been broken, and without the strength which accompanied the late activity the price movement for the day would have been very disappointing for the outside speculative element which appears strongly committed to the upside of the market. Professional Wall Street was rather inclined to look for a reaction, and in the fore part of the session it seemed certain that its expectations would be realized. In fact, many of the standard issues were reactionary at times and few of them showed any material gains even after the strong closing hour. United States Steel finished at a net gain of only a small fraction and the more seasoned railroad shares showed slight improvement.

The movement of the "specialties," on the other hand, was all the most rabid could ask. Those issues which have been receiving most attention from the speculative fraternity were very strong and many and varied were the reasons ascribed for the advances. For the most part, experienced persons disregarded these explanations, however, and considered the movements simply as a demonstration of the present speculative craze which has seized a portion of the market following. It is generally agreed that a good many stocks are being taken out of the Street, and this has so adjusted the technical position of the market that rather wide ranges are more easily accomplished than otherwise would be possible. At the same time there appears to be a nervousness attached to the speculation which makes for many quick shifts and supplies a vigor to the trading which probably is out of proportion to the popular interest in the market.

The political situation was again a leading factor in financial gossip. There is still a feeling that the Italian incident will be got over in some agreeable and orderly manner, and the Street is not unduly concerning itself with the possible delay in having Germany subscribe to the peace treaty. The movement of Italian exchange, as well as that of France, is so erratic, though, that those stock market operators who occasionally study the exchanges at times becomes more or less worried over the ultimate outcome. Yesterday rates on Genoa fell to 7.52½ for cable transfers, later recovering to 7.46, while checks sold as low as 7.54 and closed at about 7.50. These declines, according to bankers, had no political significance and merely reflected the unstable state of credit relations between the United State and Italy.

Possibly more significant was the fall in French francs. Cable transfers on Paris sold at a new low record for the entire war period, when sales were made at 6.11. This is below the low records reached in April, 1916, when the French Government was moved to take action to protect its exchanges. In the case of francs, as in that of lira, bankers insisted the political situation had nothing to do with the decline, and one tentative explanation advanced was that French bankers are selling their francs bills here and reinvesting the proceeds in sterling, so as to accumulate credits in London. The fact that sterling has been very steady lately gives plausibility to this theory, although acceptance of it would presuppose that French bankers are fearful of offering their bills in London, as close arbitrage transactions would hardly be possible now with the present rather unsatisfactory cable service obtaining.

The money market was virtually unaltered. Demand loan rates were slightly lower than on the previous day, but conditions were about unchanged. Other loans were also substantially unchanged both as to rates and conditions.

### Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 45 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs 10 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 8 centimes to 6 francs 13 centimes.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.**

| MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS. |
|---|---|
| High 5½ | High 6 |
| Low 5 | Low 5½ |
| Renewals 5¼ | Renewals 6 |
| Last 5 | Last 5½ |

**Call Loans on Acceptances.**
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS. |
|---|---|
| Sixty days 5¼ | Sixty days 5¾ |
| Ninety days 5¼ | Ninety days 5¾ |
| Four months 5¼ | Four months 5¾ |
| Five months 5¼ | Five months 5¾ |
| Six months 5¼ | Six months 5¾ |

**Bank Acceptances.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days | 4¼@4¾ |
| Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days | 4¼@4¾ |
| Not eligible, 60 to 90 days | 5¼@5 |

**Commercial Paper.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 5¼@5¾ |
| 4 to 6 months | 5¼@5½ |

**Other Names.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 5½ |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**
**Range of Rates.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.66¼ | $4.66 | $4.66¼ | +.00¾ |
| Cables | 4.67½ | 4.67 | 4.67¼ | +.00¾ |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 6.09 | 6.13 | 6.10 | —.02¼ |
| Cables | 6.07 | 6.11 | 6.08 | —.02½ |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | —Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | $4.66¾ | $4.67⅛ |
| 5.1813 Paris | 6.10 | 6.08 |
| 5.1813 Belgium | 6.39 | 6.36½ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 80.25 | 80.35 |
| Yeking | 125.00 | 125.25 |
| Shanghai | 116.50 | 116.75 |
| 40.29 Holland | 40.25 | 40.375 |
| 19.30 Greece | 19.25 | 19.30 |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay on | 35.68 | *35.73 |
| Calcutta | 35.68 | *35.73 |
| 5.1813 Italy | 7.50 | 7.48 |
| Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 51.25 | 51.50 |
| Yokohama | 51.25 | 51.50 |
| 19.30 Spain | 20.25 | 20.35 |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 49.65 | 49.75 |
| 26.80 Scandinavia— | | |
| Stockholm | 26.60 | 26.80 |
| Copenhagen | 24.85 | 25.05 |
| Christiania | 25.60 | 25.80 |
| South America— | | |
| Buenos Aires | 44.07 | 44.18 |
| 44.42 Rio | 26.375 | 26.50 |
| 5.1813 Switzerland | 4.94 | 4.90⅝ |
| 51.46 Russia, (currency)— | Bid. | Asked |
| 100 rubles | 11.20 | 11.40 |
| 500 rubles | 11.10 | 11.30 |

**TIME BILLS ON LONDON.**

| Bankers. | Commercial. |
|---|---|
| 60 Days. 90 Days. | 60 Days. 90 Days. |
| Nominal. | $4.62¼ $4.61 |

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $656,615,000; balances, $61,679,688; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $373,905; Federal Reserve credit balance, $42,564,711.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis 25@15d discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.25 premium.

**Silver Quotations.**

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅞@80½c.

**THE TREASURY STATEMENT.**
*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $15,883,618 | $127,423,064 |
| Internal Revenue— | | |
| Inc. and excess profits taxes | 63,972,026 | 1,082,749,673 |
| Miscellaneous | 113,505,892 | 1,027,763,884 |
| Miscellaneous rev. | 150,704,693 | 480,437,876 |
| Total receipts | $373,566,231 | $3,637,374,490 |
| Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts | 369,085,849 | 5,401,925,859 |
| Excess of total disb. over total receipts | 343,763,506 | 380,165,409 |
| Expenditures | 743,652,181 | 13,059,300,069 |

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919.

| | 1919. | 1918. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 1,059,525 | 149,515 | 577,488 |
| Year to date | 67,940,290 | 39,577,362 | 62,157,339 |

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | 29½ | 500 | Adams Express | 31½ | 31½ | 30 | 30 | —2 |
| 31⅝ | 32 | 800 | Advance Rumely | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | ... |
| 68½ | 69¼ | 800 | Advance Rumely pf | 68½ | 69¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | +1½ |
| 89 | 89½ | 9,500 | Ajax Rubber | 84½ | 89½ | 84½ | 89⅝ | +4⅝ |
| 1⅞ | 2 | 300 | Alaska Juneau | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | ... |
| 37½ | 37⅝ | 600 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg. | 37¼ | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37⅜ | +⅜ |
| 109½ | 109⅝ | 700 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 110 | 110 | 109 | 109⅝ | +⅝ |
| 75½ | 76½ | 400 | Am. Beet Sugar | 75⅜ | 76½ | 75⅜ | 76½ | +1⅛ |
| 51⅜ | 52 | 4,700 | Am. Can | 51⅜ | 52½ | 51⅜ | 51⅞ | +⅞ |
| 94⅝ | 95½ | 3,800 | Am. Car & Fdry | 94½ | 95⅝ | 94½ | 94⅝ | +⅝ |
| 116 | 117 | 200 | Am. Car & Fdry pf | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | —½ |
| 56⅛ | 56½ | 2,600 | Am. Cotton Oil | 55¾ | 56½ | 55¾ | 56½ | +1½ |
| 13¾ | 13⅞ | 1,300 | Am. Druggists | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13½ | —⅛ |
| 82½ | 83 | 200 | Am. Express | 82⅜ | 82⅝ | 82½ | 82½ | —1 |
| 27⅜ | 27½ | 12,100 | Am. H. & Leather | 27⅝ | 28⅛ | 27¼ | 27½ | ... |
| 110⅝ | 111 | 5,700 | Am. H. & L. pf | 111½ | 112⅝ | 111 | 111 | —⅛ |
| 48¼ | 48¾ | 400 | Am. Ice | 48¼ | 48¾ | 48 | 48¾ | —⅜ |
| 69 | 69½ | 200 | Am. Ice pf | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | ... |
| 95⅝ | 95¾ | 25,200 | Am. International | 95 | 97 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | +1½ |
| 53¼ | 53½ | 2,200 | Am. Linseed | 53 | 53⅝ | 52⅜ | 53⅜ | +⅛ |
| 94 | 95 | 100 | Am. Linseed pf | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | —⅛ |
| 72½ | 73 | 22,100 | Am. Locomotive | 71⅝ | 73⅝ | 71 | 73 | +2½ |
| 104 | 104½ | 100 | Am. Locomotive pf | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | —⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 2 | 900 | Am. Malting | 1½ | 2 | 1⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| 55¼ | 55⅝ | 1,100 | Am.M.ist pf.c.of d.s. | 55¼ | 55⅝ | 55 | 55¼ | —⅛ |
| 71⅝ | 71⅞ | 1,600 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 71⅝ | 71⅞ | 71⅝ | 71⅞ | —⅛ |
| 95⅝ | 96 | 9,100 | Am. Steel Fdries | 94⅝ | 95⅞ | 93¾ | 95⅞ | +⅞ |
| 128⅞ | 129 | 300 | Am. Sugar Ref. | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | —1 |
| 117½ | 118 | 100 | Am. Sugar Ref. pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | —⅛ |
| 105¾ | 105⅞ | 1,900 | Am. Sumatra T.x d. | 105 | 106⅜ | 104⅝ | 105⅜ | +⅞ |
| 92½ | 96 | 400 | Am. Sumatra T. pf. | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 94 | ... |
| 101 | 101¼ | 6,400 | Am. Tel. & Tel. | 101¼ | 102 | 100¼ | 102 | +⅞ |
| 207 | 208¼ | 400 | Am. Tobacco | 208½ | 208½ | 208 | 208 | —1 |
| 66 | 66⅝ | 2,000 | Am. Woolen | 68 | 68 | 66¼ | 66⅝ | —2½ |
| 99¼ | 100 | 100 | Am. Woolen pf. | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅛ | ... |
| 43½ | 44 | 1,000 | Am. Writing P. pf. | 44 | 44½ | 44 | 44 | ... |
| 14⅛ | 14⅞ | 200 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... |
| 46 | 47 | 400 | Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf. | 46 | 47 | 46 | 47 | +1 |
| 61⅝ | 61⅞ | 1,500 | Anaconda Copper | 61⅝ | 61⅞ | 61⅛ | 61⅝ | —⅛ |
| 3½ | 4 | 700 | Ann Arbor | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3½ | +2½ |
| 43⅝ | 44½ | 2,300 | Asso. Dry Goods | 41⅝ | 44¼ | 41⅝ | 44¼ | +2⅝ |
| 73 | 75 | 300 | As. Dry Gds. 1st pf. | 70 | 73½ | 70 | 73½ | +8½ |
| 81½ | 82 | 100 | Associated Oil | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | ... |
| 93¼ | 93¼ | 1,400 | Atch., T. & S. F. | 92¼ | 93¼ | 92¼ | 93¼ | +1¼ |
| 86 | 86½ | 100 | Atch. T. & S. F. pf. | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | ... |
| 96 | 98 | 300 | Atlantic Coast Line | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | —⅝ |
| 134 | 135 | 2,200 | At., Gulf & West I. | 134½ | 135¾ | 134¼ | 134¼ | —1 |
| 70 | 71½ | 100 | At., Gulf & W. I.pf. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | —⅛ |
| 90¾ | 91 | 12,800 | Baldwin Loco. | 91 | 92¼ | 90¾ | 90⅞ | —⅛ |
| 47¼ | 47¾ | 3,600 | Baltimore & Ohio | 46⅝ | 48 | 46⅝ | 48 | +1½ |
| 52½ | 54 | 200 | Baltimore & O. pf. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | ... |
| ... | ... | 10 | Bank of Commerce | 237½ | 237½ | 237½ | 237½ | ... |
| 127 | 128 | 600 | Barrett Co. | 129 | 129 | 127 | 128 | ... |
| 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 500 | Batopilas Mining | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| 74½ | 74⅝ | 9,700 | Beth. Steel, class B | 75 | 75 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | ... |
| 109 | 110½ | 100 | Beth. Steel 8% pf. | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | —¼ |
| 21½ | ... | 2,000 | Booth Fisheries | 21¾ | 22 | 21½ | 21¾ | ... |
| 21 | 21½ | 200 | Bklyn Rapid Tran. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | ... |
| 21 | 21¼ | 100 | Do. cfs. of dep. | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | +⅛ |
| 9 | 9⅞ | 100 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S. | 9¼ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | +⅜ |
| 45 | 51 | 100 | Buffalo & Susq. pf. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... |
| 162 | 163½ | 500 | Burns Brothers | 162 | 163¼ | 162 | 163 | —1 |
| 21⅜ | 21¾ | 1,400 | Butte & Superior | 22 | 22 | 21¼ | 21½ | —⅛ |
| 23¼ | 25 | 200 | Butterick Co. | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | ... |
| 62 | 62½ | 2,700 | California Packing | 62 | 62½ | 61¾ | 62½ | +⅛ |
| 27 | 27½ | 1,400 | California Petrol. | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | —⅛ |
| 71 | 72 | 500 | California Pet. pf. | 72 | 72 | 72½ | 72½ | ... |
| 159 | 160 | 400 | Canadian Pacific | 159¾ | 159¾ | 159¾ | 159¾ | —¼ |
| 80 | 80½ | 6,800 | Central Leather Co. | 80¼ | 81⅝ | 80¼ | 80¼ | ... |
| 110 | 111½ | 200 | Central Leather pf. | 110½ | ... | 111 | 111 | +⅜ |
| 40 | 42 | 200 | Certain-Teed Prod. | 41 | 41 | 40½ | 40⅝ | —⅜ |
| 42⅜ | 43¼ | 1,500 | Cerro de Pasco Cop. | 42⅜ | 43½ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | —⅛ |
| 142⅜ | 144 | 600 | Chandler Motor | 143¼ | 144 | 143 | ... | ... |
| 61⅛ | 61⅜ | 4,500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 60¼ | 61⅛ | 60¼ | 61¼ | +⅛ |
| 84 | 86 | 400 | Chi. Great Western | 84 | 85 | 84 | 84½ | +⅛ |
| 25 | 25½ | 600 | Chi. Great West. pf. | 25 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | +⅛ |
| 37½ | 38 | 2,200 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. | 37½ | 37⅝ | 37 | 37 | —⅛ |
| 66⅜ | 67 | 2,000 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 67¼ | 67¼ | 66⅜ | 67 | —⅛ |
| 94¼ | 95 | 200 | Chi. & Northwest'n. | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94½ | +⅛ |
| 129 | 130 | 100 | Chi. & Northw. pf. | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | +2 |
| 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 5,200 | Chi., Rock.Isl. & P. | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 25½ | +1½ |
| 82¾ | 83¼ | 100 | C., I. & P. 6% pf. | 82¾ | 83¼ | 82¾ | 83¼ | +⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 23½ | 4,500 | Chile Copper | 23 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 35½ | 36 | 500 | Chino Copper | 35¾ | 35⅞ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | +⅛ |
| 67⅜ | 68½ | 100 | Cluett, Peabody | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | —1½ |
| 42½ | 43¾ | 100 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42⅝ | —⅝ |
| 45½ | 46 | 500 | Columbia Gas & El. | 45⅞ | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 | ... |
| 44 | 47⅜ | 100 | Comput. Tab. Rec. | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | —¼ |
| 93½ | 95 | 400 | Consolidated Gas | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —¾ |
| 79 | 79½ | 2,000 | Continental Can | 78⅝ | 79¼ | 78½ | 79 | +⅛ |
| 62 | 62¼ | 14,500 | Corn Products Ref. | 61½ | 62¾ | 61½ | 62 | ... |
| 68 | 68¾ | 3,600 | Crucible Steel | 67¾ | 68¾ | 67⅝ | 68 | +⅝ |
| 93 | 97 | 1,600 | Crucible Steel pf. | 94½ | 94½ | 93½ | 93¼ | —1⅝ |
| 28 | 28½ | 2,600 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 28 | 28⅝ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | ... |
| 76½ | 77¼ | 1,100 | Cuba Cane S. pf. | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76 | 77 | —¼ |
| 104¾ | 105 | 100 | Delaware & Hud. | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104⅝ | —⅜ |
| 175½ | 182 | 100 | Del., Lack. & West. | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | ... |
| 7 | 7 | 700 | Den. & Rio Grande | 5½ | 5½ | 5 | 5 | —⅛ |
| 8 | 9 | 5,400 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf. | 8 | 9½ | 8 | 9 | +1¾ |
| 14 | 14½ | 1,200 | Dome Mines | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... |
| 74 | 76 | 2,500 | Elec. Storage Bat. | 74 | 76½ | 74 | 75¾ | +4⅝ |
| 16½ | 16⅝ | 1,300 | Erie | 16½ | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 28 | 500 | Erie 1st pf. | 27½ | 28 | 27½ | 28 | ... |
| 60 | 61 | 200 | Fisher Body | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60 | —⅛ |
| 29¼ | 29½ | 700 | Gaston, W. & W. | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | +⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 58 | 200 | General Cigar | 57⅝ | 58 | 57⅝ | 58 | ... |
| 161½ | 162¼ | 2,200 | General Electric | 162 | 163¼ | 162½ | 163¼ | +1¼ |
| 180¾ | 181 | 11,800 | General Motors | 178¼ | 181¾ | 178¼ | 180½ | +2½ |
| 71½ | 71⅝ | 6,300 | Goodrich (B.F.) Co. | 70⅝ | 71⅝ | 70¼ | 71⅝ | +1¼ |
| 107½ | 108½ | 100 | Goodrich pf. | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | —¼ |
| 91¼ | 91⅝ | 500 | Great Northern pf. | 91 | 91⅝ | 91 | 91⅝ | +⅛ |
| 43⅞ | 44 | 2,700 | G. N. Ore Ctfs. | 43⅝ | 44⅜ | 43⅝ | 43⅞ | +⅛ |
| 39½ | 40⅛ | 2,500 | Greene-Can. Cop. | 39¾ | 40 | 38⅞ | 40 | +1 |
| 71 | 73 | 100 | Hartman Corp. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +1 |
| 51⅜ | 52½ | 500 | Haskell & Barker | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52 | 52 | ... |
| 99 | 100½ | 200 | Illinois Central | 100 | 100 | 99½ | 99¼ | —⅜ |
| 49⅝ | 49⅞ | 3,400 | Inspiration Copper | 49 | 49⅝ | 49 | 49 | —⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 400 | Int. Agricultural | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | ... |
| 13 | 13½ | 400 | Interboro Con. pf. | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | +⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 19¼ | 200 | Int. Agricultural pf. | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | —⅛ |
| 73¼ | 74 | 200 | Int. Agricultural pf. | 73½ | 73½ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | —⅜ |
| 134½ | 134⅝ | 1,800 | Int. Harvester new | 132½ | 134 | 132½ | 134 | +1½ |
| 115¼ | 117½ | 200 | Int. Harv. pf. new | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | —⅜ |
| 36¾ | 37⅜ | 24,700 | Int. Mer. Marine | 36⅝ | 38¼ | 36⅝ | 37⅞ | +1¼ |
| 116⅜ | 117 | 10,100 | Int. Mer. Marine pf. | 116 | 117⅝ | 115¾ | 116¾ | +1 |
| 26⅜ | 26½ | 12,700 | Int. Nickel | 26¼ | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | —⅛ |
| 52⅜ | 52½ | 10,500 | Int. Paper | 51½ | 52⅞ | 51½ | 52½ | —⅛ |
| 75½ | 76 | 200 | Int. Paper pf., sta. | 75½ | 76½ | 75½ | 75½ | —⅜ |
| 38 | 39 | 900 | Jewel Tea | 38 | 39 | 37⅜ | 39 | +⅞ |
| 23 | 23½ | 4,400 | Kansas City Sth. | 22 | 23⅝ | 21¾ | 22⅞ | +⅞ |
| 53 | 54 | 100 | Kansas City So. pf. | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | +⅛ |
| 124 | 124½ | 1,600 | Kelly Springf. Tire | 124 | 124 | 123½ | 123⅝ | —⅛ |
| 32½ | 32¾ | 1,100 | Kennecott Copper | 32½ | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | —⅛ |
| 98 | 98⅜ | 4,850 | Keystone Tire & R. | 96⅜ | 98¼ | 96 | 98¼ | +1⅝ |
| 81 | 82 | 100 | Lackawanna Steel | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | ... |
| 71¼ | 71½ | 700 | Lake Erie & W. pf. | 71¼ | 71¼ | 70¾ | 70¾ | —⅝ |
| 18 | 18⅛ | 500 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 18 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | +⅛ |
| 32½ | 33 | 1,800 | Lehigh Valley | 33 | 33 | 32½ | 32¼ | ... |
| 54⅜ | 54½ | 300 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 54⅜ | 54½ | 54⅜ | 54⅝ | ... |
| 51 | 53 | 500 | Louis. & Nash. | 52½ | 52½ | 52 | 52 | —⅛ |
| 116 | 117¾ | 100 | Manhattan Elev. | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | —1 |
| 74 | 77 | 300 | Maxwell Motors | 74½ | 74½ | 74 | 74 | —1¼ |
| 40 | 40¾ | 1,900 | Max. Motors 1st pf. | 39¼ | 40¾ | 39¼ | 40⅜ | +⅝ |
| 69 | 69¼ | 700 | Max. Motors 2d pf. | 70 | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ | —⅝ |
| 31½ | 32 | 900 | Max. Motors 2d pf. | 32 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | ... |
| 88 | 89 | 700 | May Dept. Stores | 88 | 88½ | 87 | 88¼ | +⅛ |
| 181⅜ | 182 | 26,800 | Mexican Petroleum | 184 | 184⅝ | 181⅜ | 181⅞ | —2½ |
| 23¾ | 24 | 800 | Miami Copper | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | —⅛ |
| 45⅜ | 45⅝ | 2,300 | Midvale Steel | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 12 | 4,100 | Minn., St P. & S. L. new | 11¾ | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12¼ | +⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 11 | 21,900 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 9¾ | 11¼ | 9¾ | 10⅝ | +⅞ |
| 18⅜ | 19¼ | 4,800 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf. | 18½ | 19¼ | 18½ | 19 | +¼ |
| 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 37,900 | Missouri Pacific | 25¾ | 27⅝ | 25¾ | 27⅜ | +2 |
| 54½ | 54⅝ | 5,700 | Missouri Pacific pf. | 53 | 54⅝ | 53 | 54⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 70½ | 71 | 500 | Montana Power | 71 | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ | —⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 37⅞ | 900 | Nat. Acme | 37⅝ | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | +⅞ |
| 19⅝ | 20 | 3,400 | Nat. Cond. & Cable | 19¾ | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | +⅞ |
| 59⅜ | 60¼ | 2,000 | Nat. Enam. & St. | 60½ | 61 | 59¾ | 59¾ | ... |
| 70 | 71 | 200 | Nat. Lead | 71 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ | ... |
| 9¼ | 10 | 1,100 | N. Rys. of M. 2d pf. | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 34⅝ | 34¾ | 2,100 | N. O. Tex. & Mex. | 32 | 35 | 32 | 34¾ | +3⅝ |
| 74 | 74⅜ | 600 | N. Y. Central | 74 | 74⅜ | 74 | 74⅜ | +⅛ |
| 25 | 26 | 2,400 | N. Y. Dock | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 | +1 |
| 29½ | 30 | 1,600 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 29½ | 29¾ | 29½ | 29⅞ | +⅜ |
| 19½ | 20 | 100 | N. Y., Ont. & West. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... |
| 16 | 17 | 100 | Norfolk Southern | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | +⅛ |
| 104⅛ | 104½ | 700 | Norfolk & Western | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 | +⅛ |
| 50 | 52 | 100 | North American | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | ... |
| 91⅞ | 92 | 300 | Northern Pacific | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 40 | Ohio Cities Gas | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 40 | 40⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 46⅜ | 47¼ | 24,300 | Ohio Fuel Supply | 46⅜ | 47¼ | 46⅜ | 47¼ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 8 | 300 | Ontario Mining | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 104½ | 104⅝ | 12,000 | Okla. Prod. & Ref. | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 104 | 104⅛ | +⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 36 | 500 | Owens Bottle Mach. | 35½ | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | +⅛ |
| 35 | 35 | 100 | Pacific Mail | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | —½ |
| 83 | 83⅞ | 5,400 | Pan-Am. P. & T. | 83 | 83⅞ | 82⅝ | 82¾ | —½ |
| 43⅞ | 44½ | 3,400 | Penn. R. R. | 43⅞ | 44½ | 43⅞ | 44 | ... |
| 30 | 30 | 100 | Penn. Seab. Steel | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | ... |
| 48½ | 49 | 200 | People's Gas, Chi. | 48½ | 49¼ | 48½ | 48¾ | —⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 14½ | 100 | Peoria & Eastern | 14⅛ | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | —⅜ |
| 39¾ | 40 | 200 | Pere Marquette | 39¾ | 40 | 39½ | 40 | +⅛ |
| 41⅜ | 41⅝ | 26,900 | Philadelphia Co. | 39¾ | 41⅜ | 39½ | 41¼ | +2⅛ |
| 50¼ | 51⅜ | 6,200 | Pierce-Arrow | 50¼ | 51⅜ | 50¼ | 51¼ | +⅞ |
| 23¾ | 24⅛ | 17,200 | Pierce Oil | 23¾ | 24⅛ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | +⅞ |
| 44⅜ | 44⅝ | 100 | P. C. C. & St. L. | 44⅜ | 44⅝ | 44⅜ | 44⅝ | —⅛ |
| 50 | 50 | 300 | Pittsburgh Coal | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | —⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 36⅜ | 300 | Pitts. & West Va. | 36⅛ | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | +⅛ |
| 73¾ | 74 | 2,000 | Pressed Steel Car | 73¾ | 74⅛ | 73¾ | 74⅛ | +⅜ |
| 121 | 121½ | 100 | Pullman Co. | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | ... |
| 54 | 57¼ | 3,000 | Punta Alegre Sugar | 54 | 57¼ | 54 | 56⅜ | +2⅜ |
| 86 | 86½ | 1,600 | Railway Steel Sp. | 86 | 86½ | 85⅝ | 85⅞ | —⅝ |
| 20¼ | 20⅝ | 2,500 | Ray Con. Copper | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | —⅛ |
| 83⅜ | 84½ | 9,000 | Reading | 83⅜ | 84½ | 83⅜ | 84½ | +⅜ |
| 37 | 37 | 100 | Reading 1st pf. | 37 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | —⅜ |
| 81⅜ | 82¼ | 900 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 81⅜ | 82¼ | 81½ | 82¼ | +⅜ |
| 95 | 99¾ | 17,200 | Royal D., Am. shs. | 95 | 99¾ | 95 | 99⅜ | +4⅝ |
| 95½ | 99½ | 71,800 | Do., N. Y. shs. | 95½ | 99½ | 95½ | 99⅞ | +4⅝ |
| 15¼ | 17½ | 21,400 | St. L.-San Fran. | 15¼ | 17½ | 15¼ | 16⅝ | +1 |
| 26½ | 28 | 1,200 | St. L.-San F. pf. | 26½ | 28 | 26½ | 27¼ | +1¼ |
| 19 | 19 | 100 | St. Louis Southw. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... |
| 54 | 54 | 700 | Savage Arms | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | —1½ |
| 7⅞ | 8 | 700 | Saxon Motor | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | +⅝ |
| 8¼ | 8¼ | 300 | Seaboard Air Line | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | ... |
| 55¾ | 55⅞ | 15,000 | Sinclair Oil Refin. | 55¼ | 55⅞ | 54⅞ | 55⅝ | +⅜ |
| 53 | 54 | 200 | Sloss-S. S. & I. x d. | 53½ | 53½ | 53 | 53 | —⅛ |
| 86 | 90 | 100 | Sloss-S. S. & I. pf. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | —⅛ |
| 107⅛ | 107⅝ | 34,400 | Southern Pacific | 106⅝ | 107¼ | 105¾ | 107¼ | +1½ |
| 28 | 29 | 9,900 | Southern Railway | 28 | 29 | 27½ | 29 | +⅞ |
| 135 | 145 | 100 | Standard Milling | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | —3 |
| 92 | 94 | 100 | Standard Mill. pf

# GENERAL ELECTRIC HAS GREATEST YEAR

## Records in Annual Report Gross Business of $216,815,277 in 1918.

### EXPANSION FOR WAR WORK

### Expenditures of $21,593,996 Made for Buildings, Machinery, and Equipment in the Emergency.

The annual report of the General Electric Company for last year shows that the company did a gross business of $216,815,277, the greatest in the company's history and an increase of $19,888,959 over the preceding year. This compares with a gross business of $90,467,691 in 1914. The net profits available for dividends, after provision for excess profits and war taxes estimated at $13,500,000 was $17,104,982 or the equivalent of $14.47 a share on the outstanding capital stock. This compares with earnings of $26,903,828 in the preceding year or the equivalent of $26.50 a share. The amount set aside for excess profits and war taxes in 1917 was only $5,500,000, this item being increased in the report of last year by $8,000,000. After the payment of dividends amounting to $9,165,622 there was a surplus for the year of $7,939,359, which, added to the previous surplus, made the total surplus of Jan. 1 of this year $57,838,059. From this was substracted a 4 per cent. stock dividend amounting to $4,587,398.

The chief items of the income account and balance sheet as compared with 1917 are shown in the following table:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

| | 1918. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | $216,815,277 | $196,926,318 |
| Operating costs | 188,439,521 | 154,634,529 |
| War taxes | 13,500,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Dividends | 9,165,622 | 11,165,882 |
| Surplus | 7,939,359 | 15,737,946 |
| Profit & loss surplus | 53,250,661 | 49,898,699 |

BALANCE SHEET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inventory | $88,305,680 | $81,861,311 |
| Cash | 24,010,024 | 21,190,675 |
| Investments | 40,830,213 | 37,348,608 |
| Accounts receivable | 41,548,688 | 38,406,995 |
| Accounts payable | 9,716,156 | 8,009,910 |

The report shows that the company expended $21,593,996 for buildings, machinery, and other equipment required for the manufacture of war materials, attention being called to the fact that owing to the urgency of the demand economy of construction was impossible. In view of the fact that a portion of the additions would be unused, and in consideration of the high costs, $15,224,162 was written off the plant account. At the cessation of hostilities there was cancellation of war contracts and at the date of closing the books these amounted to about $80,000,000, leaving a balance of unfilled orders of approximately $80,000,000.

The value of patents is carried at the nominal figure of $1, as in other recent reports, that proportion of cost which represents the unexpired life of patents and franchises being offset by a reserve of like amount.

"At the close of the year, after careful consideration," the report says, "the Board of Directors decided that the interests of the company would best be served by segregating its investments and activities in foreign countries in manufacturing, selling, engineering, and utility enterprises, &c., and transferring them to a separate company. For this purpose the International General Electric Company was organized in January. It will at once take over the investments and conduct the activities above described in all foreign fields."

# SAY 75,000 SEEK JOBS HERE.

### Labor Surplus Includes About 1,000 Soldiers of 27th Division.

Notwithstanding dispatches from Washington to the effect that New York City had been taken off the list of cities showing a surplus of labor, it was stated yesterday at the office of Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York, that there are at least 75,000 persons looking for work in the city today.

Among these are 3,000 soldiers, of whom approximately 1,000 belonged to the 27th Division. At the offices of the 77th and 27th Divisions it was said that every effort was being made to place men, and that in a short time it was expected that they would all have jobs.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS.

## CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.73¼ | 1.64½ | 1.71 | 1.67⅝ | 1.27½ | |
| July | 1.70 | 1.61⅜ | 1.68½ | 1.63⅝ | 1.53 | |
| Sept. | 1.68 | 1.58 | 1.54½ | 1.58⅝ | .. | |

## OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 78 | 70 | 72⅝ | 71 | 83⅞ | |
| July | 72⅝ | 69½ | 72 | 70⅛ | 74⅝ | |
| Sept. | 70 | 67⅛ | 69⅝ | 68⅜ | .. | |

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 81@81½c; No. 2 white, 81¼c; No. 3 white, 80¼@81c; No. 4 white, 80@80½c; ordinary clipped, 80@80½c.

## PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | | |
| May | 32.80 | 31.85 | 32.65 | 31.75 | 24.77 | |
| July | 31.42 | 30.50 | 31.35 | 30.32 | 23.17 | |
| Ribs— | | | | | | |
| May | 28.95 | 28.77 | 28.90 | 28.75 | 22.70 | |
| July | 28.35 | 27.77 | 28.17 | 27.65 | 23.27 | |
| Pork— | | | | | | |
| May | 53.60 | 53.20 | 53.50 | 53.15 | 47.50 | |
| July | 51.55 | 50.70 | 51.55 | 50.80 | 46.75 | |

## COFFEE.

| Range of prices— | High. | Low. | Closing Bid. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 15.95 | 15.69 | 15.95 | 15.80 |
| May | .. | .. | 17.35 | 17.10 |
| July | 17.14 | 16.75 | 17.13 | 16.75 |
| September | 16.50 | 16.20 | 16.55 | 16.28 |
| December | 16.10 | 15.78 | 16.10 | 15.87 |

## RYE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | $1.80¾ | $1.76 | $1.80 |
| July | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.80¾ |

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,285 pkgs. A higher and firm market for all grades of creamery with quite brisk trading and a close absorption of the stock. Renovated, ladles and packing stock without further change but feeling somewhat firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 64½@65c; extras, 92 score, 64c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 62½@63½c; seconds, 85 to 87 score, 60@62c; lower grades, 57@59c; unsalted, higher than extras, 65½@66c; extras, 64½@65c; firsts, 63@64c; seconds, 61@62½c; State diary tubs, finest, 63@63½c; good to prime, 59@62c; common to fair, 47@58c; renovated, extras, 61@62c; firsts, 49½@50½c; lower grades, 46@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 48@49c; ladles, current make, firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 44c; lower grades, 42@43c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 43@43½c; No. 2, 42@42½c; lower grades, 38@41c.

EGGS.—43,273 cases. Trade is generally quieter, but holders are generally maintaining prices with some confidence and the general market is steady. Nearby white eggs are in liberal supply but the offerings are not excessive for the season, and there is still a fair demand for storage purposes at sustained prices. Some fancy California whites have been taken to store at 52c. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 47@47½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 46@46½c; firsts, 45@46c; gathered, extra firsts, 45½@46c; firsts, northerly sections, 44@45½c; southerly sections, 43@44½c; seconds and poorer, 39½@42½c; dirties, No. 1, 39½@40½c; No. 2 and poorer, 38@39c; checks, good to choice, dry, 38½@39½c; under grades, 33@38c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 51@52c; ordinary to prime, 46@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@50c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 52c; good to fine, 48@49c; western and southern, gathered whites, 45@50c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@47c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 66@67c; Baltimore, 63@65c; Virginia, 58@65c; western and other southern, good to prime, 55@62c.

# MARKET AVERAGES.

## STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 62.97 | 62.34 | 62.82 | + .43 |
| 25 industrials | 94.95 | 93.91 | 94.35 | + .23 |
| 50 stocks | 78.96 | 78.12 | 78.58 | + .33 |

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 24 | 79.10 | 77.88 | 78.25 | — .42 |
| April 23 | 79.36 | 78.28 | 78.67 | + .07 |
| April 22 | 79.94 | 77.57 | 78.60 | + .49 |
| April 21 | 78.66 | 77.65 | 78.11 | + .26 |
| April 19 | 78.03 | 77.51 | 77.85 | + .38 |
| April 18—Exchange closed. | | | | |

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. | | | |
| *1919. | 79.36 Apr. 23 | 76.14 Apr. 4 | 78.58 |
| 1918. | 69.19 Apr. 22 | 66.22 Apr. 11 | 67.56 |
| 1917. | 85.56 Apr. 3 | 79.57 Apr. 23 | 81.29 |
| 1916. | 88.78 Apr. 8 | 80.91 Apr. 22 | 85.43 |
| 1915. | 73.36 Apr. 26 | 64.54 Apr. 1 | 72.60 |

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1919. | 79.36 Apr. 23 | 60.74 Jan. 24 | 78.58 |
| †1918. | 70.95 Feb. 17 | 64.12 Jan. 15 | 68.10 |
| Full years. | | | |
| 1918. | 80.16 Nov. 13 | 64.12 Jan. 15 | 73.39 |
| 1917. | 90.46 Jan. 4 | 57.43 Dec. 20 | 65.88 |
| 1916. | 101.52 Nov. 20 | 80.91 Apr. 22 | 88.22 |
| 1915. | 94.13 Oct. 22 | 58.90 Feb. 24 | 91.53 |

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

## BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

| | Net Change. Day. | Month. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 issues | 76.84 | —.08 | —.05 | +.59 |

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apr. 24 | 76.92 | +.01 | |
| Apr. 23 | 76.91 | +.15 | |
| Apr. 22 | 76.76 | .. | |
| Apr. 21 | 76.76 | —.07 | |
| Apr. 19 | 76.83 | —.15 | |
| Apr. 18 | Exch. closed | | |
| Apr. 17 | 76.98 | +.04 | |
| Apr. 16 | 76.94 | +.08 | |
| Apr. 15 | 76.86 | +.04 | |
| Apr. 14 | 76.82 | +.01 | |
| Apr. 12 | 76.81 | —.01 | |
| Apr. 11 | 76.82 | —.03 | |

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1919. | 79.01 Jan. 3 | 76.60 Mar. 31 | 76.84 |
| †1918. | 77.43 Jan. 31 | 75.77 Apr. 5 | 76.25 |
| Full Years. | | | |
| 1918. | 82.36 Nov. 12 | 75.65 Sep. 27 | 78.78 |
| 1917. | 89.48 Jan. 29 | 74.24 Dec. 20 | 74.64 |
| 1916. | 89.18 Nov. 27 | 86.19 Apr. 29 | 86.64 |

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

# BULLS HAVE DAY IN COTTON.

### Bad Weather and Good News from Paris Send Prices Upward.

There was more confidence expressed yesterday over the outcome of the peace negotiations among traders, and this, coupled with a turn in the weather to cold, with predictions of rain over most of the cotton belt, sent prices up still further in the advance which has been going on for some time. The Liverpool prices came in rather better than due, and this added emphasis to the improved feeling here over the political situation. Trading was not on as large a scale as on other recent days, but it was not dull by any means, although it was lacking in aggressiveness. At the opening prices were unchanged to 10 points higher, and the higher levels were well maintained until around midday, when there was a slight reaction. In the afternoon, however, the upturn was resumed and gains of 35 to 50 points were scored and most of the advances were held to the close.

Much was made of the absence of May notices, and possibly too much was said about this, as yesterday was only the first of the notice days, and on recent months notices have not been getting into circulation very early. The May option, always a popular one, will probably bring out a good many deliveries later on, and too much bullish emphasis now might result in upset later on.

Buying was largely for Wall Street account yesterday. Liverpool bought on a moderate scale, while the South supplied some cotton on the bulges. Around the ring sales appeared late in the day, but were soon absorbed. It was said that traders who had been bullish of late were selling for evening-up purposes over the week-end holiday, which will extend until Tuesday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 27.00 | 28.25 | 26.90@27.00 | | 26.85 |
| July | 26.10 | 26.15 | 25.93 | 26.15@26.20 | 25.77 |
| Sept | .... | .... | .... | 27.25 | 24.70 |
| Oct | .... | 24.40 | 23.84 | 24.35@24.40 | 23.70 |
| Dec | .... | .... | .... | 24.35 | 23.70 |

NEW CONTRACTS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 27.85 | 28.40 | 27.80 | 28.25@28.30 | 27.75 |
| July | 26.20 | 26.67 | 26.18 | 26.60@26.67 | 26.11 |
| Oct | 24.30 | 24.90 | 24.50 | 24.87@24.90 | 24.50 |
| Dec | 24.10 | 24.40 | 24.05 | 24.35@24.40 | 24.05 |
| Jan | 23.80 | 24.15 | 23.70 | 23.98@24.15 | 23.75 |
| March | .... | 23.87 | 23.50 | 23.77@23.85 | 23.50 |

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 45 points to 29.25c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 27.63c; Savannah, 27.50c; Augusta, 27.50c; Memphis, 27.50c; Houston, 28.60c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

| | Yesterday. | Last Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 35,480 | 42,613 | 12,619 |
| Exports | 48,221 | 42,760 | 11,578 |
| Exports, season | 3,804,283 | ..... | 3,237,061 |
| New York stocks | 84,144 | ..... | 168,503 |
| Port stocks | 1,262,464 | ..... | 1,441,245 |
| New York arrivals | 3,376 | ..... | ..... |

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand and at 18.53d. for middling and 20.39d. for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which 3,000 were American. Imports, 1,000 bales, none American. Futures opened steady, down 9 to 13 points, and closed steady, April, 6 points up. Others unchanged to 5 points decline. Prices: April 18, 18.43d.; May, 16.74d.; June, 16.43d.; July 16.17d. Manhattan yarns and cloths were firm.

# METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Thursday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 4.85 | 5.00 | .. | 5.00 |
| Spelter | .... | 6.50 | .. | 6.50 |
| Antimony | 6.75 | 7.00 | 6.75 | 7.00 |
| Quicksilver | $75.00 | .. | $75.00 | .. |
| Aluminium | 30.00 | 32.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 |
| Iron, No. 2X silicon | .... | .... | 31.90 | .. | 31.90 |

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c, on the Metal Exchange at 15¼c bid.

London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s. d. | Thursday. £ | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 75 | 15 0 | 75 | 5 0 |
| Copper, futures | 76 | 0 0 | 75 | 10 0 |
| Tin, spot | 228 | 10 0 | 225 | 10 0 |
| Tin, futures | 225 | 0 0 | 224 | 5 0 |
| Spelter, spot | 35 | 0 0 | 35 | 5 0 |
| Spelter, futures | 35 | 5 0 | 35 | 5 0 |
| Lead, spot | 24 | 5 0 | 24 | 5 0 |
| Lead, futures | 23 | 15 0 | 23 | 15 0 |

# EARNINGS.

### Public Utilities.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the three months to Dec. 31:

| | 1918. | 1917. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn. water wks. prop. | $1,326,513 | $1,220,588 | $105,925 |
| Railway prop. | 2,583,602 | 2,099,410 | 484,192 |
| Total gross | 3,910,115 | 3,319,998 | 590,117 |
| Net | 313,446 | 320,036 | *6,590 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 165,664 | 117,014 | *11,350 |

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT for March—

| | 1919. | 1918. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 101,859 | 108,458 | *6,599 |
| Net aft. taxes | 51,113 | 46,202 | 4,911 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 38,715 | 34,055 | 4,660 |
| 12 mos. gross | 1,293,459 | 1,117,971 | 175,488 |
| Net aft. taxes | 581,191 | 559,707 | 21,484 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 437,427 | 432,176 | 5,251 |

TEXAS POWER AND LIGHT for March—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 268,713 | 243,887 | 24,826 |
| Net aft. taxes | 80,309 | 77,258 | 3,051 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 25,981 | 26,121 | *140 |
| 12 mos. gross | 3,324,580 | 2,765,425 | 559,155 |
| Net aft. taxes | 1,078,311 | 1,028,700 | 49,611 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 406,353 | 450,064 | *43,711 |

*Decrease.

### Miscellaneous.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31—

| | 1919. | 1918. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total profits | 1,777,114 | 2,829,172 | 2,817,960 |
| Insurance fund | 65,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Tax., depr., &c. | 600,000 | 750,000 | 500,000 |
| Balance | 1,112,114 | 2,004,172 | 2,242,960 |
| Pfd. dividends | 228,124 | 228,124 | 228,124 |
| Com. dividends | 330,384 | 330,883 | 314,652 |
| Surplus | 553,606 | 1,445,664 | 1,700,184 |

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING for the quarter ended March 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | *2,957,201 | 3,012,843 | 3,673,215 |
| Total income | 3,020,389 | 3,012,843 | 3,673,215 |
| Int. and depr. | 578,089 | 570,814 | 701,256 |
| Balance | 2,442,300 | 3,342,029 | 2,972,000 |
| Pf. dividends | 521,972 | 521,971 | 521,971 |
| Surplus | 1,920,327 | 2,820,058 | 2,450,038 |

*Net earnings from operations, after deducting charges for maintenance and repairs, and estimated amount of excess profits taxes, &c.

# HURLEY DROPS MORE SHIP CONTRACTS

## 2,000,000 Tonnage of New Steel Craft Provided for War Will Not Be Built.

### ORDER AFFECTS MANY YARDS

### 462 Wooden Hulls Offered for Sale by Shipping Board — Bids Called for May 26.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Cancellation of contracts made during the war for construction of 2,000,000 tons of steel ships was announced today by the Shipping Board, which is preparing to close Government work in many yards throughout the country. This brings the total cancellations since the signing of the armistice to 4,000,000 tons.

In the brief announcement no reference was made to the actual number of contracts involved, or to the yards affected by the cancellation order. It was explained, however, that action at this time would not come as a surprise to builders, as notice was served on them months ago of the board's new policy in the elimination of building plans for all ships under 12,000 tons.

At the end of March about 300 ships for the board had been launched, but not delievered. These ships represented a tonnage of about 1,800,000. On the same date keels had been laid for some 500 ships aggregating 3,000,000 tons.

Shipping Board officials said they were unable to give the actual number of contracts outstanding or later figures than of March 31. It was indicated, however, that yards like Hog Island, along with smaller plants on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, would lose some Government business.

**Hurley Issues Statement.**

Chairman Hurley issued the following statement:

"Since the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, the Shipping Board has cancelled contracts for more than 2,000,000 tons of steel ships. In figuring out the balancing of our fleet, we now find it necessary to cansel an additional 2,000,000 tons of steel ships.

"In some of the old and established yards we are now paying from $195 to $225 per ton for cargo steamships and oil tankers. In some of the new and inexperienced yards we are paying as high as $300 per ton for cargo ships.

"As these are war prices, and as we feel that we should now be building only on peace prices, we are now considering cancelling all contracts where keels have not actually been laid."

Three days after the armistice, Chairman Hurley announced that the board had been making a complete resurvey of its construction program and contracts. From that time on it was planned to build ships with reference to suitability for special service, and with particular reference to more economical cost of operation. During the war, while there was a pressing demand for tonnage, contracts were placed without regard to cost, a condition which the board agreed could not continue in peace time.

**To Sell 462 Wooden Hulls.**

Bids for the purchase of 431 wooden steamer hulls and 31 wooden barge hulls were asked today by the Shipping Board, as part of its program for disposing of surplus bottoms constructed during the war emergency.

"The building program was so gigantic in proportions and so successful in accomplishment that with the sudden ending of the war it was found more keels had been laid and ships completed than will now be required by the Government," the announcement said.

Ship fittings, such as engines, boilers, winches, cables, and other equipment, can be furnished by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to complete ships, if necessary. In the majority of cases material for the completion of the vessels has been accumulated and is in the yards, which portends of arrangements being made for their quick completion.

It was said that the vessels could be converted into sailing vessels or barges or equipped with internal combustion engines, if desired, instead of being equipped for teams.

Bids must be in by May 26 and accompanied by certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The hulls vary in the percentage of completion. Most of them are 3,500 tons, with a few 4,800 tons, and the barges are 2,500 tons.

# 'JAPAN GOT GERMAN DYES.

### Merchants Say American Protests Did Not Stop Trade.

Protests of American and British officials against the importation of German dyestuffs into Japan during the war were unsuccessful in stopping the trade, according to a statement sent out yesterday by the Merchants' Association. It is explained that complaints had been made to the association by its members because of the falling off in the Far Eastern trade, and inquiries brought a letter from the Secretary of the association's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Part of the statement by the association reads:

"It is a peculiar fact that the importation of German dyestuffs has continued in Japan throughout the war, and, although our consul and the British officials have made representations to the Japanese Government, they have not been effective in stopping this trade. As soon as the armistice was declared, the German agents, who have been rather free in China to carry on the propaganda, even during hostilities, immediately spread rumors to the effect that there were large stocks of dyes in Germany which would soon be available at pre-war prices. This precipitated a small panic in the dye market in both China and Japan and cancellation of orders with American manufacturers. Fortunately, through the timely assistance of the largest of these, whose representative happened to be in Shanghai at the time, the rumor was successfully refuted and the true situation brought before the Chinese. The result was the stabilizing of the market."

### DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between JOSEPHINE BENKERT, CARRIE BENKERT and CARRIE McCOY, under the firm name of J. & C. Benkert & Co., doing business at 212-14 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, with a sales office at 111 Fifth Ave., New York, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of Carrie McCoy. Said business will be continued by Josephine Benkert and Carrie Benkert, under the firm name of J. & C. Benkert & Co., at the above mentioned places; all accounts payable to the dissolved co-partnership will be payable to the new partnership, and all bills, accounts and other debts owing by the old partnership have been assumed and will be paid by said new partnership.

JOSEPHINE BENKERT,
CARRIE BENKERT,
CARRIE McCOY.

Dated at Philadelphia, April 4th, 1919.

Saturday, April 26, 1919.

The firm of McGraw, Blagden & Draper, members New York Stock Exchange, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as of the close of business this day.

Mr. Charles D. Draper will sign in liquidation.

STANLEY D. McGRAW,
LINZEE BLAGDEN,
CHARLES D. DRAPER.

Referring to the above, Mr. Charles D. Draper begs to anuonce that on May 1st, 1919, he will become a member of the firm of Messrs. H. N. Whitney & Sons, Members New York Stock Exchange, Mills Building, 15 Bread St., New York.

# SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argen. Govt. | 6 | May 15, '20 | 98⅜ | 99⅛ | 6.80 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1919 | 99⅝ | 99⅞ | 6.00 |
| Gov. of N. F. | 6 | July, 1919 | 99½ | 99⅞ | 5.50 |
| Norway Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 99½ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 98⅛ | 99 | 5.50 |
| Russian Govt. | 6½ | June, 1919 | 57½ | 59 | .. |
| Do rubles | 5½ | Feb. 14, '26 | 104 | 109 | .. |
| Russian Govt. | 5½ | Dec., 1921 | 48 | 50 | .. |
| Swiss Govt. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 99 | 99½ | 5.50 |

Company Issues.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. B. Mag. C. | 7 | Jan., '20-'22 | 99½ | 100¼ | 6.65 |
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 5 | Sep., 1919 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 5.50 |
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 7 | Sep., 1919 | 100¼ | 100½ | 5.75 |
| Am. F. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 90 | 96 | 9.00 |
| Am. Thread. | 6 | Dec., 1928 | 101 | 102 | 5.75 |
| Am. T. & T. | 6 | Feb., 1924 | 99¾ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 7 | Nov., 1919 | 100⅝ | 101 | 5.10 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 7 | Nov., 1920 | 102 | 102¼ | 5.40 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 7 | Nov., 1921 | 102¼ | 102⅝ | 5.60 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 7 | Nov., 1922 | 102⅞ | 103⅜ | 5.85 |
| Am. Tob. Co. | 7 | Nov., 1923 | 103⅝ | 104 | 5.80 |
| Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P. | 6 | July, 1919 | 98 | 100 | 7.00 |
| B. & O. R. | 5 | July, 1919 | 99⅜ | 99⅝ | 5.50 |
| Beth. S. Corp. | 7 | July 15, '19 | 100 | 100⅛ | 5.60 |
| Beth. S. Corp. | 7 | July 15, '20 | 101¼ | 101½ | 5.95 |
| Beth. S. Corp. | 7 | July 15, '21 | 101⅝ | 101⅞ | 6.30 |
| Beth. S. Corp. | 7 | July 15, '22 | 101⅝ | 101⅞ | 6.30 |
| Beth. S. Corp. | 7 | July 15, '23 | 101⅝ | 101⅞ | 6.40 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. | 6 | Mar. 2, '24 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 5.80 |
| Gen. Arg. Rys. | 6 | Feb., 1927 | 85 | 90 | 7.90 |
| Chi. Pn. Tool. | 6 | Oct., 1920 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Chi. Pn. Tool. | 6 | Oct., 1921 | 98½ | 99½ | 6.20 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 4 | July 19, '21 | 93½ | 93⅝ | 5.85 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 6 | Feb., 1922 | 98 | 98½ | 6.55 |
| Con. G. & P. Bal. | 7 | Aug., 1922 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 6.40 |
| Cub.-Am. Sug. | 6 | Jan., 1920 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 5.40 |
| Cub.-Am. Sug. | 6 | Jan., 1921 | 99⅞ | 100⅜ | 5.60 |
| Cudahy P. Co. | 7 | July 15, '22 | 102 | 102½ | 5.20 |
| Del. & Hud. | 5 | Aug., 1920 | 98⅝ | 99 | 5.80 |
| Duq. Lt. Co. | 6 | July, 1921 | 99¼ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Fed. Sug. R. | 5 | Jan., 1920 | 98 | 99¼ | 5.75 |
| Gen. Electric | 6 | July, 1919 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 5.45 |
| Gen. Electric | 6 | July, 1920 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 5.50 |
| Gt. A. & P. | 6 | June, 1921 | 99 | 99½ | 6.25 |
| Gt. Nor. Ry. | 5 | Sep., 1920 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 5.90 |
| Hocking Val. R. R. Co. | 6 | Mar., 1924 | 97½ | 98 | 6.30 |
| L. G. & E. | 7 | Sep., 1920 | 99½ | 99½ | 7.50 |
| M. V. G. & E. | 5 | May, 1922 | 86 | 87½ | 9.25 |
| Met. Edison. | 6 | Dec., 1920 | 92 | 97½ | 7.75 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 5 | Sep., 1919 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 5.50 |
| Okla. G. & E. | 7 | Apr., 1920 | 99 | 99¾ | 6.00 |
| Ott. Ry. & L. | 7 | Dec., 1920 | 95 | 99 | 8.00 |
| Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg. | 5 | June, 1924 | 88 | 91 | .. |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 15, '21 | 97 | 97¼ | 5.75 |
| Phila. Co. | 6 | Feb., 1922 | 96 | 96½ | 7.30 |
| Pitts. & S. R. R. | 6 | Mar., 1920 | 99¾ | 100½ | 5.90 |
| Proc. & Gam. | 7 | Mar., 1920 | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 5.75 |
| Proc. & Gam. | 7 | Mar., 1921 | 102 | 102½ | 5.70 |
| Proc. & Gam. | 7 | Mar., 1922 | 102½ | 103 | 5.90 |
| Proc. & Gam. | 7 | Mar., 1923 | 103½ | 104 | 5.80 |
| Pub. S. Corp. | 7 | Mar., 1922 | 96½ | 97 | 8.00 |
| Roch. R. & L. | 7 | Sep., 1921 | 100 | 101 | 6.55 |
| San Diego C. G. E. E. | 6 | Dec., 1922 | 91 | 96 | 7.50 |
| Shawing, W. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 103½ | 104½ | .. |
| St. G. & E. sec. | 7 | Sep., 1921 | 98 | 100 | 8.00 |
| Southern Ry. | 6 | Mar., 1922 | 90½ | 90⅝ | 6.15 |
| Stude. Corp. | 7 | Jan., 1921 | 100 | 100½ | 6.25 |
| Stude. Corp. | 7 | Jan., 1929 | 98 | 98⅜ | 7.25 |
| United Lt. & Ry. Sec. | 6 | May, 1920 | 97 | 99 | 7.25 |
| U. L. & R. sec. | 7 | Apr., 1923 | 97 | 99 | 7.50 |
| Utah S. Corp. | 6 | Sep. 15, '22 | 91 | 93 | 8.35 |
| W. E. & M. | 6 | Feb. 19, '20 | 99⅞ | 100½ | 5.90 |

# THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Distributive trades continue to reflect improvement, according to the weekly trade reviews, but the basic industries are still more or less unsettled because of uncertainty as to price arrangements. In commenting on the situation, Bradstreet's says, in part:

Improvement and expansion are the key words as to ordinary distributive trade, both at wholesale and retail, and more of the important industries send cheerful reports, but, as heretofore, the big basic industries, iron and steel and coal, while displaying a shade more life in isolated instances, are running at slow speed compared with the feverish activity of last year, and price unsettlement or uncertainty still constitutes the apparent chief brake upon all operations. Winter wheat crop prospects are highly flattering, and clearing weather is permitting more activity in Western grain fields and Southern cotton and corn areas. The price situation is stronger certainly as regards foods, textiles, and foot coverings. The stock market, despite realizing, is strong and active, and reports as to unemployment, except at debarkation and large industrial centres, are more cheerful.

Dun's Review says:

Recovery in business, irregular and checkered, yet nevertheless constant, is again the record of the week. While faith in the future continues unexceptionable, than satisfaction with immediate conditions, the recent advance in activity is being gradually extended, and the gain should become more sharply defined when existing political and economic obstacles are diminished or eliminated. The complex and uncertain international situation, with its formidable problems pressing for solution, remains a barrier to that full trade development which seems to be now in process of formation, and divergent views about prices are still an added cause for hesitation in some of the leading industries. Yet commercial reports, with all their variation and disappointing features, sound a distinct note of optimism, and a strikingly favorable element in the remarkably light business mortality, failures in the United States this week, under 100 in number, being the smallest reported for a single week in a great many years.

# BUENOS AIRES STRIKES GROW

### All Trades and Businesses to be Tied Up on May 1.

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—A general strike of twenty-four hours has been declared for May 1. The movement will embrace the street cars, all trades, and, in fact, every business. General unrest is increasing with the approach of May 1.

Several banks were affected by strikes today, several department stores were closed, and the workmen in downtown barber shops have threatened to walk out. Heavy police guards have been posted in the banking district and around the electric light offices and power houses.

### Steel Institute Directors Meet.

The Directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute held a meeting yesterday at the home of Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. The belief was expressed in the financial district that there might be some discussion of the general steel situation as related to the failure of the stabilization plan. When asked concerning this Judge Gary said that the matter had not been considered, the Directors devoting most of their time to consideration of plans for the annual meeting of the Institute next month.

# ATLANTIC & GULF ELECTION.

### Galen L. Stone Made Chairman of the Board and A. R. Nicol President.

Galen L. Stone, who has been President of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, was elected Chairman of the board yesterday, and Alexander R. Nicol, former Treasurer of the allied companies, was elected President. At the same time that this announcement was made it was said that the following officers of the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, the new $20,000,000 subsidiary of the steamship lines, had been elected:

Joseph E. Guffey, President; William H. Zahniser, Vice President; Alexander R. Nicol, Secretary and Treasurer, and R. C. McBain, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Directors elected were Galen L. Stone, A. R. Nicol, J. F. Guffey, William H. Zahniser, F. C. Fletcher, A. H. Gibson, and M. L. Vincent.

The new company gives the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Lines a controlling interest in a producing oil property in the Tampico field in Mexico. The parent concern intends to change its fleet of approximately ninety ships from coal to oil burners, and may possibly market a considerable portion of the fuel oil produced on the property of its new company.

Associated in this company with the steamship lines are Gibson, Zahniser & Vincent and Guffey & Gillespie. It is understood that Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies contemplates a further extension of its interests into other lines. The company will enter these new fields as soon as the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation organization is complete and the transformation of its fleet into oil burners is effected.

Stock in the new company will not be offered publicly.

# GREECE SEEKS CREDIT HERE

### Negotiations with Bankers Still in Tentative Stage.

It was learned yesterday that representatives of the Greek Government are here endeavoring to arrange for the establishment of a credit with American banks. Negotiations are in the tentative state, and nothing definite has been spoken of as to the size of the credit, terms, the period it is to run, &c. Bankers feel that official action can hardly be taken while the flotation of the Victory Loan is in progress and for this reason have thus far refused to commit themselves. However, it is believed a Greek credit will be arranged directly after the Loan drive comes to an end.

The Greek credit, when arranged, will probably take the form of acceptances, similar to the recently arranged Belgian acceptance credit of $50,000,000, and will be participated in by a syndicate of American banks, which will probably deal with Greek banks which will be backed by the Greek Government. The credit, it is understood, will be for the purpose of facilitating Greek purchases in this country.

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Airplane | 1⅝ | 2 | La Rose | 25 | 30 |
| Am Oil | 6 | 6⅛ | Iron Blos. | 35 | 40 |
| B S Gas | 5 | 6 | Iron Cap. | 13 | 15 |
| Bos Ariz. | .. | 1⅛ | Jerome V. | 80 | 85 |
| Bost Elev | 1¼ | 1½ | Majestic | 18 | 20 |
| Bost Mon | 77 | 78 | Mex Met. | 17 | 19 |
|

# SEES TRADE MENACE IN GERMAN PLANS

## Alien Property Custodian Says Chemical Industry Will Seek Its Old Markets.

## URGES PREPARATION HERE

### Tells Cotton Manufacturers That Support of American Dye Industry Is a National Duty.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Biltmore last night, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, declared that Germany's confidence in her chemical industry had encouraged her in aims of conquest and that the same industry was employing its usual methods in the hope of conquering the world industrially. He urged upon the cotton manufacturers, as the greatest users of dyes, to support the new American Chemical Foundation to offset German plans to regain American markets.

Mr. Garvan, in an appeal for support of the new American Chemical Foundation, said that for nineteen months he had been engaged in a close study of German industrial methods and activities in the United States. He declared that Industrial Germany was in control of Imperial Germany, and that Industrial Germany waged the war. Industrial Germany is still carrying on this war, and planning a more vigorous struggle in this and other countries, he declared.

"Industrial Germany was the first to see defeat and forced the military peace so that with her industrial equipment intact she might continue the same war by intensified and concentrated economic measures," he said. "Her ambitions are the same in peace and in war. Her methods are the same—destroy your business competitor by State aid, cartel combination, dumping, full-line forcing, bribery, theft of patents or inventions, espionage, and propaganda.

**Plan an Economic War.**

"You or I have yet to hear one word of a change of heart or purpose; one word of regret or shame; one word of dispraise for any leader in the past holocaust. On the other hand, hold to the fact that at this moment the four men best fitted to conduct ruthless economic war upon this country, the four men who planned, instigated, and paid for all the black history of lawlessness under which we suffered for two and a half years, Dr. Albert, Dr. Dernberg, Captain Boy-Ed, and von Bernstorff, are the helmsmen of the present German Government. Dr. Heinrich Albert is now Under Secretary of State; Herr Bernhard Dernberg is now Minister of Finance; Boy-Ed is Director of the Intelligence Section of the Foreign Office and the Espionage and Propaganda Division, and that arch-criminal, Bernstorff, is over them all, directing and leading the new Government in many of its departments."

He pointed out that Germany's confidence in the war was due largely to her chemical supremacy, and that she is now counting on her immense dye industry for rehabilitation. Instead of three cartels, he said, she has one now, more immense than the old seven, with hundreds of millions' capitalization. This organization is under State aid and protection.

"About 80 per cent. of her explosives and all her poison gases were manufactured by Germany's dye factories," he said. "A commission appointed by the allied Governments has just reported to their respective Governments: 'In the future it is clear that every chemical factory must be regarded as a potential arsenal, and other nations cannot, therefore, submit to the domination of certain sections of chemical industry which Germany exercised before the war. For military security it is essential that each country should have its chemical industry firmly established, otherwise we are leaving Germany in possession of a weapon which will be a permanent menace to the peace of the world.'"

"The key to Germany's war production of explosives was the Haber process for the production of ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. Without such a process Germany could not have made the nitric acid required for her explosive program, nor obtained fertilizers for good production after the supply of Chile saltpetre had been stopped by our blockade, and it is probable that she could not have continued the war after 1916. In the event of another war we might be cut off from supplies of saltpetre, while Germany would be independent of them.

**Dye Industry Helped Spies.**

"Greater than all, and forming the foundation of her entire espionage and propaganda system, stood the dye industry. Her trained observers enjoyed full access to the businesses they supplied and regularly and faithfully reported each and every detail of the three billion dollars of annual business dependent upon the dye industry in this country. The head of that system in this country for years before the war was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, President of the Bayer Company.

"Germany had misused our patent system. She had taken out patents for all her developments, covering, in many instances, not only the processes, to prevent manufacture here, but also the product, to prevent our taking advantage of any possible development in the dye industry of other countries.

"About 4,500 of these patents which applied to chemistry Mr. Palmer has sold for the benefit of American industries to a quasi-trustee corporation called the Chemical Foundation. This company is capitalized for $500,000, $400,000 being 6 per cent. preferred stock and $100,000 common stock, also limited to dividends of 6 per cent. All license fees accruing to the foundation will be used first to pay back the preferred stock. All surplus then above the 6 per cent. actually invested will be expended for the development of research and encouragement of the chemical industry of America.

"This foundation purposes to license to any competent, equipped, and patriotic American individual, firm, or corporation, such of these patents as, with the help and encouragement of the foundation, may be utilized. This foundation purposes to begin to fight at the customs gate against any violation of the patents now owned by it. It purposes to establish an Intelligence Department which will co-ordinate, preserve, and utilize all the chemical information gathered by every department of the Government during the war, and make that information available to the American public that they may know the exact truth as to the past, and may be kept apprised of all German activity, either through its own agents or its American connections, during every stage in the coming struggle."

W. Frank Shove, President of the association, presided. Other speakers were Colonel James H. Perkins and Harry Fosdick.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Clear Sat.; probably local rains in w. Sat.; Sun. probably fair; not so cold.

Ga.—Probably local rains Sat.; colder in e. and s.; Sun. fair.

Fla.—Fair Sat., followed by local rains; Sun. probably fair.

Ala.—Rains Sat., colder in s.; Sun. probably fair and warmer.

Tenn.—Probably local rains Sat.; not quite so cold in w.; Sun. rain and warmer.

Miss.—Rains Sat.; colder in s. and slightly warmer in n.; Sun. probably rain and somewhat warmer.

Ky.—Fair, slightly warmer Sat.; Sun. fair in e., probably rain in w.; warmer.

Ind.—Clear Sat.; slightly warmer; Sun. partly cloudy and warmer.

Mich. and Ohio.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temperature.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; probably showers in s. by Sun.; warmer.

Mo.—Unsettled; showers Sat. night or Sun.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. and w. Sun.; unsettled.

Iowa.—Fair in e.; probably showers in w. Sat.; warmer; Sun. probably showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat.; showers at night or Sun.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Neb.—Showers Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

Kan.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer.

Wyoming. — Unsettled, probably showers; cooler in n. and w. Sat. and in e. Sunday.

Texas.—Cloudy Sat; cooler in n. e. and s. w.; Sun. cloudy, warmer.

# NEW INCORPORATIONS

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Fifty-four new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $2,763,000, were chartered today. They include:

Bright Light Mantle Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Belser, I. and A. Rugenstein, 826 East 178th St.

The Recess Exporting and Importing Corp., Manhattan, $150,000; S. E. Hall, E. C. Smith, J. S. Stephens, 687 West End Av.

Sherman Woodworking Co., Queens, $5,000; N. Malaspina, W. E. Martens, J. M. Newman, 469 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Buffalo Factory Supply Co., Buffalo, machinery and general mercantile business, $5,000; T. A. Seifert, W. J. and H. L. Silver, Buffalo.

Mandl Cloak Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Mandl, H. Gollin, D. Kolodney, 745 East 178th St.

Brighton Beach Holding Co., Manhattan, hotel, restaurant, and theatre, $20,000; M. H. Remes, A. and W. A. Mariash, 47 West 42d St.

Franklin Rubber Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. R. Dodge, D. Michelsohn, B. Greenwald, 61 Broadway.

No. 235 West 71st Street Holding Corp., Manhattan, realty and hotel, $15,000; E. J. Hanlon, H. L. Showler, W. H. Peckham, 57 West 75th St.

C. H. Coulter Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $150,000; C. H. Topping, M. I. St. John, A. W. Palmer, 27 Cedar St.

Thompson Realty Corp., Bronx, realty and insurance, $15,000; J. M. Thompson, J. W. and M. P. Frost, Rye.

Wave Crest Inn, Queens, $10,000; A. and L. Gerston, J. Roth, 545 West 164th St.

Nalo Rubber Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. Aronsohn, A. Winkler, L. Rose, 403 Lexington Av.

Ackerman, Mutchnik & Saltzman, Inc., Manhattan, clothing, $5,000; M. Ackerman, S. Saltzman, C. Mutchnik, 994 Trinity Av.

March Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $50,000; F. S. Mallckson, H. J. Salzow, S. B. Howard, 65 Cedar St.

Walter Hast, Inc., motion pictures and theatrical, $50,000; A. and M. Rose, W. Hast, 237 West 113th St.

Hotel Glass, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; S. Galuwski, B. Willing, J. Glass, 8,798 21st Av., Brooklyn.

Laurel Drapery Co., Manhattan, textiles, $40,000; E. Reilly, A. R. Walsh, M. Harris, 1,482 Broadway.

Associated Purchasers, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; H. B. Ivand H. Pope, G. H. Boyd, Jr., 252 West 120th St.

S. J. L. Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. M. Sinske, L. Livingston, S. J. Jacobs, 561 West 163d St.

Thomas F. McCarthy, Inc., Manhattan, warehousing, storage, and forwarding, $10,000; D. A. and A. and T. F. McCarthy, 34 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Holcomb Canning Co., Holcomb, Ontario County, $150,000; H. S. Clark, N. E. Spencer, J. B. Blossom, Rochester.

Woodside & Morris, Inc., Brooklyn, agents for motor trucks, $10,000; B. Woodside, R. C. Morris, F. M. Larkins, Yonkers.

Moss & Handel, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' wear, $5,000; J. H. Moss, J. and A. Handel, 176 Eldridge St.

Victory Poultry Marketing, Manhattan, $5,000; R. and J. and A. Marah, 890 Forrest Av.

New York Automobile School, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and A. Goodman, W. Jacobs, 290 Broadway.

Lux Products Corp., Manhattan, moving picture screens and supplies, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $350,000; H. B. Davis, S. J. Greenhut, N. H. Meyers, 166 West 72d St.

Maderia Importing Co., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $20,000; S. N. Ades, D. Harary, I. E. Matalun, 118 Worth St.

John's Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000; L. Rosenstock, F. Rosenthal, A. Goodman, 1,476 Broadway.

The Darien Estates, Inc., Manhattan, timber, coal, and oil, $200,000; J. L. Tiernon, Jr., S. M. Pearman, G. M. Brooks, 120 Broadway.

Eastern Dry Goods Corp., Manhattan, textiles, $25,000; M. S. Israelsky, P. Bernstein, M. Hauser, 871 Fox St.

Bergen Food Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; R. G. Haviland, F. and W. J. Bergen, 534 West 124th St.

De Luxe Restaurant, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; F. Schonenmann, B. Klein, H. C. Berlig, 469 45th St., Brooklyn.

McCormack's Garage, Inc., Schenectady, $7,000; J. G. and B. and L. McCormack, Schenectady.

Happ Candy Co., Port Jervis, $10,000; C. and E. J. and G. Happ, Port Jervis.

Kurtz Bros. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; E. and B. and J. Kurtz, 756 Green Av., Brooklyn.

1,634 East Fifteenth Street Co., Brooklyn, realty and personal property, $10,000; J. Fennelly, L. Messenger, T. J. Cox, 2,025 East 16th St.

Veeder Cent. Co., Schenectady, $30,000; J. Allen, W. S. and A. G. Veeder, Schenectady.

R. and E. Motors Co., Yonkers, autos and airplanes, $10,000; W. A. Russell, Jr.; J. O. Eddens, C. R. Bunyon, Jr., Yonkers.

New York-Rio de la Plata, Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, medicines and agricultural products, $10,000; L. Conradmin, F. J. and E. G. Burghard, 650 West End Av.

John J. Leahy Electrical Supplies, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000; T. L. Gorman, J. J. Leahy, F. J. McSweeney, 533 Tinton Av.

Newton Balance Corp., New Rochelle, weights and watch dials, $5,000; J. Spiegler, G. J. Glatz, N. Muller, New Rochelle.

**INCREASES OF CAPITAL.**

Nuglo Co., Buffalo, $5,000 to $50,000.

A. L. Clark & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $375,000.

The Model Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $10,000.

American Watch Case Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Atlantic Woolen Mills, Inc., Dryden, $100,000 to $150,000.

F. Marti & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

B. Bernstein & Sons, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

Fornia & Perry, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

**AUTHORIZATIONS.**

P. M. Gray & Co., Del., goods, wares and merchandise, 60,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital 1,000 shares; representative, P. N. Gray, 115 Broadway.

The Incorporated Engineers, Me., engineering and contracting, capital not given; representative, C. F. Conn, 43 Exchange Place.

General Exchange Corp., Del., fire, life and accident insurance, $10,000; representative, G. H. Hamilton, 1,000 Broadway.

George E. Warren Co., Me., coal, $100,000; representative, R. Y. Brown, Grand Central Terminal.

Flat-Top Fuel Co., West Virginia, $30,000; representative, S. D. Fobes, 149 Broadway.

**REVOCATION.**

American and General Securities Corp.

**DISSOLUTION.**

Asbestos-Crete Products Co., Manhattan.

C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Southern Tier Motor Co., Elmira.

The Chris Spence, Inc., Manhattan.

Superior Duck Clothing Co., Manhattan.

Public Publishing Co., Manhattan.

Whitmore Shoe Corp., Auburn.

Brummel Realty Co., Mineola.

**New Jersey Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, April 25.—Charters filed:

Risse Tire Sales Co., Newark, $25,000; W. S. Kidder, E. A. Noonan and W. J. McFadden, all of Newark.

Paragon Talking Machine Co., Elizabeth, $100,000; John Para, James Harrison and Martin Bowlby, all of Elizabeth.

Consolidated Import Co. of America, Newark, $25,000; William H. Rademaekers, Sr., and P. E. Menk of Newark, and James F. Kelly of East Orange.

**Delaware Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Charters filed:

Central Developing Co., $10,000,000; A. J. Kingsbury and Harry McDaniel of Dover.

Kaguin Co., investments of all kinds, $3,500,000; S. L. Mackey, M. L. Horty, and M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

The Iron Horse Tractor Co., $3,500,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, and Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Eitel Oil Co., $1,250,000; Thomas B. Adams, Summit, N. J.; John J. Duffy, New York, and Samuel Brenner, Brooklyn.

Congress Oil Co., $1,000,000; Paul E. Britsch, Cornelius A. Cole, and Arthur R. Oakley, all of New York.

The Stonewall Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; Paul Goldberg, D. C. Wiggins, and Clyde Gaines, all of Winchester, Ky.

Kenny-Cleary Oil Co., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George C. Steigler, and J. H. Dowdall of Wilmington.

Universal Shock Absorbing Wheel Corp., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, and J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Nictro Oil Co., $800,000; J. C. Hanna, T. V. Brown, and C. I. Brown, all of Louisville, Ky.

The Watts Products Corp., machines of all kinds; $600,000; J. M. Britt, H. D. Bemmer, Jr., and E. Fleming, all of New York.

Kentucky National Oil and Gas Co., $500,000; Leon C. Leroy, L. Preston Penny, Bernie B. Bissell, all of Jamestown, N. Y.

Trinity Petroleum Corp., $500,000; Elihu Adams, Chauncey H. Adams, Theodore Ficke, all of New York.

Ideal Investment Co., $100,000; J. E. Nemecks, Wilson Dawson, A. E. Foote, all of St. Louis, Mo.

Union Technical Sales Co., machinery of all kinds, $20,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Atlas Welding and Machine Co., $20,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Edgar Morris Sales Co., to manufacture and sell and deal in and with gas, water heaters of all kinds, $10,000; Edgar Morris, William H. Bradley, James E. Law, all of Washington, D. C.

The Rancona Corp., to produce and refine oil, $10,000; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.; J. Frere, Joseph J. Goodnzan, all of New York N. J.

# CORN PRODUCTS FOR AMITY.

## Bedford Says That Is Why Company Withdrew Dissolution Appeal.

The appeal to the Supreme Court on the dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company was withdrawn, and the terms of the Department of Justice accepted, because of a desire on the part of the company to bring itself into harmony with the Government, according to a letter which President E. T. Bedford has addressed to stockholders. "This was desirable to permit the company" to make improvements that would insure the future of the company's business without embarrassment or disturbance." After reciting the terms of the dissolution enforced upon the company, and calling them "drastic," the letter says that the acceptance was for the best interests not only of the company but for the corn refining industry as a whole, the company having been an important factor in its development.

It is recited that the company never received rebates nor ever immunized itself from competition by either purchase or agreement, a fact to which the competitors of the company have testified. These competitors, it is said, joined in a petition to the Department of Justice that a settlement be reached which would not destroy the company's organization. The agreement entered into affects only the domestic business of the company.

By the settlement, the letter asserts, the company will be enabled to retain its capital unimpaired, with reasonable time to dispose of certain plants and properties. The belief is expressed that the settlement meets all just requirements of the Government without inflicting unjustified and unnecessary hardships on the stockholders.

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia all of the retiring Directors were re-elected, as were all the officers.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, a section of the American Bankers' Association, will hold its sixth annual dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania tonight.

## EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt & Ohio | 1919-'27 | 4½ | 5.35 | 5.50 |
| Buff. Roch. & P. | 1919-'33 | 4½@4½ | 6.00 | 6.05 |
| Canadian North | 1919-'23 | 4½@4½ | 6.30 | 6.15 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1919-'27 | 4½ | 5.35 | 5.50 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1919-'27 | 4½ | 5.10 | 5.05 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 1919-'23 | 4½ | 5.65 | 5.25 |
| C., R. I. & Pac. | 1919-'27 | 4½@5 | 5.55 | 5.50 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1919-'27 | 5 | 6.30 | 6.25 |
| Chicago & Alton | 1919-'21 | 5 | 7.50 | 6.75 |
| G., C. C. & St. L. | 1919-'29 | 5 | 6.35 | 5.75 |
| Delaware & Hud. | 1922 | 4½ | 5.80 | 5.45 |
| Erie Railroad | 1919-'27 | 4½@5 | 5.80 | 5.75 |
| Illinois Central | 1919-'23 | 4½@5 | 5.70 | 5.25 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1919-'23 | 5 | 6.00 | 5.50 |
| Michigan Central | 1919-'33 | 5 @4 | 6.10 | 5.70 |
| Minn. & St. L. | 1919-'27 | 5 | 6.40 | 5.90 |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 1919-'23 | 5 | 7.15 | 6.10 |
| Missouri Pacific | 1919-'23 | 5 | 7.15 | 6.10 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1919-'26 | 4½@5 | 6.35 | 5.80 |
| N. Y. Central L. | 1919-'28 | 4½@5 | 5.95 | 5.50 |
| N. Y. Cent. & H. | 1919-'33 | 4½ | 6.20 | 5.75 |
| Nork. & Western | 1919-'23 | 5 | 5.70 | 5.25 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1919-'28 | 4½@5-6 | 6.50 | 6.00 |
| Penn. Gen. Fri... | 1919-'23 | 4 @4½ | 5.60 | 5.35 |
| Reading Co. | 1919-'23 | 4½ | 5.70 | 5.45 |
| Rock Isl. & P. | 1919-'28 | 4 @5 | 6.80 | 6.60 |
| Sinclair Refining | 1919-'21 | 6 | 7.15 | 6.00 |
| Southern Pacific | 1919-'26 | 4½ | 6.75 | 5.85 |
| Southern Railway | 1919-'28 | 4½@5 | 6.15 | 5.70 |
| Union Tank | 1919-'20 | 5 | 6.05 | 5.40 |

# NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s July. | 1967 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4½s June. | 1965 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4½s Mar. | 1963 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4½s Nov. | 1957 | 101¼ | 101½ | 101¼ |
| 4½s Mar. | 1957 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 4½s Mar. | 1960-50 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| 4½s Mar. | 1964 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| 4½s Mar. | 1962 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| 4½s Apr. | 1960 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| 4½s Sept. | 1960 | 96½ | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| 4s May. | 1933 | 91¼ | 92¼ | 91¼ |
| 4s Nov. | 1958 | 91¼ | 91¾ | 91¼ |
| 4s Nov. | 1957 | 91¼ | 91¾ | 91¼ |
| 4s Nov. | 1956 | 90½ | 91¼ | 90½ |
| 4s Nov. | 1955 | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¾ |
| 4s Nov. | 1938 | 92¾ | 93¼ | 92½ |
| 4s May. | 1919 | 99½ | .. | 99½ |

| | | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s Nov., | 1956 | 81¼ | .. | 81¼ |
| 3½s Nov., | 1954 | 81¼ | .. | 81¼ |
| 3½s May. | 1954 | 81¼ | .. | 81¼ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | 1924-1961 | 4.70 | .. | 4.70 |
| 4½s | 1921-1923 | 4.70 | .. | 4.70 |
| 4½s | 1919-1933 | 4.60 | 4.40 | 4.60 |
| 4½s | 1924-1952 | 4.60 | 4.40 | 4.60 |
| 4½s | 1940-1953 | 4.65 | 4.50 | 4.65 |
| 4½s | 1936-1937 | 4.65 | 4.50 | 4.65 |
| 4½s | 1922-1929 | 4.70 | 4.55 | 4.70 |
| 4½s | 1919-1921 | 4.70 | 4.55 | 4.70 |
| 4s | 1940-1963 | 4.85 | 4.80 | 4.85 |
| 4s | 1919-1925 | 4.70 | 4.60 | 4.70 |
| 4s | 1922-1950 | 4.70 | 4.55 | 4.70 |

# PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,125 | Cities Service | 358 | 357 | 357 | 359 |
| 1,920 | Cities Service pf | 79¾ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¾ |
| $163,500 | Cities Service deb. B | 7s.130 | 128¾ | 128¾ | 129¼ |
| 270,500 | Cities Service deb. C | 7s.102½ | 101½ | 101½ | 102⅜ |

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adiron Electric Power | 14 | 16 |
| Adiron Elec Power pf | 74 | 76 |
| Am Gas & Electric | 145 | 147 |
| Am Gas & Electric pf | 43 | 45 |
| Am Light & Traction | 240 | 242 |
| Am Light & Trac pf | 97 | 99 |
| Am Power & Light | 57 | 60 |
| Am Power & Light pf | 76 | 79 |
| Am Public Utilities | 10 | 12 |
| Am Public Utilities pf | 32 | 37 |
| Am W W & Electric | 5 | 5½ |
| Am W W & E 1st pf | 59 | 62 |
| Am W W & E partic | 9 | 12 |
| Carolina Power & L | 32 | 35 |
| Colorado Power | 22 | 24½ |
| Colorado Power pf | 96 | 100 |
| Columbus Electric pf | 70 | 75 |
| Com Pow, Ry & Lt | 22 | 24 |
| Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf | 47 | 49 |
| Cons Gas Power & Elec | 35 | 36 |
| Consumers' Power pf | 80 | 83 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 55 | 60 |
| Eastern Texas Elec pf | 78 | 85 |
| El Paso Electric | 95 | 100 |
| Electric B & S pf | 93 | 96 |
| Empire Dist Elec pf | 70 | 75 |
| Federal Light & Trac | 9½ | 11 |
| Federal Light & Trac pf | 43 | 48 |
| Galveston-Houston Elec | 15 | 17½ |
| Galveston-Hous El pf | 58 | 63 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am W W & E col 5s | 65 | 68 | Gt West Power 6s, '25 | 89 | 92 |
| Appalach Power 1st 5s | 69 | 71 | Middle West U 5s | 87 | 90 |
| Arizona Power 6s, 1983 | 84 | 85 | Miss River Power 1st 5s | 77½ | 80 |
| Central Ky Gas 5s | 46 | 90 | Nor Ont L & Power 6s | 62 | 86 |
| Con Gas & Elec 5s, '56 | 91 | 93½ | Nor States Pow 6s, '26 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Cities Fuel & P 7s | 99 | 99½ | Nor States Pow 5s, '41 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Col G & E deb 5s, '27 | 72 | 75 | Pac Gas & El 6s, 1937 | 94 | 95 |
| Col Power 5s, 1953 | 87 | 89 | Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Conn Power 5s, 1963 | 88 | 94 | So Cal Edison 5s, '39 | 88 | 90½ |
| Dallas Electric 5s, '22 | 90 | 94 | S W Power 5s, 1943 | 80 | 82 |
| East Tex Elec col 5s | 85 | 88 | Twin S G & E 5s, '53 | 76 | 80 |
| East Tex Ele 1st 5s, '46 | 96 | 99 | Un Light & Pr, '32 | 84½ | 87½ |
| El Paso Elec col 5s | 85 | 90 | Un L & R deb 6s, '26 | 83 | 86 |
| Empire Gas & F 5s | 97½ | 99 | Un Util cv 6s, '43 | 72 | 87 |
| Empire Refining 6s | 93 | 96 | U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927 | 84 | 91 |
| Gt West Power 5s, '46 | 84 | 85 | Utah Securities 6s, 1922 | 91 | 92½ |

# OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

**BALTIMORE.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,100 | Atl Pat | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 25 | Balt Tube | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 | Tw pf | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 100 | Con Power | 106½ | 106 | 105 |
| 670 | Cosden | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 70 | Con Coal | 80 | 80 | 80 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Cosden 6s A | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1,000 | Do B | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10,000 | Elkhorn 6s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Davison | 35¼ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 80 | Md Assur | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 50 | Phil Trac | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 | W B A | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 100 | Wayland Oil | 4 | 4 | 4 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Fairmont C | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1,000 | Con Pow 7s | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |

**BOSTON.**

**Mining.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Arix Com'l | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 4 | Calu & Hec | 395 | 390 | 390 |
| 175 | Cop Range | 43 | 42¼ | 42½ |
| 30 | Davis-Daly | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 50 | Lake Copper | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Mayflow-O C | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 200 | New Corn'a | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |

**Railroads**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Bos Elev | 72¾ | 72¼ | 72½ |
| 3 | Do pf | 92 | 92 | 92 |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,495 | Am Bosch | 70⅞ | 69¾ | 70½ |
| 10 | Amoskeag | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 10 | Am Sugar | 139¾ | 139¼ | 139¼ |
| 458 | Am Tel | 101¾ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 28 | Am Wool pf | 89¾ | 89½ | 89¾ |
| 50 | A, G & W | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 10 | Booth | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 85 | Century | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 20 | Cub P Cem't | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 10 | Edison | 157 | 156 | 157 |
| 300 | Fairbanks | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ |
| 50 | Garton | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 57 | Ga Ry & El | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 200 | Libby | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $106,000 | Punta Sugar 6s | 96 | 93 | 93 |

Note.—Market closed at 12 o'clock noon on account parade 26th Division.

**CHICAGO.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am Radia'r | 275 | 275 | 275 |
| 80 | Am Ship'g | 119 | 118 | 119 |
| 50 | Do pf | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 780 | Armour pf | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 25 | Avery | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 660 | Booth Fish | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 85 | Do pf | 80 | 79½ | 80 |
| 136 | Chi Pneu Tr | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| | Ry pf | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 10 | Chi Pneu T | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 40 | Chi Rys, S 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 261 | Cudahy | 113 | 111¾ | 112 |
| 10 | Com Edison | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 4,350 | Cont Motors | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¼ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Chicago Ry 1st 5s | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 3,000 | Swift 1st 5s | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Am R pf | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 100 | Baldwin | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 415 | Brill | 46 | 45¼ | 46 |
| 8,238 | Elec Stora'e | 76¼ | 73¾ | 75½ |
| 3,441 | Gen Asphalt | 68¾ | 65¼ | 68 |
| 3,463 | Lake pf | 103 | 100 | 101½ |
| 50 | Gen Motors | 180½ | 180½ | 180½ |
| 90 | Ins Co, N A | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 815 | Keystone | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| 10 | Lake Sup | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 15 | Lehigh Nav | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 71 | Lehigh Val | 54¾ | 54½ | 54¾ |
| 100 | Mexican Pet | 182½ | 182½ | 182½ |
| 2,081 | Pennsylvania | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Am G & E 5s | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 1,000 | E & P ir 4s | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1,000 | Key T 1st 5s | 88½ | 88¼ | 88½ |

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 585 | Ohio Fuel S | 47½ | 47 | 47½ |
| 1,985 | Okla Prod & R | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 10 | Okla P & R pf | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 20 | Penn R R | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 100 | Phila Co | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 125 | Pitts B pf | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 1,400 | Pitts Jerome | 17c | 17c | 17c |
| 75 | Pitts O & G | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 85 | Un Nat Gas | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 155 | West A B | 102¾ | 102 | 102¾ |
| 40 | West. Elec | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 100 | Willys-Ov'l'd | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¾ |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | Ind Brewing 6s | 52 | 52 | 52 |

# MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Brass | 214 | 217 | 214 |
| Atlas Powder | 140 | 148 | 140 |
| Do pf | 89 | 92 | 89 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 115 | 120 | 113 |
| Bliss | 250 | 350 | 250 |
| Do pf | 90 | 98 | 90 |
| Cent'l Agguirre | 45 | 48 | 46 |
| Columbia Graph | 245 | 248 | 245 |
| Du pf | 95½ | 98 | 95¼ |
| Du Pont | 280 | 270 | 280 |

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Du Pont debs pf | 94 | 96 | 94 |
| Hercules | 220 | 225 | 220 |
| Do pf | 107 | 109 | 107 |
| Ingersoll-Rand Co | 168 | 173 | 168 |
| Do pf | 98 | 103 | 98 |
| Niles-Bem't-Pond | 110 | 114 | 110 |
| Do pf | 95 | 100 | 98 |
| Scovill Mfg | 350 | 365 | 350 |
| Standard Screw | 335 | 345 | 335 |
| Yale & Towne | 230 | 240 | 225 |

# TOBACCO STOCKS

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am Cigar | 132 | 137 | 131 |
| Do pf | 88 | 94 | 88 |
| Conley Foil | 305 | 325 | 305 |
| Geo W Helme Co | 160 | 170 | 160 |
| Do pf | 106 | 111 | 106 |
| J S Young | 130 | 140 | 130 |
| Do pf | 102 | 107 | 102 |
| MacA & Forbes | 200 | 210 | 200 |

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Yester-day. Ask. | Thurs-day. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MacA & Forbes pf | 90 | 100 | 90 |
| P R-Am Tobacco | 180 | 170 | 160 |
| R J Reynolds, A | 400 | 430 | 400 |
| Do B | 350 | 370 | 350 |
| Do pf | 111 | 114 | 111 |
| Weyman-Bruton | 170 | 175 | 170 |
| Do pf | 104 | 111 | 104 |

# CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were firm at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations showed material advancement in a majority of the active issues, particularly the railroad stocks. A vigorous demand for these shares was the feature of the

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

**Held at $1,400,000 the two twelve-story apartment houses, with stores, on southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, were purchased yesterday by Robert E. Simon, operator, from the Adlon Construction Company, J. C. Graf, President.**

The structures, which have a frontage of 150 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, contain 142 apartments of two to five rooms, and show a total rental of about $250,000 a year. Leitner, Brenner & Starr, Inc., and Nathan Wilson were the brokers.

**Realty Division Passes $1,000,000 Mark in Loan Drive.**

With a grand total of $1,225,925 for five days' work the Real Estate Division of Victory Loan workers are about $350,000 behind the figures they reached in the first five days of the last loan drive. Alfred B. Marling, Chairman of the division, believes that belated reports will greatly diminish this figure so that the first week will finish with an equal amount of bonds sold in the first week last Fall.

Yesterday's largest subscriptions taken by the realty men were $200,000 by the Excelsior Savings Bank, taken by H. L. C. Roome; $10,000 by William H. Wheelock, $3,500 by Speyer & Co., who will receive an honor flag for subscribing the maximum amount asked by the division on the basis of the assessed valuation of their property, and $2,575 by Joseph P. Day for an estate which he represents. The day's subscriptions totaled $235,575.

**Cobweb Hall Sold as Site for Modern Loft.**

Cobweb Hall, at 80 Duane Street, for years a rendezvous for business men, particularly those in the paper trade, is to be replaced with a modern loft and office building.

The property, which consists of an old three-story brick building on a lot 25 by 77.3, is assessed at $60,000, but has gradually depreciated in value until it finally was sold at auction to Albert G. Marzo in February for $33,000. R. A. Stewart & Co., manufacturers of rubber and metal stamps, located at 201 Broadway for sixty-one years, have now purchased the property. They will demolish the present building and erect at an early date a fireproof building for the manufacture, storage, and sale of their goods. A. H. Mathews negotiated the sale.

**Two Apartment House Resales.**

The Carlton Decorating and Contracting Company has resold to an investing client of Peter Tisch, Carolyn Court, a six-story elevator apartment house at 414 West 121st Street, on a plot 118 by 100, held at $250,000.

The Colton Realty Company, M. Brown President, resold to the H. W. G. Realty Company, Inc., Henry W. Genmerich, President, the two seven-story elevator apartment houses at 512 to 518 West 151st Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Each house stands on a plot 50 by 100.

The property was held at $175,000, and rents for about $26,000 per annum. Byrne & Bowman negotiated the transaction.

**$250,000 Residence Sold.**

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bowen sold the five-story American basement residence, with a frontage of thirty feet and built almost the entire depth of the lot, at 4 East Eighty-ninth Street, held at $250,000, to a client of William B. May & Co. and Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for occupancy. The owners in the same block are Benjamin Duke, who occupies the Fifth Avenue corner, and Louis J. Josephtal.

**Wooster Street Loft Resold.**

Harry Aronson resold the northwest corner of Wooster and Prince Streets, bought early this month, a seven-story loft building, 40 by 94.

**Garage Site Sold.**

George Kern, Inc., bought the premises at 349 and 351 West Thirty-seventh Street, a plot 50 by 100, from Van Vliet & Place. The buyer will improve the property with a modern garage.

**Private Dwellings.**

Emile B. Hapgood sold the five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 21 by 102.2, at 107 East Seventy-third Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman, who will occupy.

The Lexington Realty Co. sold the four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 102.2, at 37 East Eighty-third Street, to a client of Theodore A. Kavanagh, of the office of John J. Kavanagh and Harris & Vaughn.

C. S. Smith sold to Helen M. Auer the three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.11, at 152 West 119th Street, through Goodwin & Goodwin.

John P. Leo sold the three-story and basement dwelling on lot 17 by 99.11, at 230 West 137th Street, to Carrie Haywood through Herbert Howell.

The M. K. L. Realty Corporation, E. M. Morgan President, sold to Irme A. Pents the four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, at 4 West Ninetieth Street through Robert Fulton.

**$3,000,000 Steel Plant Site Purchased.**

The W. W. Kellogg Company, steel manufacturers, yesterday bought forty acres of land on Droyer's Point, owned by Jersey City, at public auction in City Hall, Jersey City, for $102,000. F. E. Johnson, Vice-President of the company, who made the bid, said that construction of a $3,000,000 plant to employ between 3,000 and 5,000 men would be started as soon as it was possible to get rails into the tract. Eighteen acres of this land is under water and for this the company paid at the rate of $2,000 an acre, while upland was bought for $3,000 an acre.

**Tenement Deals.**

I. Portman has sold 332 and 334 East Ninety-fifth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 45 by 100, which he acquired recently in a trade for the Alabama apartments on Riverside Drive. J. Katzman was the broker.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company has sold the five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, at 113 East 119th Street, to a buyer who also takes the adjoining similar property at 111, owned by the Ownahome Corporation of Jamaica.

**The Bronx Market.**

Joseph E. Blainey sold the two-family house on lot 25 by 100, at 901 Faile Street, to a client of Williamson and Bryan.

E. Meyer sold the three-family dwelling on plot 25 by 100, held at $15,000 and renting for $1,600, at 879 Macy Place, to a client of Alexander Selkin and Carl Jaffe.

The three-family dwelling at 2,027 Morris Avenue, held at $13,000, was bought for occupancy by an investing client of Samuel Cowen.

David Picker, who runs a chain of motion picture theatres, bought from Henry Acker, through Leitner, Brener and Starr, a plot of eight lots, 200 by 100, on the avenue side of Grand Avenue north of Fordham Road. Kendall and Herzog represented the buyer.

The Bedford Holding Company bought from a client of Herman A. Acker a plot of seven lots on the southwest corner of 180th Street and University Avenue. The buyers were represented by Kendall and Herzog.

Cahn and Pittman sold the two-story frame dwelling at 2,761 Creston Avenue, between 196th and 197th Streets, to J. J. Bowe.

Mrs. C. R. Melncke sold the three-story brick dwelling, on lot 17 by 100, held at $7,000, at 494 East 140th Street, to Rabbi A. Gallant through S. H. Frankenheim.

Dr. Jacob Liss bought the dwelling, 20 by 100, at 738 Kelly Street, from Ida Kambel through Leitner, Brener & Starr.

Lena Gerken sold the five-story apartment house on plot 45 by 96, at 365 East 209th Street, in an all-cash transaction, to the Eberhardt Realty Company, through Morris Sax.

Charles A. Garrecht sold the four-story apartment at 866 Hornaday Place to an investing client of Richard Dickson.

William H. Mehlich Inc., resold the four six-story apartments 1,230, 1,234, 1,238, and 1,242 Morris Avenue, near 168th Street, which it purchased recently from the O. J. Schwarzler Company, to the Pearlstein Realty Company. The buildings rent for about $20,000 annually, and were held at $140,000. Adolph & Henry Bloch represented both parties as attorneys. The purchaser is an investor.

Harry L. Weil purchased from Sandow Realty Company, Frank Starkman President, 2,353 and 2,357 Washington Avenue, two four-story double flats, on plot 72 by 91, located 28 feet north of 185th Street. Walter M. Wechsler, attorney, represented the purchaser and Arthur Knox acted for the seller.

Mr. Herman sold the five-story apartment on plot 50 by 100, at 1,040 Fox Street, to an investing client of Steinman & Steinman.

Frederick Brown has sold to Robert H. Machbett 2,418 Webb Avenue, corner of Devoe Terrace, a three-story stucco dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100; also to Henry D. Patton 2,416 Webb Avenue, a similar three-story dwelling. Mr. Brown recently acquired six dwellings at 2,400, 2,412, 2,414, and 2,418 Webb Avenue and 2,438 Devoe Terrace from Mary S. Coxson. The properties, which have driveways for garages, were sold through McLernon Brothers.

Wilson & Sumpter bought the new five-story tenement, 38 by 100, at 1,098 Simpson Street, through M. Cohn.

George Kean, operator, purchased from Cohen & Siegel 415 East 157th Street, a four-story apartment, on a plot 33.4 by 100, held at $25,500.

Cahn & Pittman bought a two and one-half story house on lot 50 by 100 at 182 Robert Avenue, through Matthew M. Goodman.

**Brooklyn.**

Meister Builders, Inc., sold two three-story three-family brick houses, each on plot 20 by 86.9, at 8789 and 8791 Nineteenth Avenue.

The Clinton Trading Corporation sold to Elvira Berglund the two-family brick dwelling on pot 20 by 75 at 2322 Beverly Road.

Thomas E. Cisney sold to Samuel D. Sugar eight lots on the south side of Bay Ridge Avenue, 100 feet west of Twenty-fifth Avenue, through William P. Jones.

Charlotte and Claude Oldenbaum sold to Andrew Tedsten the two-story and basement brown stone dwelling at 331 Eighth Street through F. C. Sauter.

L. H. Shellenberger sold the Delphian, a four-story apartment on plot 45 by 131, on Sterling Place near Bedford Avenue, to an investing client of Charles Partridge.

**Queens Borough Sales.**

The three-story brick dwelling with stores, on plot 20 by 115, held at $22,000, 2381 Jamaica Avenue, at the northwest corner of Nostrand Place, was bought by a client of Isaac Hyman.

A syndicate, represented by Louis Weinberger as attorney, bought a parcel of about 150 lots at Jamaica Junction, Fourth Ward of Queens, which will be sold as home sites to individual buyers.

Joseph P. Armstrong bought the house and two lots at 180 South Nineteenth Street, Flushing, from Joseph M. Schwab through J. Albert Johntra.

The S. & L. Construction Company sold four plots improved with dwellings in their development at Rockaway Beach, south of the Rockaway Beach Boulevard. The purchasers were T. Lynch, J. Regan, H. Nemet and E. Schafer.

L. Sachs has sold to I. Goldberg a plot, 60 by 100, on the west side of Stralton Avenue, south of the Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Far Rockaway. The Clobert Company has sold to A. Blumenthal a plot, 30 by 107, on the north side of Hamilton Terrace, east of Clifton Terrace, Jamaica.

Sternberg Bros., builders, have purchased from the Ring Gibson Company a plot, 116 by 280, on the west side of 111th Street south of Liberty Avenue, Woodhaven.

V. Derkaz has sold to B. Hagopians a plot, 163 by 457, on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, adjacent to the land of the Standard Land Company, Rosedale.

**Suburban Sales.**

C. H. Bush sold a shore front property at Shrewhaven, Langdon Islands, Norwalk, Conn., to William H. Maxwell, Jr., through John Crawford.

Andrew I. Sherman bought a house on Allaire Avenue, Leonia, N.J., from Mrs. Leo Ramson through Bowles & Co. Mrs. Aaron Cushing Cahn bought the Juniped Lodge, consisting of a large residence, outbuildings and seventeen acres of land, held at $45,000, between Briarcliff Manor and Milwood, N.Y., from Walter Large. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

The Briarcliff Realty Co. sold a cottage on plot 75 by 150, held at $6,500, on the State Road at Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., to Fred. P. Stafford.

Dr. Carl J. Schmuck bought from the Frank Stotter Co. through H. Goldschmidt, a house on plot 120 by 150, on Wycoff Place, Woodmere, L.I.

Bertha L. Sedley sold her house and one acre at Pryor Point, Larchmont, N.Y., held at $31,000, to Charles H. Stonebridge, through E. C. Griffin & F. H. Collins.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By James J. Donovan.

Stearns St, 2,315, n s, 95 ft w of Parker St, 20x100: R. E. Dobbin against Louis Modica, et al.; Burns & Fogg, attorneys; due $744.61; taxes, &c., $170; to the plaintiff for $4,250.

**BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.**

**Bronx.**

TAYLOR AV, e s, 125 ft n of Wood Av, 46.7x95; Letitia M. Clarke loans Giuseppina Ciprlani to erect a two-story and basement brick dwelling (3 payments).....$4,000

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,533-39, s e corner of 186th St, 86.10x irregular; Rose Kaliman to Harry Kallman, 2,537 Amsterdam Av, all liens, Sept. 10, 1918; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 382 and 384, s w corner of Perry St, (94,) 42.6x70; Joseph Rovegno and Joseph C. Vialotti to the Rovegno & Vialotti Realty Co., 188 West Houston St, mtg $56,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 1,538, n w corner of 175th St, 100.2x89; Lindo Bldg. Co. to Samuel Kaufman, 123 West 118th St, mtg $55,000, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 2,541 to 2,547, n w corner of 95th St; Isadore Levy to United Cigar Stores Co. Consolidated, 44 West 18th St, 12-1-12 years from April 1, 1919; attorney, L. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St..

$10,000 to $20,000

BROADWAY AV, 1,861, n w corner of 177th St, 100.2x59; Samuel Kaufman to Lurdo Building Co., 4,121 8d Av, April 23, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$8,500

BROOK AV, 1,262; Jay Tee Bee Holding Co. to Henry J. Reehl, 334 East 80th St; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway.....$100

CARTER ST, s e cor of Beach Av, 37.6x81.6; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Emma Rosenwald, 574 Madison Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....Subject to mtg $20,000

CLAY AV, 1,738, e s, 24.11x100; Jennie Pearlman to Rowland W. Thomas, 2,080 Anthony Av, April 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. H. MacCarthy, 1,457 Broadway.....$750

DALY AV, 1,970, e s, 25x40; Harry Whelan, Yonkers, N. Y., to Charles P. Hallock, 2,344 Bronx Boulevard, April 10, due April 10, 1924, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$3,700

ELM PLACE, 2,478, e s, 25x77.4; Milton Bloom to Richard Kelly, 2,478 Elm Place, April 24, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$4,000

HONEYWELL AV, 2,013, w s, 25x140.3; Rubin Marcus to John F. Kay, 715 Boylston St, Boston, Mass., prior mtg $4,000, April 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1,400

MAPES AV, 1,861, n w corner of 177th St, 100.2x59; Samuel Kaufman to Lurdo Building Co., 4,121 8d Av, April 23, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$8,500

MARMION AV, 1,833, w s, 40x146x irregular; Dorothy Blank to William Saier, 740 East 175th St, April 24, due Oct. 24, 1919; attorney, C. B. Piantz, 15 William St.....$500

VYSE AV, 1,211, w s, 20x100, Marines Arcieri to Hy. D. Lloyd, 31 Newton, Mass., April 24, due Aug. 6, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

1ST ST, n s, Lots 12 and 13, map of Wilton, &c.; Mitchell Lehman to Lucas Welzenecker, 306 Wilson Av, Brooklyn, April 14, due July 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$2,500

190TH ST, n s, 76.6 ft w of University Av, 51.3x100.2; Edith Kahn to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $40,000, April 8, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$15,000

190TH ST, n s, 127.9 ft w of University Av, 56.3x100; Edith Kahn to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $42,500, April 28, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$15,000

**ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.**

**Manhattan.**

ESSEX ST, 139, mtg $25,000; Francis L. Noble, trustee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 241 Bowery; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$20,000

PINEHURST Av, 2 and 4, mtg $15,000; Sanford Mortgage Co. of New York to Mayer S. Ames, at the Belmord, Broadway and 86th St, et al.; attorneys, Wise & S., 206 Broadway.....$100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 178th St, mtg $65,000; William M. Lawson to Frankiin Trust Co., 46 Wall St.....$551.25

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30; Sam W. Rubin to Perpetua Trageser, 306 West 105th St; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.

22D ST, 410 West, mtg $8,000; Fifth Avenue Bank to Lillie M. Tyson, executrix, Riverside, Conn.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000

33D ST, 416-422 West, mtg $100,000; Regi F. Herndles to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

36TH ST, 219, 223, and 145 37th St, 212 East; 38th St, 305 East; 40th St, 104-106 West; Edith W. Provost to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St., trustee of Edith W. Provost; attorneys, Stewart & S., 42 Wall St.....$1

54TH ST, 425 West; Ethel D. Ritter to Morland Mortgage Co.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

117TH ST, 271 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Adam Steiger, 270 West 117th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

129TH ST, 58 East, mtg $35,000; Samuel Golden to Bloome Kuffler, 210 West 140th St; address 504 West 151st St.....$1

**Bronx.**

BROOK AV, 1,262; Jay Tee Bee Holding Co. to Henry J. Reehl, 334 East 80th St; attorneys, Burger & B., 233 Broadway.....$100

CRESCENT AV, e s, 142.1 n 187th St, 37.6x81.6; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Emma Rosenwald, 574 Madison Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....Subject to mtg $20,000

LOT 230, map of 596 lots of Lewis B. Brown at North New York; Louise M. Ammon, 134 West 97th St, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

HUGHES AV, 2,534; Samuel L. Hewlett and another, trustees, to Adelaide B. Stilwell, 26 West 97th St; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$2,000

MAITLAND AV, n e corner of Old Road, 125x50; also Arthur St, s e of Lots 1,016-1,017, map of Laconia Park, 50x135.8, to Brodsky Av; also Gleason Av, n s, part of lot 344, map of Unionport, 22x108; also lots 239 to 243, map of Schiele Estate; also lots 5,530, 354, map of Van Nest Park; also lot 95, map of part of Downing property; George Hauser to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,136 East Tremont Av, 6 yrs, 6%; C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 197th St; Dorothy Hein to Abr. Leipzig, 50 West 47th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

166TH ST, 823 East; Benjamin Fairchild to Therisah or Terese Mertin, 27 Beekman Place; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

**MECHANICS' LIENS.**

**Manhattan.**

45TH ST, 146 and 148; Mulherry Roofing Co., Inc., against Emily I. Smith, owner; Albert I. Sire and George McCabe, contractors.....$195

80TH ST, 104 and 106 West; Wolf Weinraub against Abraham Rothkrug, owner; Joseph Moonshein, contractor.....$75

107TH ST, 312 West; Louis L. Goldman against estate of William C. Lesster, owner; Mary E. Smyser, contractor, renewal.....$166

FORSYTHE ST, 142 to 146; M. L. Rohman, Inc., against Wolf Hadler, owners, renewal.....$551.25

BOWERY, 137; same against same, renewal.....$174

JEFFERSON ST, 25 to 29; same against same, renewal.....$31.75

**SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.**

**Manhattan.**

4TH ST, 132 WEST; August H. Hillers & Co., Inc., against Jane Nichols et al., Dec. 28, 1918.....$717.40

**LIS PENDENS.**

**Manhattan.**

CLINTON ST, w s, 125.3 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Lorenzo R. Cook et al. against Rachael Galantshik et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lockwood & Lockwood.

HILLSIDE ST, c l, 375 ft s e c l of Naogle Av, runs n e 365.10xs e 180.3x s w 436.1 to beg; William Rankin against Geo. T. Scherzinger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

DYCKMAN ST, n e s, 270.6 ft s e of Noegle Av, 222.5x22x irreg; Geo. G. Mason against Fort George Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Tatt & Shewmake.

FIRST AV, Nos 281 to 285; Wm. T. Douglass against James L. Cunninghan et al., ejectment proceedings; attorney, H. Bein.

LEXINGTON AV, Nos 91 and 93; 118th St, Nos. 356 to 358 East; and 132d St, No 80 West; Mary Tarditti against Lewis H. Tomassolli et al., action to construe will, etc; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

91ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Adele Kneeland, ex'x, against Wm. R. Thompson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. L. Bogert.

STANTON ST, No. 17; James K. Paulding, ex'r, against Cecelia Laibowirz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

**Bronx.**

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, w s, 250.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x139; Eastchester Savings Bank of Mt. Vernon against James H. McWilliams et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. D. Tompkins.

TOPPING AV, No 1835; also Morris Av, w s, 160 ft s of 183d St, 50x108.4; Catherine V. Boyle against Anna V. Hansen et al., partition suit; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

25x24.11; Edw. W. Lynch to Annie, his wife, 606 West 132d St, all liens, April 25; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

133D ST, 11 West, n s, 25x99.11; Pocomo Realty Corp. to View Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, all liens, April 25; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 68 Broad St.....$100

134TH ST, 21 East, n s, 25x99.11; Leo F. Sturm to Fannie Braun, 1,407 South St, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, all liens, April 4; address, L. F. Sturm, 1,858 7th Av.....$100

140TH ST, 518 West, s s, 15x99.11; Eugenie R. Ellacu to Rose Ellacu, 516 West 140th St, mtg $6,000, April 7; attorney, Edw. Ellacu, 516 West 140th St.....$100

149TH ST, 552-58 West, s s, 66.8x99.11; Henry R. C. Watson to Harry Aronson, 200 5th Av, all liens, April 24; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

179TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Northern Av, 25x100; Thom & Brayley to Cortland Hat Co., 230 5th Av, all liens, April 15; attorney, Arnold Lichtig, 141 Broadway.....$1

**Bronx.**

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 172.10 ft n of Fordham Road, 50x89; Herbst Realty Co. to Barclay Holding Corp, 217 Broadway, mtg $28,000, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Barclay Holding Corp. to Frederick W. Lorch, 2,592 Creston Av, mtg $28,000, April 12; attorney, same...$100

BRACKEN ST, e s, 275 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Rose Kehoe to Nicholas J. Weidgen, 114 Aberdeen St, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1918; attorney, Nicholas J. Weidgen, 911 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Nicholas J. Weidgen to St. Aloysius Church, Auburn, N. Y., April 24; attorney, same.....$1

CLAY AV, 1,738, e s, 24.11x100; Rowland W. Thomas to Jennie Pearlman, 1,725 Anthony Av, mtg $8,000, April 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

DALY AV, 1,970, e s, 25x40; Chas. F. Hallock to Harry Whelan, 480 So. B'way, Yonkers, N. Y., April 10; attorney, Chas. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

DECATUR AV, s e corner of 209th St, 45x95; Lena Gerken to Ebro Realty Co., 413 East 37th St, mtg $35,000, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELM PL, 2,478, e s, 25x77.4; Richard Kelly to Milton Bloom, 3,244 3d Av., April 24; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 174th St, 69x76.4; Joseph H. Hayes, referee, to Charles H. Topping, 1 West 83d St, April 25; attorney, M. H. St. John, 27 Cedar St.....$7,700

HONEYWELL AV, 2,013, 25x140.3; John P. Caffrey to Rubin Marcus, 691 East 188d St, mtg $4,000, April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LIND AV, 1,263, 25x155.6x25.1x156.2; Christine Kurtz to John F. Schrade, 1,256 Shakespeare Av, April 23, mtg $4,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARMION AV, w s, 100 ft s of 176th St, 40x146x irreg.; Salter to Dorothy Blank, 1,226 Wheeler Av, mtg $9,500, April 24; attorney, H. M. Fertig, 277 B'way.....$1

MORRIS AV, 1,850, w s, 17.10x95; Emily Just to Abraham Goodman, 673 Broadway, mtg $5,000, April 24; attorney, Abraham Goodman, 848 Broadway.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,230, 168.2x100; William H. Mehlich, Inc., to Pearlstein Realty Co., 38 East 30th St, mtg $94,800, April 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 205 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Andrew Hally to Natalie Hang, 2,074 Walton Av., mtg $5,500, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

POWELL AV, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 58.7x85.11x irregular; Charles M. O'Keefe, referee, to Millie Watkins, 120 Washington St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another, April 12; attorney, M. I. St. John, 27 Cedar St.....$3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 559; 50x115; Schoen Leasing Co. to Kate Cosby, 2,506 Atlantic Av, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 1-7-00 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Kate Cosby to Mona Realty Corp., 631 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, same; attorney, same...$100

SAME PROPERTY; E. 1. Sea Realty Co. to same, mtg $41,800, April 22; attorney, same.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 275 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Crotona Realty Co. to Philip Rosen, 1,531 Southern Boulevard, April 5; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$100

VYSE AV, 1,471-5, 50x100; Harvey C. Price to Hesn Realty Co, 5 Beekman St, mtg $48,525, March 18; attorney, Price Bros, 277 Broadway.....$1

VYSE AV, 1,211, 20x100; Hy. D. Lloyd to Charles Areleri, 1,554 Bryant Av, mtg $5,-200, April 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, 490 East, 16.8x100; Tessie K. Scharps to Chevra B'nai Israel Ansha Shvat, 511 East 139th St, mtg $5,500, April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,800

140TH ST, s s, 543.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Barnett Weinberg to Ida Baxter, 871 Intervale Av, mtg $23,000, April 24; attorney, Wm. W. Conkling, 200 Broadway...$100

159TH ST, 433 East, 15x50; Henry L. Meise to Giuseppe M. Mangone, 433 East 159th St, April 24, 1 year; no Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

163D ST, 624 East, 18.9x99; American Realty Co. to Abraham Seiberberg, 1,060 Findlay Av, mtg $4,000, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.$100

169TH ST, 361 East, 20x90; Sparta Realty Co. to Isaac Weinstein, 411 West 55th St, mtg $4,000, April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

174TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 56x150; Joseph H. Hayes, referee, to Thomas C. Lippman, Sag Harbor, N. Y., and another, executors, April 25; attorney, M. H. St. John, 27 Cedar St.....$3,000

190TH ST, n s, 76.6 ft w of University Av, 106.6x100; Barclay Holding Corp. to Edith Kahn, 51 West 113th St, mtg $82,500, April 8; attorney, Samuel L. Kahn, 1,743 Madison Av.....$100

**RECORDED LEASES.**

With name and address of lessee.

**Manhattan.**

BROADWAY, s w corner of 95th St, part street floor used for motion picture theatre and part basement; 95th Street and Broadway Corporation to Trio Amusement Co., 2,409 Broadway, 10 years, from April 28, 1919; deposit of $15,000 at 3 p. c. and rental of.....$30,000

BROADWAY, 2,541 to 2,547, n w corner of 95th St; Isadore Levy to United Cigar Stores Co. Consolidated, 44 West 18th St, 12-1-12 years from April 1, 1919; attorney, L. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St..

$10,000 to $20,000

BLEECKER ST, 382-84; Perry St, 94, all; The Rovegno and Vialotti Realty Co. to Greenwich Village Realty Co., 188 West Houston St., 5 yrs. from May 1, 1919; attorney, Chas. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 328 East, all; Louis J. Pooler to Oscar Sandman, 328 East Houston St, 5 yrs. from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Folsom Bros., 127 East 84th St.....$300

JAMES ST, 98-100, all; Rovegno and Vialotti Realty Co. to Greenwich Village Realty Co., 188 West Houston St., 5 yrs. from May 1, 1919; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$3,750

SPRING ST, 270, all; The Rovegno and Vialotti Realty Co. to Greenwich Village Realty Co., 188 West Houston St., 5 yrs. from May 1, 1919; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$2,800

4TH ST, 207 East, n s, the land; William W. Astor to Valentine A. Schuts, executor William Henkel and Mary Tietjens, 839 8d Av, Brooklyn, to David Jockel, 20 years, from May 1, 1919; address V. A. Schuts, 214 East 4th St.....$950

7TH AV, n w cor 42d St, three stores on av. 36.8x14x irreg x22; Orbis Mundi Realty Corpn. to United Cigar Stores Co., 44 West 18th St., 5 yrs. from May 1, 1924; attorney, S. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St.....$20,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 3 stores on avenue, 36.6x14x irregular x 22; Hammerstein Amusement Co. to United Cigar Stores Co. of America, 44 West 18th St, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, L. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St.....$20,000

8TH ST, s w s, 48.7 ft s e of Macdougal St, 24.6x100, to alley, with rights to alley, the land; George E. Chisholm, executor, to Nathaniel W. Conkling, 26 West 8th St, 21 years, from May 1, 1919, two 21-year renewals; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 48 Exchange Place.....$1,150

10TH ST, 48 to 47 East, store and basement; estate of Charles Frederick Hoffman to Sigmund Sommers, 215 West 88th St, firm of H. Knobel & Co., 3 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, M. S. & J. S. Isaacs, 32 William St.....$4,500

10TH AV, 585, s. and b.; Magdalena Brittman to Louis Gilman, 883 10th Av., 4 11-12 yrs. from June 1, 1917; attorney, H. J. Herold, 45 John St.....$900

51ST ST, 404-406 East, all; Edward Quitner to Aaron Udow, 316 East 49th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1919, 3 years' renewal; attorney, Philip Goldfarb, 302 Broadway.....$4,698

181ST ST, 605, store No. 4; Fredk. Britsch to Morris Singer, 1,293 Madison Av., 4 10-12 yrs. from June 1, 1919; attorney, Louis Scadron.....$3,100

**Bronx.**

FULTON AV, s w corner of 175th St, apartment 101; Lucy K. Stryker and another to S. S. Aber, 1,789 Fulton Av, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, S. S. Aber, 1,789 Fulton Av.....$720

SAME PROPERTY, apartment 108; same to Max L. Mayer, 1,780 Fulton Av, 5 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, same.....$780

180TH ST, 518 East, all; Theodore Neckles to John Fragos, 518 East 180th St, 5 years from April 20, 1917; attorney, J. Fragos, 518 East 180th St.....$720

183D ST, 548 East, corner store; Ebling Brewing Co. to Charles G. Palvos, 437 East 138th St, 5 7-12 years from March 1, 1919; attorney, Henry C. Botty, 132 Nassau St.....$780

**RECORDED MORTGAGES.**

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

**Manhattan.**

ESSEX ST, 167, w s, 25x87.6, P. M., April 28; Alex. and David Grusheosky to Samuel Warshaw, 920 Greene Av, Brooklyn, due Feb. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. D. Shapiro, 302 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1,000

MULBERRY ST, 142-44, e s, 50x100, P. M. and building thereon; Chas. Salomone et al. to Mary E. Patten, 235 West 75th St, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$24,000

RIVINGTON ST, 345, e s, 22x75, P. M., April 25; Deutwood Realty Co. to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$5,000

RUTGERS PL, 12, s s, 129.1 ft e Jefferson St, 25.7x127.7, M. and J. April 24; Louis Harris to Frieda Surut, 138 West 121st St; 5 years, 5½ p c.; attorneys Goldberg & Dorf, 271 Broadway.....$2,500

6TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 25x100; a. t., Dec. 16, 1918; Chas. Longinotto to A. Orthout Zabriskie, Front St, Hempstead, L. I., trustee, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. Edw. Herrmann, 15 Exchange pl., Jersey City.....$1,500

22D ST, s s, 50 ft e 7th Av, 74x37.6x irregular, April 25; George A. Sonderhof to Charles Morrison, 145 West 18th St, 2 years, 6 p c., prior mtg $23,000; attorneys, Ireland & Kopff, 19 Liberty St.....$2,000

86TH ST, 535, n s, 100x98.9, P. M. and building lean, April 25; Fifteenth St. Garage to David Stevenson Brewing Co., 521 40th Av, due April 1, 1924, 5½ p. c., prior mtg $16,240; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$32,760

56TH ST, n s, 153 ft w Lenox Av, 23x100.5, P. M., April 16; Charles Kerkow to Willis D. Wood, 447 Park Av, et al, trustees will Robert C. Ogden; due April 22 1924, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wood, Cook & Seitz, 49 Wall St.....$7,500

20TH ST, 225 East, n s, 295 ft e 3d Av, 20x100.5, April 24; George J. Vogt to Mary Spengenberg, 276 Franklin Av, Grantwood, N. J., due June 30, 1923, 6 p c., mtg $13,500; attorneys, Edwin Welch & Co., 218 East 59th St.....$1,000

81ST ST, 341 East, n s, 20x100.5, April 24; Lillian H. Hoffman to Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and int as per bond.....$12,000

94TH ST, 338 West, e s, 20x102.2, P. M., April 24; Maximilian Lawson to Oscar Uhe, 331 West 82d St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; att

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Broadway, Flushing, for Sale.—Practically new, white clapboard and stucco house, 7 rooms and bath; fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; electricity, gas, telephone; 5 minutes' walk to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD, EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

Family troubles compel sacrifice beautiful large corner; residential section; Long Island; one block station; value $5,000; sacrifice $3,500. A 233 Times.

Beautiful country home at Hempstead; large grounds, beautiful trees; price $25,000; sacrifice. W. Kaye, Room 301, 277 Broadway, N.Y.

JAMAICA—23 ACRES.
Brooklyn, 24 acres, 3,000 ft. water front, for sale. Rohrer, 119 West 42d.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Choice location in East Orange; attractive home; country stone and frame; exceptionally large music and living rooms and bath; beam ceilings; beautiful sun parlor; 5 sleeping rooms; 2 baths; hardwood floors; electric lighting throughout, steam heat; price $23,000. 726 Park Av. Can be seen by appointment. Phone Orange 1327.

Information Regarding
ALL MOUNTAIN LAKES PROPERTY
for sale or to rent. Best prices and terms from sole authorized agent for the entire colony.
F. G. ELLIS, Mountain Lakes.
P. O. Telephone 289M Boonton.

BARGAINS.—Suburban homes; convenient, desirable; all prices. HENSCHEL, 30 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones, 1481-J Hackensack; (1608 Cortlandt, New York.)

Mountain Lakes, Boonton, and Northern New Jersey; dwellings, farms, and lakes. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

Brickyard for sale or rent, fully equipped; situated on Hudson River; capacity, based on last season's business, eleven million a year; capable of great increase under competent superintendence; supply of clay and sand ample. X 397 Times Annex.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Lake, suitable for trout, within 20 miles, wanted on lease, term years. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

WANTED—AN OLD, RAMBLING HOUSE 10-18 ROOMS, 2-5 ACRES LAND, WITH OUTBUILDINGS, NOT OVER ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK, PREFERABLY IN WESTCHESTER OR ON THE SOUND, NEAR GOOD PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ACCESSIBLE TO RAILWAY STATION; WILL PAY $15,000-$20,000. SEND FULL PARTICULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO H 236 TIMES.

## FARMS.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Poultry farm, Lakewood section; pretty bungalow; large poultry houses; $2,800. D 268 Times.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

Farm for sale, 135 acres; good buildings; spring water. For particulars, address C. Van Auken, West Fulton, N. Y.

**Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.**

For Sale.—Farm of 180 acres, in Worthington, Mass., a popular Summer resort; high elevation; magnificent view; level, productive land; eleven-room house, barns, ice house, in good repair; running spring water, trout brook, fruit, berries; sugar camp; price $5,000; stock and tools if desired; also 300 acres adjoining. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Building to Lease—20,000 square feet; main floor is a garage; four-story, 50x100; immediate possession; large elevator; fine appearance. 609-611 West 46th St. Phone 9029 Bryant.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER STORE FOR RENT, ABOVE 42D STREET, 21X84; LARGE SHOW WINDOWS ON AVENUE AND STREET. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D STREET.

Art, literature, furniture, bric-a-brac dealers! Entire 25-foot building; long lease that tenant may improve. 50th St., near Park Av. Lalor & Lalor, 621 Broadway.

NEW MID-TOWN BUILDING.
40,000 square feet, all on grade.
80,000 square feet if required.
SHAW & CO., 1 WEST 125TH.

Loft, light, 5,000 square feet; 28 windows; elevator service. Nathanson, 1,554 3d Av., cor. 87th St.

Mail privileges, $3.00; excellent service; telephone, attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Private office and desk room service. Suite 208, 51 East 42d St.

5,000 feet space in automobile building. Third floor west, 250 West 54th.

Ground floor for shop, stables, or storage. 520 West 30th Street.

Broad St.—Two floors, suitable any business; reasonable. Room 902, 128 Broadway.

Broadway, (35th St.) — Automobile section; store, basement, and lofts. 243 W. 55th St.

**Wanted for Business Purposes.**

Part of store or small store, ground floor, with part basement if possible; district between Broadway and West Broadway and Thomas and White Sts.; give location and rent. K 724 Times Downtown.

LOFT OR PART WANTED, 2,500 TO 3,000 SQ. FT., LOCATED BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., NEAR 6TH AV. H 249 TIMES.

Lofts.—Modern shop, about 4,000 to 5,000 sq. ft. wanted; Brooklyn preferred; will buy or rent. H 251 Times.

Wanted—One office room, furnished; downtown district; not desk room. L 290 Times.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—East Side.**

17TH, 330 EAST.—To sublet 6-room apartment, facing Stuyvesant Park; elevator; splendidly furnished. Stillman, telephone Stuyvesant 5560.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Whole or part of charmingly furnished apartment. Phone Stuyvesant 716.

22D, 152 EAST.—Attractive seven room elevator apartment for rent from May 1st. Apply Superintendent.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

36TH, 144 EAST.—Well furnished four-room apartment; May-Nov. Sun. afternoons; references. Murray Hill 3812, or Superintendent.

48TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely and luxuriously furnished, two very large outside rooms, with outside bath; baby grand piano, Turkish rugs, fine linens, maid and valet service; $200 a month from May 1.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartment; by month or year; meals.

56TH ST., 144 EAST.—For Rent, furnished six-room apartment from May 15 to Oct. 1; 6th floor; southern exposure. Telephone 3455 Plaza.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Two very large attractive rooms, with bath.

58TH, 47 EAST.—Sublet piano rosewood, mahogany; May 1 to Oct. 1; near park; very desirable; reasonable. Gardiner.

60TH ST., EAST.—3 large rooms, bath and kitchenette; splendid bachelor's apartment; $100. Plaza 9190.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

67TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, well furnished, $100. Murray Hill 9365, or Superintendent.

68TH ST., 120 EAST.—Sublet until October, two rooms and bath, furnished, $100. Inquire Lynch, Rhinelander 3395.

77TH, 70 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor, for Summer or longer. Phone Butler 3902.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths; private house; exclusive neighborhood; references.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARCHITECT'S own charming three-room housekeeping apartment to rent. Apply Superintendent, 145 East 49th St., or 'phone 9810 Plaza.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SEXTON, 35 East 27th St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, fifth floor overlooking Park Av., May 1 to Oct. 1, $225 per month. Can be seen between 12 and 6 o'clock any day. Apply telephone 9042 Lenox, or hall boy at 944 Park Av.

GRAMERCY PARK.—Corner apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; well furnished; $125; possession May 1; lease until Oct. 1; phone mornings. Vanderbilt 2096.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Attractive apartment, two rooms, bath; newly decorated; electricity.

Six delightful rooms, 2 baths, all outside; exclusive, elevator house. Plaza 4269.

**Furnished—West Side.**

10TH ST., 32 WEST.—Balcony floor, suite of 2 large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; handsomely furnished. Davis. Call after 10 o'clock.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—West Side.**

19TH, 340 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment to sublet; all improvements; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, phone. Apply Pettrillo, Apt. 8.

28TH ST., Adjoining 5th Av.—2 rooms and bath; Summer furniture; sublet 5 months from May 1; $300. Telephone 2433 Madison Square.

36TH, 52 WEST.—Three rooms, bath; all improvements. Apt. 5.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $20 per week; full hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH. MADISON SQUARE 4976.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette.

52D, 46 WEST.—Nicely furnished 4-room apartment, baths, kitchenette, to sublet till Oct. 1.

55TH, 105 WEST. (Apt. C 1.)—Large living room, dining alcove, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; grand piano; $175 month until October. Apply Superintendent.

55TH, 350 WEST.—One room, kitchenette, bath; furnished or unfurnished; reference.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Very desirable room with private bath; suitable for one or two persons; full hotel service; special weekly or monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, 2 bedrooms, bath, living room, kitchen, butler's pantry; 10th floor. Apartment I. Circle 3560.

57TH ST., 149 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; rent from May to October. Phone Circle 731.

67TH ST., 1 WEST. (HOTEL Des ARTISTES.) UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; SPACIOUS DUPLEX APARTMENT; FURNISHINGS JUST COMPLETED, WELL-KNOWN DECORATOR.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Furnished studio apartment, two rooms, bath; May to October or longer; $125 monthly. Circle 1123. Libbin.

69TH, 245 WEST. (The New West End.)—2-3 room, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping, $60 up.

72D, 166 WEST.—Four-room furnished apartment, with bath, $225 month; also three-room furnished apartment, with bath, $175; large, light rooms, sumptuously furnished; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to janitor on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, West End Av.—New, handsome two-room, bath, and kitchen apartment. Phone before 2, 9825 Columbus.

72D ST., 116 WEST.—Room and bath; possession May 15. Apt. 3C.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—FOR RENT FURNISHED, $200 A MONTH; EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, THREE ROOMS, TWO BATHS, ONE CONVERTED INTO KITCHENETTE; CAN BE SEEN AFTER 1 P. M. DAILY.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished front apartment, 1-room kitchenette; electricity.

77TH AND BROADWAY, Hotel Belleclaire, Apt. 709.—Apartment, furnished, sublet until Oct 1; large living room, bedroom and bath; three windows overlooking the Hudson. Phone Schuyler 9100.

77TH ST., 66 WEST.—Small housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished; sublet to October, $125.

79TH, 815 WEST.—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS, BATH, LAVATORIES; MAY TO OCTOBER. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 3314.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 2 baths, 6th floor, May-Oct., $210; piano. Schuyler 9600, Apartment E6.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Seven rooms, furnished; till October; $125 monthly. Tel. 3024 Schuyler.

79TH, 177 WEST.—For sale, five rooms, ($500;) sublease to buyer. Schultz.

79TH, 307 WEST.—May-September, six outside rooms, furnished; piano. Schuyler 5854.

80'S, (Central Park West.)—Seven rooms, three bedrooms, well furnished; immediate possession; bargain; $125. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

80S.—Beautiful newly and elaborately furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, four exposures; 7th floor; $225. Phone Columbus 1278.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Well furnished; full housekeeping; three rooms, bath, twin beds; everything modern. 3B Schuyler 9751.

84TH, 40 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchen; 9th floor; all outside rooms; beautifully furnished, piano and electric fan. Schuyler 6737. Ask Superintendent.

86TH, 250 WEST.—Sunny Suites, Oct. 1st, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 12th floor, southeast corner; $125. Locke, Schuyler 5671.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Modern, cool, five-room, bath apartment, fully equipped for Summer; gas logs, ample closet room; $150 monthly, till October; elevator; excellent view; very desirable; call and be convinced; references. Audubon 4675. Apt. 32.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Sublet 5 rooms, attractively furnished, until October. See superintendent.

97TH ST., 306 WEST.—Five large sunny rooms, comfortably furnished, from May 15, $115 per month. Hesse, 4th floor.

97TH ST., 306 WEST.—Delightfully cool, well furnished, five rooms, piano; half block Riverside Drive. Apartment 7 R. W.

99TH ST., 315 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, elevator apartment, beautifully furnished, sublet till October; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Apply superintendent.

100S.—Elaborately furnished room, two baths, 5th floor; $125. Columbus 1277.

102D, 253 WEST, (near West End Av.)—One and two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Carpenter.

103TH, 229 WEST, (Apt. 56.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, front; southern exposure; piano, Victrola; $150. Call before 5 P. M.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath, nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

113TH, 555 WEST. (Apt. 44.)—Four bright, completely furnished rooms; immediate; $100.

121ST ST., 414 WEST. (Apt. 27.)—Four large room housekeeping apt., bath, piano; nicely furnished; everything practically new; night and day service; references exchanged; $125 month.

121ST ST., 537 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms completely furnished, light, cool, $125 from May to Oct. Apartment 44.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, Apt. 65, 4 rooms, furnished; $100. Telephone 8905 Morningside. Saturday, 2 to 7 P. M.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished four and five room apartments for June 1 and July 1. Mrs. Finch.

130TH, 408 WEST.—Six rooms, elevator; $60; convenient location. 8500 Morningside. Doskow.

137TH ST.—Five rooms, front, sixth floor; piano; $75. Phone Columbus 1277.

139TH, 371 WEST.—Attractive 6 rooms; river view; $100; May 1.

140TH, 500 WEST.—An exceptional large, light, well-located 4-room apartment, comfortably furnished; elevator; all conveniences; privilege of Fall renewal at moderate rental to responsible party. Superintendent.

141ST, 617 WEST, (Apart. 54.)—Three rooms, elevator apartment, completely furnished, between Riverside and Broadway; immediate possession.

142D, 547 WEST.—The Castleton; to sublet furnished or unfurnished, 5 rooms, attractive apartment. Apt. 11, or Wood-Dolson Co., Broadway, corner 144th.

153D, 445 WEST.—Modern apartment, 4 sunny rooms, furnished, $85. Apt. 5-AA.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Seven well-furnished rooms, May-October. Apt. 64. Audubon 8961.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive elevator apartment, 4 large bright rooms, bath; piano, linen, silver. Apartment 36.

160TH ST., 564 WEST.—Five elegant, light rooms; elevator apartment; handsomely furnished; reasonable rents. Phone Audubon 2925. Apt. 67.

160TH ST., 519 WEST, Apt. 3.—Furnished 5-room apartment, all improvements, ground floor; refined people only; do not apply Sunday.

172D ST., 725 WEST.—Elegant elevator apartment, 5 rooms, artistically furnished, facing Hudson River; until October. Apt. 38.

172D, 715 WEST.—Six nicely furnished outside rooms; southern exposure; piano, Victrola; May 1, Oct. 1; $125. Apt. 53. Audubon 6872.

177TH, 500 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room; all improvements; attractive; Victrola. Till 4 P. M.

190TH, 599 WEST.—Four rooms, exceptionally cool, clean, convenient; beautifully furnished; subway, bus. Fromhold, St. Nicholas 3064.

193D AND WADSWORTH AV.—Completely, attractively furnished elevator apartment; player piano; seven sunny rooms; two minutes Broadway subway; bus at door. Tel. St. Nicholas 3078.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE corner apartment, facing the Drive; 7 rooms and foyer, all outside rooms, attractively furnished, including Baby Grand piano, Victrola, &c.; rent $250 per month. Apply 227 Riverside Drive, southeast corner 95th St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Furnished—West Side.**

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette, one or two baths, $70 monthly and up; comfortably furnished, telephone, elevator service, maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE hotel suite to sublet; 2 rooms and bath, all southern exposure, completely furnished, until Oct 1, sacrifice, $100 per month. Anderson, 2500 Schuyler.

AUDUBON AV., 220.—Attractively furnished 6 all outside, elevator apartment; southern exposure; pianola; worth $150; will sacrifice $80; May-Oct. Apt. 51. St. Nicholas 3610.

AUDUBON AV., 165, Cor. 173d St., (Apt. 56.)—Five rooms, cosily furnished, elevator; owned by Christians; no children; $75; can be seen Saturday or Sunday after 1 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM APARTMENT.
Reasonable to right party; May 1. Phone 8487 St. Nicholas. Apartment C-2.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 3-room suite, near Winter Garden. 4585 Circle for appointment.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, Oct 1 or longer; $150. Cathedral 8218.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (108.)—Front rooms and bath; completely furnished; facing Central Park; June to October; write, giving references. E Barry, 414 5th Av.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 49. — Seven-room furnished apartment; all outside rooms; view of Barnard College campus; corner Claremont Av. and 119th St.; June 1 to Sept. 15; monthly rent $150. E. N. Blanke.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Attractive 6-room apartment; overlooking Riverside Drive. Apartment 63.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 455, (181st St.)—Six rooms and bath, furnished; immediate possession. Apply to Mr. Shaw, Tel. St. Nicholas 8812, Apartment 43.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
MAY 1 TO OCTOBER, 1920.
Five-room elevator apartment, two blocks from Riverside Drive, 137th St. subway station. For further information phone Cortlandt 8085.

HANDSOMELY furnished duplex apartment, six rooms and bath, in club district; unusually attractive in every detail, of the highest order; only those appreciating high-class home would be interested; references required. Phone Vanderbilt 1708 or address D 383 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.—2-6 room beautifully furnished apartments, modern, elevator; also nonelevator building; rent $40-$75 monthly. Apply Leon Sobel, Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 84TH ST.
Park Av., 76th St.
Riverside Drive, 96th St.
Handsomely furnished apartments, sublet until October, 5, 6, and 9 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession.
Attractive rental.
Telephone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE AND 103D, (The Clearfield.)—Ideal for Summer; attractively furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, all outside, facing north and west; view of river from every window; sacrifice at $200 a month. Apply after 11 A. M., Apt. 8A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Delightful 8-room corner apartment, every view of Hudson; beautifully furnished; rent May to October; furnished or unfurnished; splendid opportunity. 6094 Morningside, Apartment 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 136th St.)—Five cool rooms; all facing Drive; beautiful views; piano, linen, silver, etc.; $145; May to October. Apt. 24. Call or phone Morningside 2780. Littlefield.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 158th.)—Four airy rooms, May 15 to Sept. 15. Phone this evening, Audubon 1802.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270.—Eight rooms, three baths; 12th floor; handsomely furnished; $175. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven large, outside rooms; splendid view; exceptional price. 3525 Morningside.

SIX ROOMS, foyer, complete; new; piano; modern elevator building; overlooks Hudson; 110th st.; $150 monthly; sell complete $1,600; cost $3,000. Phone mornings, Cathedral 7394.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 41.—Elegantly furnished, elevator, 5-room corner apartment; near "L" bus; $100. Morningside 5334. Apt. 52, corner 129th St. Bergstein.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,824, (corner 176th St.)—To sublet, furnished apartments of 4, 5, or 6 rooms.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 974 (corner 159th).—Seven rooms, two baths, furnished. Fisher.

WADSWORTH AV., 160, (181st.) — Three large, light rooms, separately or en suite; elevator; all conveniences; one block from subway and convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 895.—Seven-room apartment, furnished; 2 baths; sublet 3 to 5 months; $300 per month. Apt 92. Academy 1886.

WEST END AV., 500, (84th.)—High-class, 5 rooms; well furnished; Grand piano; telephone; kitchen. Sch. 1629. Millay.

WEST END AV., 410.—8 rooms, beautiful, cool, light; $175. Blanchard. Schuyler 8841.

WEST END AV., 562.—Completely furnished five rooms and bath; immediate possession.

**Furnished—Bronx.**

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished; 4 rooms and bath; elevator and maid service. May 15 to Oct. 30, can be seen any afternoon between 2 and 5 P. M. Apartment 2E, 163 East Parkway, Brooklyn.

APARTMENT handsomely furnished, six rooms, two baths, May 15 to Oct. 30, can be seen any afternoon between 2 and 4 P. M. Apartment 5D, 170 East 177th St., Brooklyn.

Six rooms, $65; 2 minutes Bronxville station; immediate possession. Bronxville 1419W.

BEDFORD PARK.—Six well furnished outside rooms, from May until October 1. Fordham 1201, Apt. 14.

**Furnished—Brooklyn.**

UPPER FLOOR, strictly private house, in good residential neighborhood; two large and one small rooms; kitchenette, private bath, electric light; twenty minutes to New York; $40 per month; references. Tel. 4794 Flatbush before 11 A. M.

**Unfurnished—East Side.**

19TH, 149 EAST.—Small apartment to rent. Ring bell at 147.

50S.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 3 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

89TH, 407 EAST.—Kitchenette, bathroom, living room, 15x306; large windows; south and east exposure; unusually light; heat, light, gas; 1st floor; private building; rent $50.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

81ST, 19 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, four rooms, bath; modern, day and night elevator, maid service. Mad. Sq. 8080.

54TH, 63 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE HOUSE, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; ALSO WHOLE FLOOR, TWO WONDERFUL ROOMS, TILED BATH; HIGHEST CLASS.

56TH, 76 EAST.—Very desirable two room, foyer, kitchenette, bath; immediate possession; October 1st or longer. See superintendent on premises or telephone, mornings, Plaza 6638.

71ST, 115 WEST, (between Broadway and columbus.)—7 rooms, 3 baths; 7th floor, unobstructed south view.

82D, 54 WEST.—Three large, light rooms, bath and kitchen; select neighborhood; would also suit physician or dentist; waiting room if desired; possession.

93D, 57 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heat, electric light; only just completed; also beautiful parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; ready for occupancy. Caretaker on premises.

100TH ST., 313 WEST.—Newly decorated 1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath apartment.

163TH, 580 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let; fireproof building; immediate possession. Diehl.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside, handsome private residence, 8 spacious rooms, bath; $125; 3 and bath $95; services.

177TH, 587 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, 5th floor; all modern improvements; rent $40.

AUDUBON AV., 450, (W. 188th St.)—Six outside rooms, sixth floor; elevator; present tenant will sublet at most favorable terms. Inquire Superintendent. Telephone St. Nicholas 3005.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, (below 110th St.) high-class corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $200. E. W., 311 Amsterdam Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333 (corner 93d St.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 and 3 baths; rent $1,800 to $2,700. Apply owner, on premises. Telephone Riverside—3521.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 392.—3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, park view; apartment hotel; maid service; sublet from May 1. Riverside 6414. Apartment 42.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 320, (90th St.)—Will sublet part of apartment to another physician. Hathaway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Pleasant 2-room apartment; new building; lease $65.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Pleasant 2-room apartment, new building; lease, $65.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT to let, all modern improvements; Chelsea section; rent $66. Apply Room 407, 270 West 125th St.

FROM June 1, beautiful six-room apt. on Riverside Drive; three rooms facing river; unexcelled views. Phone River 4827.

MANHATTAN AV., 400.—Six large, light rooms, $70; 116th St. "L."

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 506, (137th St.)—7 rooms, Riverside Drive, $100; agent's price $120 from Oct. 1. Apt. 34.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

**Unfurnished—West Side.**

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (opposite Grant's Tomb.)—5, 6, 7 rooms, every modern improvement; $70 to $100. Apply premises.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms, $75; modern apartment; convenient subway; possession May; physician preferred; Sunday, Dempsey, 2960 Tremont.

WEST END AV., (72d.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, suitable physician; $100. Columbus 6145.

**Unfurnished—Brooklyn.**

FLATBUSH.—High-class 8-room apartment in 2-family house, just completed, every modern, up-to-date improvement; corner house, situated on ground 100x140 feet, with garage accommodations; all windows and porch screened; rent $110 monthly. Responsible party with best of references, call up Midwood 1120.

**Unfurnished—New Jersey.**

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Unfurnished second floor, five-room suite and bath, to be rented as an apartment; steam heat, electric light and gas; convenient location. 145 Lincoln St. Phone 2348-W Montclair.

Apartment 4 rooms, new, $60 month, East Orange; ready for occupancy immediately. Huegel Clark, Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

Will sublet high-class furnished apartment; about 8 rooms and bath; take possession immediately; will buy the furniture; between 42d and 110th Sts. West. Write J. Saens, 181 West 75th.

Wanted to rent for two or three months, from May 1, nice furnished apartment; prefer Central Park or Riverside Drive; can give satisfactory references. Reply A. L. N., Room 1621, Commodore Hotel, City.

Wanted, from May 1 to June 1, small furnished apartment of 5 to 7 rooms. Phone Flushing 3600 or write Box T. A., 367 Times Annex.

**Unfurnished.**

A desirable couple requires 2-3 rooms, private house, convenient to west side elevated. Telephone Charles, Madison Square 2631.

To lease or sublease, 6 or 7 room apartment, 2 or 3 baths, west side, not over $1,400 per year. Phone Audubon 8492.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**East Side.**

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 146 EAST.—Comfortable, steam-heated front room, with adjoining bedroom; $8. Beggs.

72D, 164 EAST.—Two large, pleasantly furnished rooms with bath; gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply or phone Rhinelander 2683.

FOURTH AV. HOTEL.
Nicely furnished two-room suites with bath; special weekly rates; under new management. Madison Square 5315-5316.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st.)—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional; private house.

**West Side.**

9TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; electricity, steam; references.

60TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive bachelor apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, telephone; breakfast if desired; $100 monthly; service. Mme. Rosalia.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Lovely room with bath, electricity, hot water; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; electric light, steam heat.

57TH ST., WEST.—Very large, attractive, beautifully furnished; adjoining bath; private apartment of young couple; unusual opportunity for one or two gentlemen with references. Phone Circle 526.

69TH, 20 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms, electricity.

70TH, 40 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE; PRIVILEGE COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

71ST, 62 WEST.—VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED PARLOR; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE; PRIVILEGE COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

71ST, 62 WEST.—VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED PARLOR; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE; PRIVILEGE COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

72D ST. (Central Park West.)—One or two connecting rooms; private bath, parquet floors; electricity; automobile; private house. Phone before 11 A. M. Columbus 1242.

73D, 179 WEST (Broadway).—Attractive rooms, single, double, for refined business people.

73TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, TWO ROOMS, BATH; PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Large bachelor room, with bath, electricity, steam heat; references.

75TH, 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; finely appointed house; electricity.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large attractive front room; ground floor; electricity, hot, cold water.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, bath; other large rooms; conveniences, electricity, telephone.

75TH, 327 WEST.—At Drive; handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without kitchenette.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; phone; electricity; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; also smaller; running water; phone; electricity; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; private house. Telephone Schuyler 4003.

82D, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; reasonable; private house; references.

85TH, 30 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Splendid large room; private bath; electricity.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Unusually large, attractively furnished front room; owner's house; electricity; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room suitable for gentlemen; reference.

87TH ST.—Exclusive room in high-class apt. house, two blocks from subway. Telephone Schuyler 6679.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; electric light; fine location.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Second floor sitting, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; $15 weekly; also back parlor, private bath; electricity.

89TH, 55 WEST.—High-class rooms; single, double; electricity; running water; private.

90TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, bedroom; refined family. Telephone.

92D, 288 WEST.—Large, front room, with alcove, suitable for two. Grubbs.

92D, 292 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom with piano; elevator apartment; near Broadway.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private residence; hot water any hour; gentlemen.

93D, 254 WEST.—Select rooms, owner's residence, newly renovated, all improvements, private baths; references required. Telephone 9170 Riverside.

97TH, 127 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and medium sized rooms; electricity, steam heat, hot water; private house; reasonable.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, kitchen privileges; $10. Apart. 1-D.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Front suite; two, three gentlemen; private bath, telephone, breakfast. G. T. Willis, Jr. Riverside 1512.

107TH, 322 WEST, (overlooking Riverside.)—Cool, spacious, double, single rooms; $6-$13.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Furnished room, modern apartment; gentleman.

113TH ST., WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny room in modern apartment; use of bath; only woman desired. Phone Schuyler 2130.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, between Morningside-Riverside Drives; single, $4.25; double, $10; permanent. Mrs. Finch.

136TH, 619 WEST.—Two-room suite, single room; kitchen privilege. Apartment 6-B.

136TH, 618 WEST.—American family; no other roomers; $4. Apartment 18.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; gentleman; references; $7. Apt. 4.

139D, 402 WEST.—Attractively furnished light outside room; private family. Apt. 4-D. Audubon 2640.

160TH ST., WEST.—Large, light room, $4; references exchanged; gentleman. A 228 Times.

165TH ST., 3924 Broadway.—Large room, all conveniences; near subway; gentleman. Henschel.

177TH, 717 WEST, (Apt. H.)—Comfortably furnished room, suitable one, two; evenings.

180TH, 700 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Room for business couple, $8. Call or phone St. Nicholas 6968, Apartment 28.

BROADWAY, 3,675, (Corner 152d St., Apt. 9.)—Large, comfortably furnished room in private family; modern improvements; only roomer.

CLAREMONT AV., (near 116th St. Broadway subway.)—Pleasant room; $25 month; references exchanged. R E 806 Times Downtown.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**West Side.**

POST AV., 9, (Apt. 4 E.)—Attractive sunny room, southern exposure; private family; 3 minutes from Dyckman St. Station.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Block from 157th St. Subway.)—Large room; southern exposure; view of Hudson River; suitable for two. Phone 229 Audubon, for private telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (630 West 142d St.)—Private house, large front rooms, adjoining bath; well furnished; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116th St., (Facing Columbia University.)—Outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone Morningside 7386.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158th St.) — Large, light, well-furnished room; gentleman. Audubon 8100. Apart. 5-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Large outside room, well kept; private family. Apt. 25.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—Gentleman; private family; elevator apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. Krauskopf.

WEST END AV., 257, (71st St.)—Large alcove room; room with private bath; references.

WEST END AV., 700.—Front room, very attractive; running water; $12. Britten.

## ROOMS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

Japanese gentleman wishes nice sunny room in apartment house, between West 70th-106

## HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted to make himself useful in shipping department; good opportunity for bright boy to learn export business. C 763 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, bright, clean, for office work and errands; $8. 501 5th Av., 17th floor.

BOY, about 16 years, wanted by export house. Call 9 A. M., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 116 Broad St.

BOY for stockbroker's office. Apply with written application at 25 Broad St., Room 940.

BOY wanted in law office; salary $7. Room 900, 2 Rector St.

BOY.—Bright errand boy; good salary; references. K 723 Times Downtown.

BOYS to work on stock in publishing house. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 428 West B'dway.

BUTLER.—Man to act as butler; one who is handy and can make himself generally useful; good home and comfortable surroundings for one willing to live in country short distance from New York. Address, stating salary and reference, V 412 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, where parlor maid is kept; family of six; good wages; must be experienced and have good references. Write E 518 Times Downtown.

BUYERS wanted, experienced, men or women, for muslin underwear, house dresses and infants' departments for large Southern department store. Address X 158 Times Annex.

BUYER FOR NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. APPLY AMSTERDAM, N. Y. P. O. BOX 72.

BUYER wanted, experienced, man or woman, for large waist department in Southern department store. Address X 152 Times Annex.

CHEMIST who can make phenolthalein out of phthalic acid; must have previous experience. X 407 Times Annex.

CLERK.—General office clerk; give age, experience, references, and salary desired. C 609 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING MODEL, size 37, to travel with salesman. Call Saturday before 1 o'clock, Room 1428, 200 5th Av.

COST CLERK.—Young man, in rubber industry, to figure estimates and supervise cost records; location near New York City; state age and salary expected. X 366 Times Annex.

COUPLE WANTED.—Experienced, reliable couple, in family of two, country place; wife for cooking and laundry work; man for garden and general work; must be able to drive and care for car; wages $120 at start if qualified; write, giving experience and references, to D. Spence, Norwalk, Conn.

COUPLE, married, woman as cook, man to act as butler and make himself generally useful; good home and comfortable surroundings for couple willing to live in country short distance from New York. Address, stating salary, reference, &c., V 411 Times Downtown.

### DRAFTSMAN.

ARCHITECTURAL; EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

SHIPLEY CONSTRUCTION & SUPPLY CO. COLUMBIA AND WARREN STS., B'KLYN.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — Several, experienced in general industrial plant layout work, including detailing of structural steel and re-enforced concrete, plumbing, heating and electrical layouts. Address, stating experience and salary expected, X 171 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST.—Registered; salary $35; hours 8 A. M.-7 P. M.; no Sunday work BX 103 Times.

EMBALMER.—Thoroughly experienced; drive Packard car; state references and full particulars. Undertaker, 2016 Times Harlem.

### HAIRDRESSERS,

artistic, one who can do marcel waving, dyeing and the finer beauty parlor work; salary and commission guaranteed $40 week; apply in person

PH. GLEMBY,
12 EAST 22D.

HELPERS, house department; also good errand boys over 16. E 492 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKER; must be first class; factory in Brooklyn. X K 219 Times.

JANITOR.—Married man, 30 to 35 years of age, experienced in care of low pressure boiler and heating plant. Replies to be considered must state names of former employers, and salary desired. Living quarters not furnished. D 271 Times.

MANAGER OF DEPT., ABOUT 30; TO INCREASE SALES OF NATIONALLY KNOWN AUTOMOBILE HEADLIGHT LENS; ONLY LETTERS GIVING AGE, DETAILED EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUIRED WILL BE CONSIDERED, AND WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL; LOCATION OHIO. X 401 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN to take care of 60 machines, ladies' and children's muslin underwear factory; must also know designing and make patterns; good opportunity. M. A., 802 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for tobacco factory who understands thoroughly manufacturing plug and cut tobacco. Reply Room 179, Hotel Wallick.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER — Japanese exporter offers position to mechanical engineer having experience in selling or purchasing machinery; give qualifications, stating age, salary, education, and experience. E 440 Times Downtown.

MEN.—Several men, between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical makeup, for outside night position; $40 to start. 818; call between 10-12 A. M. J. W. Gannon, 2d floor, 16 East 33d St.

MEN to canvass membership for well-known national institution; must speak Yiddish and English; splendid opportunity for the right person; commission. C 740 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS wanted by downtown banking house; must come well recommended. C 788 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER FOR LARGE, EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY STORE, PITTSBURGH, PENN.; MUST BE ENERGETIC, WIDEAWAKE AND HAVE PLENTY OF RETAIL MILLINERY EXPERIENCE. A. FRUCHTER, 22 WEST 38TH.

### OFFICE MANAGER.

One with long experience in the shirt manufacturing trade; state full experience and for whom employed; unusual opportunity for the right man. E 513 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in office of large machine works near Hamilton Ferry; must be neat and clean; a public school graduate. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young man for large publishing concern; splendid chance for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. D 862 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted in dry goods importing house; $10 per week to start; opportunity for advancement. C 730 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Good experience, to figure cost of material and also prices for boxes; references. H 252 Times.

### OPPORTUNITY.

Growing wholesale dry goods and notion house has an opening for an ambitious young man who understands the dry goods and notion line thoroughly; one who does not seek a mere position, but is looking for an opportunity that comes but once in a lifetime. Must possess executive ability as well as initiative and a thorough knowledge of the line; moderate salary to start, with limitless advancement; state age, experience, salary expected, and why you are fitted for this position; perfect frankness will merit strictest confidence.

"Notions," 277 Times Downtown.

PAPER RULER for blank book and commercial ruling; union shop, steady work; state experience and wages wanted. Address The Leader Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SALESMEN.—We need several first class retail salesmen for our various offices; they must be men who have sold the best trade in their present line; apply by letter only, giving experience, salary expected and references; all replies held confidential. McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices, 1,497 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED; ONLY THOSE WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE SELLING LEATHER GOODS IN NEW ENGLAND STATES NEED APPLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION. APPLY SAMUEL SHERMAN, 31 DOCK STREET, BOSTON.

SALESMAN.—Competent motor truck and tire salesman to follow up live leads on a commission basis; best truck and tires on the market; unusual proposition offering big possibilities. J. W., Box 24, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d.

SALESMAN HAVING KNOWLEDGE WHOLESALE CARDBOARD AND PAPER BUSINESS, ACQUAINTED WITH PRINTING AND STATIONERY TRADE; SALARIED POSITION; CHRISTIAN CONCERN. E 527 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK CITY TO SELL TEXAS OIL LEASES; COMMISSION BASIS; OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE INCOME. X 408 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly familiar with selling knit underwear direct from mills to retail trade; only men with established clientele and good references need apply; salary and commission. H 948 Times.

SALESMAN for South, well known dress line; also coat line; tremendous proposition for right party; salary or commission. M. C., 228 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### SALESMEN.

Large provision concern manufacturing a diversified line of high-class staple food products is about to develop its business in New York and surrounding territory by selling direct to the retail trade; an exceptional opportunity for experienced salesmen with retail trade connections; commission basis.

The International Preserving Corporation, Cypress Av. and Wolffield St., Brooklyn. Telephone Evergreen 276.

SALESMAN WANTED TO TRAVEL ADJACENT TERRITORY WITH HIGH-GRADE LINE OF OIL STOVES ON SALARY AND BONUS WITH EXPENSES PAID; PRODUCT ON MARKET 25 YEARS AND BACKED BY LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN; TRADE PARTLY ESTABLISHED; TERRITORY WILL BE OPEN ABOUT AUG. 15; THIS IS NOT A GET RICH SCHEME, BUT A PERMANENT CONNECTION WHERE A MAN CAN BETTER HIMSELF FROM YEAR TO YEAR; WE HAVE NO ROOM FOR ORDER-TAKERS, BUT WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM MEN HAVING THE ABILITY TO MAKE $3,500 YEARLY OR BETTER. ADDRESS SALES MANAGER, THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

### SALESMAN FOR PUBLICATION,

dry goods experience preferred, but not essential; exceptional opportunity for really high-grade producer; drawing account and commission. X 177 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER for house selling investment securities; state experience and qualifications; salary and commission. J 769 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in selling cotton goods to manufacturing trade; drawing against commission. X 383 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—High-powered insurance, security, business service salesmen for a big job; liberal commission contract. Box J 686 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for first-class liquor line by old established house to handle family liquor stores, and cafes, on commission; references required. H 200 Times.

SALESMAN.—Southern territory, to handle our popular line of ladies' belts for the retail trade on a commission basis. X 806 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—With experience in cotton goods line; good opportunity for ambitious young man; salary or commission. Answer with full particulars, H 215 Times.

SALESMEN to sell soap powder and cleaning materials; good commissions. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell to paint trade; salary and commission; state experience. B 222 Times.

### SHIPPING.

Man to act as shipping clerk in bindery; good wages paid to competent person.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.,
428 WEST BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—A splendid position for ambitious young man willing to assist in receiving and shipping department; don't apply unless willing to work hard; advancement on merit only; references and bond required. Apply early Saturday or Monday morning. John F. Jelke Company, 83 Warren St.

### SILVERSMITHS.

TIFFANY & CO.
REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS SILVERSMITHS.
TIFFANY & CO., FOREST HILL, NEWARK, N. J.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted; thoroughly acquainted with entire retail grocery trade in State of New Jersey to sell well-known brand of syrup; salary $35 a week and expenses; reply, giving experience and references to C 755 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher; write, giving age, experience, references, salary expected; a place where there is room for an assistant of tact and intelligence to grow. H 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young man seeking position with excellent opportunities for advancement; salary to start $18. Apply Taylor, Clapp & Beall, Export Dept., 109 Worth St., 2-2:30 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably high school graduate with a year's business experience, and some knowledge of bookkeeping; capable of developing for more important work. Woodlife Co., 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted in architect's office, with a knowledge of bookkeeping; steady job and good opportunity for right man; write, giving experience, salary and education. F 300 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN, experienced, capable of delivering the goods for phone and outside work; salary and commission. D 608 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKER wanted, first class, familiar with die work, with manufacturing concern, located in mountain town; good hunting and fishing. X 195 Times Annex.

### TRAINED SHOE SALESMAN

For inside executive position.
Must be a business-builder, capable of analyzing conditions and changing them.
Must know shoes and how to determine and demonstrate their value.
Must have the faculty of training men so that he can make real salesmen of assistants.
Must know how to keep records and be able to use them after they have been made.
He must have executive ability and the courage to exercise it.
Must be willing to work hard to secure big results.
Road man who has become tired of travel preferred, if he has acquired the necessary knowledge to enable him to fill position.
Position offers adequate salary at start and splendid opportunity for advancement.
In answering this advertisement give complete business history. All correspondence will be treated with strictest confidence.
E 585 Times Downtown.

IF YOU HAVE A FRIEND YOU THINK COULD FILL THIS POSITION SHOW THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO HIM.

### WANTED—

Cam designer for B. & S. auto. screw machines; six good draftsmen; men with die experience preferred; location Connecticut. X 408 Times Annex.

### YOUNG MAN.

Large silk waist house has opening for young man who is thoroughly experienced in taking charge of contracting department and to supervise the giving out of work; excellent opportunity; applications strictly confidential; give details. C. G., 810 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age about 25, with slight experience, in selling steam supplies; state salary expected. Jobber, C 757 Times Downtown.

### YOUNG MAN,

WELL EDUCATED, WHO IS INTERESTED IN TRAFFIC WORK; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE; MUST BE BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS; LARGE ORGANIZATION; SALARY MODERATE TO START; STATE EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND NATIONALITY. R B 561 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—A large manufacturing concern has an opening for a bookkeeping machine operator; good opportunity for intelligent man; efficient typist with bookkeeping knowledge; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 221 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in accounting department of fire insurance company in Newark, N. J.; only those having had several years' insurance experience need apply; state, age, experience, qualifications, and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 613, Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN experienced in export drug packing wanted by prominent manufacturing wholesale drug house; also porters; permanent position. Apply 6 Depeyster St.

YOUNG MAN to work on stock in publishing house, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 428 West Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, for office work; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; splendid opportunity. H 711 Times.

YOUNG MAN to learn the profitable end of the stock brokerage business; salary $15. E 474 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, useful assistant shipping department. E 490 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, to act as checker in woodworking establishment; good opportunity. R. P., 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN model; size, 37. Apply 10:30, Brandegee, Kincaid Co., 853 Broadway.

YOUTHS over 16 learn mercantile line, starting care stocks. E 491 Times Downtown.

### Instruction.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.
An early evening class in business English for men and women will be organized on Tuesday evening, April 29, at 6:05 at Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York; this will be a combined lecture and teaching session, at which the instructor will explain all phases of the Pace course in detail. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free booklet, "Your English," and complimentary card of admission to the opening session on April 29. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 35, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical, and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants' and Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER SPORTING FOUR.
BIDDLE BROUGHAM COLLAPSIBLE 1917.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1917.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE 1917.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1918.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1917.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1916.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER 1918.
MERCER 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL 1918.
MERCER 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL 1916.
MERCER 7-PASS. TOURING CAR 1918.
PACKARD 4-PASS. CHUMMY Roadster 1918.
OLDSMOBILE 4-PASS., Specially Built, 1917.
STUTZ 4-PASS., VICTORIA TOP, 1917.
STUTZ 4-PASS. BULLDOG SPECIAL 1917.
STUTZ 2-PASS. ROADSTER NEW, 1917.
STUTZ 2-PASS. BEARCAT 1916.
STUTZ 2-PASS. SPEC. SPEEDSTER 1916.
STUTZ 2-PASS., Double Windshields, 1917.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1582.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.

ALL MAKES 5 and 7 passenger, tourings and Sedans; late models; exceptional condition; part payment if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., 224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

A—PAIGE Special, 1919, 2 weeks old; wire wheels; run 1,000 miles; fully equipped; refinished; sell to private party. Milton Helm, 74 B'way, New York City.

AUCTION—AUTOMOBILE—AUCTION.
Today, 12 o'clock noon, 98 Manhattan St. Many touring cars, commercial and taxicabs will be sold. Enter your car any time. Morningside 1856.

BUICK.—Small 1917 five-passenger; excellent condition; five practically new tires; refinished and like new throughout; $725. Studebaker Corp., Broadway at 50th St., 2d floor.

BUICK cabriolet, 1917; first-class condition; will sacrifice. Up-To-Date Garage, 57th St., near Broadway. Ask for Major Schroeder's car.

BUICKS.—1918 roadster, 1918 touring, Winter top; 1917, 1918 6 touring; bargains; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1917 D-45, $900 Hudson super 6 $1,250, (tourings, almost new.) Hird, 258 Broadway. 6867 Barclay.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 "D-45" six; unusual condition. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

BUICK 1917; must sell. Call Arena Garage, 251 West 54th St. Ask for Mr. Barney.

BURELLE'S
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
ROLLS-ROYCE Collapsible Landaulet.
ROLLS-ROYCE 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 7 PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS. PHAETON.
CADILLAC 1918 7 PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1918 COUPE.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1918 COLLAPSIBLE BROUGHAM.
DANIELS 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
PIERCE-ARROW Collapsible Sedan, Series 4.
WHITE 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
KISSELL 1919 SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
MARMON 1917 BROUGHAM LANDAULET.
WILLYS-KNIGHT 1918 LIMOUSINE SPECIAL.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1918 BROUGHAM.
MURRAY 1917 7 PASS. TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
FIAT TOWN BROUGHAM.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1918, 7 Passenger Touring.
Cadillac 1917, 7 Passenger Touring.
Cadillac 1917, 4 Passenger Phaeton.
Cadillac 1917, Victoria.
Cadillac 1917, Brougham Limousine.
Hudson 1917, 4 Passenger Sport.
Lancia 1915, 4 Passenger Sport.
Mercer 1917, 7 Passenger Sport.
Packard 1918, 6 Pass. Judkin Sedan.
Packard 1918, 7 Pass. Tour., new.
Packard 1917, 4 Pass. Phaeton, Fleetwood.
Overland 1917 Club Roadster, Continental.
Stutz 1917 Bearcat Speedster, (16 valve.)
Stutz 1915 Bearcat Speedster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1919 4-PASS. COUPE.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Car.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASSENGER.
LOCOMOBILE 1918 6-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
MARMON 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER, 16 VALVES.
1918 STUTZ SPEEDSTER, 16 VALVES.
HUDSON 1917 SPEED'R, WALTON SP.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 SPEEDSTER.
WHITE 1917 TOURING, 16 VALVES.
CHANDLER 1918 7-PASSENGER.
NATIONAL CHUMMY, WIRE WHEELS.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 230 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring; thoroughly overhauled; will show bill; slip covers, shock absorber, bumper; beautiful maroon car; price $1,500. Phone Plaza Hotel, Apt. 310.

CADILLAC, 1918 landaulet; extremely well appointed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; wire wheels. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING,
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC 1917-1918 model 7-passenger touring; bargain. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 4-pass. 1916 model; overhauled and painted. W. A. Trock; 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1918 Model Land. and Limo., perfect condition. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING. OPERA HOUSE GARAGE, 146 WEST 59TH ST.

CHALMERS CHEAP.
1916 light "6" five-passenger, starter and lights, everything complete; needs nothing; has had very little use; used privately and well taken care of; $490. Blommaert, 1,828 Webster Av., near 176th, Bronx. Phone Tremont 4440.

CHALMERS Sedan 1917; refinished and ready for the road; $975. Studebaker Corp., 1,751 Broadway.

CHEVROLETS, 1919, all models; small initial payment; long and easy payments for balance arranged; no extra charge; immediate delivery. H 1201 Times Bronx.

DODGE 1918 roadster; beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE sedans 1918, 1917; fine condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

DODGE 1918 touring; used five months. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 151.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 week; prompt delivery. P 1271 Times Bronx.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, 1919.
Four-passenger; run 2,040 miles; almost new; cord tires, bumper, extra tire; immediate delivery; bargain. Rippath, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1918 runabout landau; beautiful condition; make offer. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

HUDSON 1919 touring; almost new. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger speedster; almost new; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

KISSEL closed car; Summer top, overhauled, decorated; demonstrate by appointment. Gould, 5 Beekman St. Phone Cortlandt 408.

LANCIA touring car. Telephone Mr. Guerin, Cortd. 2670, 30 Church St.

LEXINGTON ALL-YEAR CAR,
1917 model, condition like new throughout, five-passenger, fully equipped, $850. Blommaert, 1,828 Webster Av., (176th.) Tremont 4440.

LYONS-KNIGHT Limousine in perfect running condition; price right. Ask for Mr. Nolan, 529 West 42d St.

MARMON 1917 4-passenger; no dealers; run 8,000 miles. Harvey, Flatbush 3921.

MERCER, 1918 touring; completely equipped and new.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCER 1919, 4-passenger touring; condition new. Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

MERCER 1917, 4 passenger, A1 condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER 1917 runabout, driven about 8,000 miles. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, good condition; lights and starter; any demonstration. Columbus 4879.

NEW 1919 cars; all makes; discount cash. Write Harris, 10 Wall St.

OLDSMOBILE LATE 1918 TOURING.
Practically new; tires, upholstery, paint, &c., excellent; mechanically perfect.
COLE USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
226 West 56th St., (Broadway.)

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OWEN Magnetic Touring Car, Victoria top, two windshields; perfect condition. Mr. Turnure, Plaza 7800.

PACKARD.—Specially designed 4-passenger sport body; just delivered from body builder; five new cord tires; chassis in perfect condition; guaranteed; no dealers. E. Schweitzer, 606 West 116th St.

PACKARD, 3-35, 1918; special Fleetwood 4-passenger body; practically new; $5,900. Inquire John Smith, attorney, 164 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone Barnum 5518-3.

PACKARD twin six; seven-passenger; excellent condition. McAllister-Carton-Stuis Corp., 1,003 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1917 touring; everything in perfect order; bargain. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

PACKARD 1917, touring; condition perfect. Mr. Meyers, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

PACKARD 1917 touring; also 1917 coupe; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38 H. P., five-passenger touring, C-3; elegant condition. Jacobs, Finishing at Woodward Ave., Brooklyn.

RENAULT.—LATEST MODEL, SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, 35 H. P.; NO DEALERS. ADDRESS D 868 TIMES ANNEX.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

REO SEDAN, 1919 model; new 5-passenger complete. F. W. Garvin, 35 West 31st St.

ROLLS-ROYCE touring, sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,637 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 NATIONAL TOUR., (HIGHWAY SIX.)
1918 CHALMERS TOURING.
1917 STUTZ SPECIAL 4-PASS.
1917 FOUR LITTLE 6 ROADSTER.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STUDEBAKER Light "Six" Touring.—Economical family car, practically new, equipped with 2 extra chairs, accommodating 7 passengers. An exceptionally comfortable and economical family car REBUILT, REFINISHED, and FULLY GUARANTEED. This car offers exceptional value at $885 that you cannot duplicate elsewhere. Studebaker Corp. of America, Broadway at 56th St., 2d floor.

STUTZ TOURING, LATE 1918.
Run 2,646 miles; maroon, brown Spanish upholstery; wheels, two extra. Cord tires with covers; spotlight, bumper; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ speedster and 4-passenger, 1918; practically new; also Mercer speedster. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,637 Broadway. Circle 2667.

STUTZES.—1917 4 and 6 passenger touring cars, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1917 Touring Car; 1918 Stutz Bulldog; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 TOURING; BARGAIN.
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2-ton worm drive Ford truck, 9-ft. canopy, body, $750.

2½-ton Bethlehem truck, $500.

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# ARMY ORDERS

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

### Medical Corps.

Denmer, Lt. Col. C. C., to Columbus Barracks.
Reid, Lt.Col. W. B.; Zimmerman, Maj. F. E., and Edwards, Maj. J. E., will report to Surg. Gen. for temp. duty.
Stearns, Lt.Col. J. H., to Camp Gordon.
Griffin, Maj. J. B., A. E. F., promoted to be Lt. Col.
Buckley, 1st Lt. R. E.; Davis, 1st Lt. K. M.; Edwards, 1st Lt. W. K., and Hall, 1st Lt. J. L., A. E. F., promoted to be Capts.
Jennings, Maj. C. L., and Slack, Maj. J. A., hon. discharged.
Marxmiller, Maj. H. G., to Camp Kearny.
Clark, Maj. C. H., to Camp Dodge.
Van Meter, Maj. A. L., and Dwyer, 1st Lt. W. E., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Turner, Maj. K. B., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver, Col., sick.
Grigsby, Capt. G. P., to Hosp. No. 3, at Ft. Mellenry.
Rockey, Capt. E. W., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.
Neal, Capt. L. G., to Hosp. No. 42, at Spartanburg, S. C.
Dewrie, Capt. J. C., to Camp Upton.
Strickland, Capt. C. R., to Hosp. No. 32, at Chicago.
Blauvelt, 1st Lt. H., to Hosp. No. 31, at Carlisle, Penn.
Ditchburn, 1st Lt. D. T., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.
Lotterhos, 1st Lt. G., to Hosp. No. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y., sick.
Jetton, 1st Lt. M. M., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Demong, 1st Lt. C. W., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, sick.
Murphy, 1st Lt. G. E., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

### Infantry.

Crawford, Col. C., retired on account of disability.
Offley, Col. R. S., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for temp. duty, then to San Antonio as Zone Finance Off.
Mitchell, Lt. Col. C. L., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Wentworth Mil. Academy, Lexington, Mo.
Morrissey, Maj. P. J., assigned to 44th, at the Presidio, San Fran.
Hanford, Maj. E. C., appointed an acting QM. while at the Oregon Agric. College.
Elliott, Maj. C. W., assigned to Committee on Education and Special Training.
Milburn, Maj. F. W., to Camp Meade for assignment to overseas replacement depot.
Alexandes, Capt. S. L., detailed as asst. to the Mil. Attache, Italy, and will proceed to Rome.
Elliott, Capt. R. H., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, sick.
Ramsey, Capt. T. H., detailed as asst. Prof. of Mil. Science at Cornell Univ.
Conner, Capt. W. H., will report to the nearest medical officer for complete physical examination, report, and recommendation as to his fitness for active military service.

Following to Camp Meade for assignment to overseas replacement depot:

CAPTAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brennan, F. M., 41st. | Griggers, C. E., 81st. | |
| Adams, A. G. | O'Connell, J. B. | |
| Grantham, F. D., 41st. | Cleaves, J. A. | |
| Crosa, S. H., 10th. | Perrine, L. | |
| Prugh, G. S. | Perkins, C. R. |

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